

**HFBF  
POLICIES**

**ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES  
OCTOBER 2000**

**HAWAII FARM BUREAU FEDERATION  
HONOLULU, HAWAII**

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**PURPOSE OF FARM BUREAU**

THE HAWAII FARM BUREAU FEDERATION IS A GRASS ROOTS NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FOUNDED BY HAWAII FARMERS AND RANCHERS AND WORKING WITH ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN ALL ASPECTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN HAWAII. THE HAWAII FARM BUREAU FEDERATION IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF UNIFYING THE COUNTY FARM BUREAUS, THEREBY ENHANCING THE KNOWLEDGE, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, PROSPERITY, WELL BEING AND HAPPINESS OF ITS MEMBERS; TO ANALYZE AND RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS THAT FACE AGRICULTURE THROUGH EFFECTIVE COOPERATION, PLANNING AND REPRESENTATION; TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION AND HEALTH OF HAWAII'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT TODAY AND IN THE FUTURE; FARM BUREAU IS LOCAL, STATEWIDE, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IN ITS SCOPE AND INFLUENCE. FARM BUREAU IS NONPARTISAN, NONSECTARIAN AND NONSECRET IN CHARACTER. WE ARE THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE AT ALL LEVELS.

**PREAMBLE**

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE HAWAII FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, ARE PROUD OF OUR ORGANIZATION AND THE CONTRIBUTION IT IS MAKING TO OUR STATE AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES AND TO OUR SOCIAL WELL BEING, ABUNDANT PRODUCTION ON OUR FARMS IN A PUBLIC ASSET, AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO STRIVE FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF OUR GOAL OF A WELL-FED AND PEACEFUL WORLD.

STRIDES HAVE BEEN MADE TO INCREASE OUR TOTAL AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, BUT VOLUME OF PRODUCTION CANNOT BE RELIED UPON AS THE ONLY MEANS OF ATTAINING A REASONABLE INCOME. SOUND STATE AND NATIONAL PROGRAMS MUST ENABLE AGRICULTURE TO RECEIVE A FAIR RETURN FOR ITS EFFORTS.

WE RECOGNIZE THAT EFFICIENCY IN FARMING, AS IN ANY OTHER PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISE, HAS MUCH BEARING ON THE LEVEL OF NET INCOME AND WELL BEING OF INDIVIDUAL FARMERS. WE ARE IN AN AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION, WHICH CALLS FOR THE ADOPTION OF BETTER MACHINERY, NEW AND IMPROVED VARIETIES OF CROPS, BETTER BRED AND

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FED LIVESTOCK, BETTER FARM MANAGEMENT 1  
PRACTICES AND COOPERATIVE 2  
ASSOCIATIONS AS A MEANS OF REDUCING 3  
MARKETING COSTS AND PURCHASING OF 4  
FARM SUPPLIES. THE CONSERVATION OF OUR 5  
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES IS ESSENTIAL 6  
TO THE WELFARE OF ALL SEGMENTS OF 7  
OUR SOCIETY, AND IS, THEREFORE, AN 8  
OBLIGATION OF THE PUBLIC. 9

WE AFFIRM OUR BELIEF IN THE 10  
AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE, WITH EQUAL 11  
OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL AND A GOVERNMENT 12  
OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR 13  
THE PEOPLE. 14  
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### **UNITY IN AGRICULTURE**

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COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MUST 17  
EXIST AMONG ALL AGRICULTURAL 18  
ASSOCIATIONS TO THE FULLEST EXTENT 19  
POSSIBLE. WE SHALL ASSUME THE 20  
RESPONSIBILITY OF IMPROVING THIS 21  
COOPERATION. 22  
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IN DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS TO 26  
COMMODITY PROBLEMS, EVERY EFFORT 27  
SHOULD BE MADE TO UNIFY AGRICULTURE'S 28  
STRENGTH, WHILE INDIVIDUAL COMMODITY 29  
PROBLEMS OFTEN REQUIRE VARIED 30  
APPROACHES FOR THEIR SOLUTION, EVERY 31  
APPROACH CARRIES WITH IT THE 32  
OBLIGATION TO CONSIDER THE EFFECT OF A 33  
PARTICULAR ACTION ON THE WHOLE OF 34  
AGRICULTURE. 35  
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TO THIS END, HAWAII FARM BUREAU 37  
FEDERATION SHALL AT ALL TIMES WORK 38  
COOPERATIVELY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY TO 39  
OBTAIN AGRICULTURE'S GOALS. 40  
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### **STATE AND NATIONAL FARM POLICIES**

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WE SUPPORT MARKET-ORIENTED 43  
AGRICULTURE. WE BELIEVE THAT 44  
MARKET-ORIENTED AGRICULTURE IS THE 45  
MOST EFFICIENT MEANS OF PRODUCING FOOD 46  
AND FIBER AND PROVIDES FARMERS WITH 47  
THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY FOR ECONOMIC 48  
WELL BEING. THIS MEANS THAT FARMERS 49  
AND RANCHERS MUST BE GRANTED THE 50  
FREEDOM TO PRODUCE AT A PROFIT. 51  
MARKET-ORIENTED FARM POLICIES 52  
EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED SHOULD 53  
MAXIMIZE AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY AND 54  
INCREASE FARM PROFIT THROUGH: 55  
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| 1. ASSURANCE OF UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO DOMESTIC AND WORLD MARKETS SO FARMERS CAN RECEIVE THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE MARKET PRICES;   | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5                        |
| 2. PROGRAMS TO HELP FARMERS OBTAIN NEEDED CROP AND MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH, EDUCATION ASSISTANCE AND CREDIT;  | 6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10                       |
| 3. PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE WORKABLE GRADES AND STANDARDS AND TO SAFEGUARD PRODUCT QUALITY THROUGH INSPECTION SERVICES.   | 11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15                   |
| 4. PROGRAMS TO HELP FARMERS ERADICATE OR CONTROL PLANT AND ANIMAL PESTS AND DISEASES.  | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19                         |
| 5. PROGRAMS TO ENCOURAGE CONSERVATION OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES.   | 20<br>21<br>22                               |
| 6. PROGRAMS TO PREVENT THE EXERCISE OF MONOPOLY POWER;   | 23<br>24<br>25                               |
| 7. ASSURANCE OF RELIABLE UNFETTERED TRANSPORTATION FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES; AND   | 26<br>27<br>28<br>29                         |
| 8. PROGRAMS TO STRENGTHEN FARMERS' POWER TO BARGAIN FOR A PRICE.   | 30<br>31<br>32                               |
| GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY DESIGNED AND IMPLEMENTED TO ENHANCE OUR COMPETITIVE POSITION IN WORLD MARKETS AND TO AVOID UNDUE INTERFERENCE WITH MARKET-DIRECTED ADJUSTMENTS IN PRODUCTIONS AND MARKETING. | 33<br>34<br>35<br>36<br>37<br>38<br>39<br>40 |
| WE OPPOSE ANY GOVERNMENT EFFORTS OR PROGRAMS WHICH ATTEMPT TO RESTRICT AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN ORDER TO KEEP DOMESTIC PRICES LOWER THAN PREVAILING WORLD PRICES.   | 41<br>42<br>43<br>44<br>45<br>46             |
| LIKEWISE, WE OPPOSE THE OPENING OF DOMESTIC MARKETS TO "DUMPING" OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AT PRICES SUBSTANTIALLY BELOW THEIR PRODUCTION COSTS.  | 47<br>48<br>49<br>50<br>51<br>52             |
| STATE AND NATIONAL FARM POLICIES CARRIED OUT IN THIS MANNER WILL ASSURE A POSITIVE FUTURE FOR HAWAII'S FARMS.  | 53<br>54<br>55<br>56<br>57                   |

**SECTION 1**  
**NATURAL RESOURCES**

1. LAND USE AND ZONING

LAND IS ONE OF THE GREATEST  
RESOURCES POSSESSED BY THE PEOPLE OF  
HAWAII. POLICIES MUST BE DEVELOPED  
AND IMPLEMENTED WHICH WOULD ENSURE THE  
RESOURCE IS USED FOR THE GENERAL  
WELFARE OF ALL THE PEOPLE AND  
RESERVED FOR THE BENEFIT OF FUTURE  
GENERATIONS.

AS OUR POPULATION INCREASES THERE  
ARE GREATER PRESSURES FOR INTENSIVE  
LAND USE. THE BEAUTY OF OUR  
MOUNTAINS, FIELDS AND SEASHORES, ALONG  
WITH OUR UNEQUALED CLIMATE, PROVIDES  
AN ENVIRONMENT WHICH WE CHERISH. WE  
ADVOCATE PUBLIC POLICIES WHICH WOULD  
INSURE THE BEST USE OF OUR PRECIOUS  
LAND FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII.  
TO THIS END:

A. AGRICULTURAL LANDS SHOULD  
BE PROTECTED AND KEPT IN AGRICULTURE.

B. A HEALTHY DIVERSIFIED BASE FOR THE  
STATE WOULD REQUIRE THAT SOME AGRI-  
CULTURAL LANDS BE REDESIGNATED FOR  
USE IN HOUSING, INDUSTRY AND  
RECREATION. SUCH REDESIGNATIONS  
SHOULD BE LIMITED TO LANDS WITH  
LOW AGRICULTURAL VALUE.

C. LANDOWNERS AND LESSEES OF PUBLIC  
LANDS HAVE INHERENT RIGHTS TO  
QUIET POSSESSION AND USE OF THEIR  
PROPERTY, AND THESE RIGHTS SHOULD  
BE PRESERVED. WE OPPOSE ANY  
GOVERNMENTAL ACTION WHICH  
INFRINGES ON THESE RIGHTS

D. LANDS ZONED FOR AGRICULTURE MUST  
BE USED PRIMARILY FOR PRODUCTIVE  
AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, AND LOT  
UNITS SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT SIZE TO  
PRODUCE A LIVELIHOOD FOR A FARM  
FAMILY. GOVERNMENT POLICIES SHOULD  
STRONGLY RESTRICT AGRICULTURALLY  
ZONED LAND TO THAT PURPOSE ONLY.

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| E. PUBLIC AGENCIES SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR BUILDING NECESSARY FENCING WHEN PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS ARE CONSTRUCTED THROUGH OR ADJACENT TO PRIVATE LANDS. WHERE FENCING IS MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL, COSTS SHOULD BE SHARED ACCORDINGLY.  | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8                           |
| F. AGRICULTURAL SUBDIVISIONS SHOULD FEATURE A CONCENTRATION OF LIVING UNITS IN COMPACT AREAS WHILE PRESERVING THE BULK OF LAND FOR FARMING OPERATIONS   | 9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14                                |
| G. UPON EXPIRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LEASES, THE LESSEES SHOULD BE GIVEN EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO NEGOTIATE A NEW LEASE AT REASONABLE AGRICULTURAL LAND RATES. IN THE EVENT THAT A NEW LEASE IS NOT GRANTED TO THE LESSEE, EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO COMPENSATE THE LESSEE FOR THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING HIS TENURE.                    | 15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25 |
| 2. PUBLIC LANDS   | 26<br>27   |
| THE STATE OF HAWAII AND ITS COUNTIES ARE AMONG THE LARGEST LANDOWNERS IN HAWAII AND HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENSURING THAT PUBLIC LAND IS USED IN A PRUDENT MANNER FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL RESIDENTS. THE STATE AND COUNTIES PROVIDE A LARGE SHARE OF LANDS IN AGRICULTURAL USE AND SHOULD MANAGE THESE LANDS WITH THE FOLLOWING GOALS. | 28<br>29<br>30<br>31<br>32<br>33<br>34<br>35<br>36<br>37       |
| A. LANDS PRESENTLY SUITABLE FOR VIABLE AGRICULTURAL USE SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THAT PURPOSE.  | 38<br>39<br>40<br>41   |
| B. LANDS NOT PRESENTLY LEASED BUT POSSESSING POTENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS WITH DUE CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO CONSERVATION GOALS OF THE STATE.  | 42<br>43<br>44<br>45<br>46<br>47<br>48<br>49                   |
| C. LEASES SHOULD BE OF SUFFICIENT TERM TO JUSTIFY IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED OF THE LAND.  | 50<br>51<br>52<br>53   |
| D. LEASE RENTS SHOULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE PAYMENT ABILITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL USE.  | 54<br>55<br>56   |

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| E. AGRICULTURAL PARKS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED WHERE NEEDED AND FEASIBLE.   | 1  |
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| F. LEASES OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS SHOULD BE MADE ONLY TO QUALIFIED FARMERS AND RANCHERS.   | 4  |
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| 3. CONSERVATION  | 8  |
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| CONSERVATION OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES SHOULD BE A PRIMARY GOAL OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.   | 10 |
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| 4. WATER   | 15 |
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| PROPER ALLOCATION OF AVAILABLE WATER RESOURCES IS A PRIORITY MATTER. AGRICULTURE HAS HISTORICALLY BEEN THE MAJOR DEVELOPER AND USER OF WATER IN HAWAII, BUT THE RAPID GROWTH OF DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL USES HAVE DIMINISHED THE WATER AVAILABLE TO AGRICULTURE. | 17 |
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| THE STATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS MUST BE PROVIDED ADEQUATE WATER RESOURCES, AND, TO THIS END, THE FOLLOWING ARE REQUIRED.  | 26 |
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| A. THE STATE SHOULD ASSUME AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW WATER SOURCES AND STORAGE FACILITIES. IF DECLINING SUGAR ACREAGE MAKES PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS AVAILABLE, THE STATE SHOULD INSURE THAT SUCH SYSTEMS ARE ADEQUATELY MAINTAINED.                 | 31 |
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| B. GOVERNMENT SHOULD ENSURE PROPER ALLOCATION OF BOTH SURFACE AND GROUND WATER SO AS TO NOT PENALIZE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS.   | 39 |
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| C. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS SHOULD USE WATER IN THE WISEST POSSIBLE MANNER WITH HEAVY EMPHASIS ON CONSERVATION.  | 44 |
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| D. WHERE COMBINED DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL WATER SYSTEMS EXIST EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO ESTABLISH AFFORDABLE AGRICULTURAL WATER RATES.   | 48 |
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| E. THE STATE SHOULD PROVIDE SUPPORT TO LOCAL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOWERING AGRICULTURAL   | 53 |
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WATER RATES TO LEVELS WHICH WOULD  
ENSURE THE VIABILITY OF FARMING.

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**SECTION II**  
**MONETARY AND TAXATION**

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1. GENERAL

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STATE TAX AND MONETARY POLICIES  
SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE  
PRIVATE INITIATIVE, TO HELP STABILIZE  
FARM ECONOMICS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII,  
TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC  
GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTE THE TAX BURDEN  
EQUITABLY.

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FURTHER, SUCH POLICY SHOULD BE  
USED BY THE STATE, WHEN APPROPRIATE,  
TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
AND EXPANSION.

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2. EXCISE TAX

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THE PURPOSE OF AGRICULTURAL  
SUPPLIES BY COMMERCIAL FARMERS IN THE  
STATE SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE ONE-HALF  
OF ONE PERCENT WHOLESALE EXCISE  
TAX RATE.

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STATE 4% EXCISE TAX SHOULD NOT BE  
LEVIED ON THE PURCHASE OF FOOD ITEMS  
SOLD AT THE RETAIL LEVEL.

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3. FUEL TAX

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WE OPPOSE ANY EFFORT TO RAISE  
REVENUE WITH AN IMPOSITION OF OFF-  
HIGHWAY FUEL AND OIL TAXES.

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4. ESTATE TAXES

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WE FAVOR A TOTAL PHASE-OUT OF  
FEDERAL AND STATE ESTATE TAXES AS  
THEY IMPACT FARMS.

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5. TAXATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS

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ALL AGRICULTURAL LANDS SHOULD BE  
ASSESSED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR "VALUE  
IN SUCH USE" AND NOT ON THE BASIS OF  
"HIGHEST AND BEST USE". AGRICULTURAL  
OR CONSERVATION LANDS SET ASIDE FOR TREE  
PLANTING, NATIVE FOREST, OR OTHER SIMILAR SOIL  
CONSERVATION USES SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE TAXED  
AT AGRICULTURAL VALUES AND RATES SUCH

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| PLANTING SHOULD BE BASED ON VALID SOIL CONSERVATION PLANS.   | 1  |
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| THE PROGRAM OF DEDICATION OF SUCH LANDS FOR AGRICULTURAL USES SHOULD CONTINUE BUT SHOULD BE CLOSELY ADMINISTERED TO INCLUDE ONLY BONAFIDE FARMING OPERATIONS FOR PROFIT. | 4  |
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| 6. POLLUTION CONTROL EXPENSES  | 10 |
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| CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR POLLUTION CONTROL SHOULD BE TREATED AS CURRENT EXPENSES.  | 12 |
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**SECTION III  
TRANSPORTATION**

1. GENERAL TRANSPORTATION

WE SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
SOUND, LONG-RANGE STATE AND COUNTY  
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS ENCOMPASSING  
ALL MODES OF TRANSPORTATION.

THE STATE, COUNTIES AND PRIVATE  
SECTOR SHOULD WORK TOGETHER TO REDUCE  
TRANSPORTATION COSTS TO ENHANCE THE  
MOVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH  
REGULATORY POWERS OVER TRANSPORTATION  
SYSTEMS AS WELL AS SYSTEM OPERATORS  
SHOULD ACTIVELY SEEK FARMER INPUT ON  
POLICIES AFFECTING THE MOVEMENT OF  
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

2. HIGHWAYS

IN THE ROUTE PLANNING AND  
LOCATION OF HIGHWAYS AND FREEWAYS,  
MAJOR CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO

A. CONSERVATION OF PRODUCTIVE  
AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

B. THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WITHDRAWAL  
OF SUCH LANDS FOR HIGHWAYS.

C. AVOIDANCE OF CONGESTED  
DEVELOPMENTS AND USE OF PRESENT  
RIGHTS-OF-WAY WHERE FEASIBLE.

D. ADEQUATE COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY  
TAKEN, INCLUDING SEVERENCE DAMAGE  
AND LOSS OF OPERATING EFFICIENCY  
RESULTING FROM DIVISION OF  
OPERATING UNITS.

E. BEAUTIFICATION OF OUR HIGHWAYS.  
TRUCKS SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECTED TO  
UNREASONABLE RESTRICTIONS IN THE  
USE OF HIGHWAYS, FREEWAYS, AND  
OTHER ROADS.

3. AIR AND SEA TRANSPORTATION

THE STATE SHOULD ASSIST INDUSTRY  
IN SEEKING GREATER AVAILABILITY OF AIR  
AND SURFACE CARGO TRANSPORTATION.

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WE ENCOURAGE APPROPRIATE STATE 1  
FUNDING OF ADEQUATE HARBOR AND AIRPORT 2  
FACILITIES FOR THE HANDLING OF 3  
PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. 4

WE SUPPORT EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE 5  
AVAILABILITY OF REFRIGERATED CARGO 6  
CONTAINERS FOR SHIPMENTS OF PERISHABLE 7  
GOODS. 8

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WE SUPPORT GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE 11  
EFFORTS TO PROVIDE A GREATER SHARE OF 12  
HAWAII'S ENERGY NEEDS FROM GEOTHERMAL, 13  
BIOMASS CONVERSION, SOLAR, WINDPOWER 14  
AND HYDROELECTRIC SOURCES. 15

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**GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS** 17

1. NATURAL DISASTER AID 18

NATURAL DISASTER AID PROGRAMS 19  
SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AND MADE READY 20  
FOR IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION TO AS 21  
TO AID THE BROADEST NUMBER OF COMMODITY 22  
GROUPS AFFECTED. 23

2. STATE AGRICULTURAL LOAN PROGRAM 24

WE FULLY SUPPORT THE CURRENT 25  
PROGRAM OPERATED BY THE STATE. THE 26  
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS OF OUR 27  
AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY SHOULD 28  
PERIODICALLY REVIEW THE INTEREST RATE 29  
STRUCTURE OF THEIR PROGRAMS TO BE 30  
CERTAIN THAT THEY PROVIDE MAXIMUM 31  
ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS WHO OTHERWISE 32  
WOULD BE UNABLE TO SECURE FINANCIAL AID. 33

PERIODIC AUDITS OF THE DEPARTMENT 34  
OF AGRICULTURE'S LOAN PROGRAM SHOULD 35  
BE MADE TO ENSURE APPROPRIATE CREDIT 36  
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3. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY HEALTH 38

THE STATE AND FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS 39  
OF AGRICULTURE SHOULD VIGOROUSLY 40  
ENFORCE EXISTING RULES AND REGULATIONS 41  
GOVERNING THE FEEDING OF GARBAGE TO 42  
HOGS TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASE. 43

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| THE STATE SHOULD ADOPT ADMINISTRATIVE     | 1  |
| RULES TO MORE EFFECTIVELY REGULATE THE    | 2  |
| SALE OF EXOTIC BIRDS SO AS TO REDUCE      | 3  |
| THE EXPOSURE OF THE STATE TO NEWCASTLE    | 4  |
| DISEASE.                                  | 5  |
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| 4. PEST MANAGEMENT                        | 7  |
|   | 8  |
| THE STATE SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE           | 9  |
| FOR PEST PROBLEMS OF REGIONAL NATURE.     | 10 |
| INDIVIDUAL FARMERS SHOULD BE              | 11 |
| RESPONSIBLE FOR PEST MANAGEMENT ON        | 12 |
| THEIR OWN FARMS.                          | 13 |
|   | 14 |
| WE SUPPORT ALL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  | 15 |
| QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION PROGRAMS        | 16 |
| THAT PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW      | 17 |
| DISEASES AND PESTS INTO THE STATE DUE     | 18 |
| TO OUR ISLAND INSULARITY.                 | 19 |
|   | 20 |
| 5. PESTICIDE USE                          | 21 |
|   | 22 |
| IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT PESTICIDES ARE USED | 23 |
| IN ONLY A SAFE AND JUDICIOUS MANNER       | 24 |
| MAXIMUM USE OF INTEGRATED PEST            | 25 |
| MANAGEMENT (IPM) SHOULD BE PROMOTED BY    | 26 |
| THE FARM BUREAU AND GOVERNMENTAL          | 27 |
| AGENCIES.                                 | 28 |
|   | 29 |
| WE SUPPORT STRONG ENFORCEMENT OF          | 30 |
| PESTICIDE REGULATIONS ALONG WITH THE      | 31 |
| DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDUE MONITORING.        | 32 |
| WE SUPPORT CONTINUING PESTICIDE           | 33 |
| EDUCATION FOR ALL APPLICATORS.            | 34 |
|   | 35 |
| 6. LABELING OF PRODUCTS                   | 36 |
|   | 37 |
| FEED, SEED AND FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTORS    | 38 |
| IN THE STATE SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO MAKE   | 39 |
| AVAILABLE TO BUYERS SPECIFIC              | 40 |
| INFORMATION ON THE INGREDIENTS AND        | 41 |
| RESPECTIVE PERCENTAGES OF THE VARIOUS     | 42 |
| INGREDIENT COMPONENTS IN THEIR PRODUCTS.  | 43 |
|   | 44 |
| THE STATE SHOULD EFFECTIVELY ENFORCE      | 45 |
| THE EXISTING LAWS.                        | 46 |
|   | 47 |
| 7. LIVESTOCK RUSTLING AND THEFT OF        | 48 |
| AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.                    | 49 |
|   | 50 |
| PUBLIC FUNDS SHOULD BE ALLOCATED FOR      | 51 |
| THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS GOVERNING THE     | 52 |
| THEFT OF LIVESTOCK AND THE THEFT          | 53 |
| AND VANDALISM OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.   | 54 |
|   | 55 |

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|---|----|
| STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS GOVERNING    | 1  |
| THE THEFT AND VANDALISM OF AGRICULTURAL | 2  |
| AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IS ENCOURAGED.   | 3  |
|   | 4  |
| WE FAVOR STRICTER PENALTIES.            | 5  |
|   | 6  |
| 8. IMPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS | 7  |
|   | 8  |
| NO FOOD PRODUCT SHOULD BE IMPORTED      | 9  |
| INTO THE UNITED STATES OR HAWAII FROM   | 10 |
| COUNTIES WHICH ALLOW THE USE OF         | 11 |
| AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS OR               | 12 |
| PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS THE AMERICAN    | 13 |
| OR HAWAII FARMER IS PROHIBITED FROM     | 14 |
| USING.                                  | 15 |
|   | 16 |
| ALL IMPORTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS      | 17 |
| MSUT BE SUBJECT TO THE SAME INSPECTION, | 18 |
| SANITARY, QUALITY, GRADING, LABELING    | 19 |
| AND RESIDUE STANDARDS AS DOMESTIC       | 20 |
| PRODUCTS. ANY PRODUCTS THAT DO NOT      | 21 |
| MEET THESE STANDARDS SHOULD BE REFUSED  | 22 |
| ENTRY.                                  | 23 |
|   | 24 |
| 9. TRESPASSING                          | 25 |
|   | 26 |
| WE SUPPORT LEGISLATION TO HELP          | 27 |
| PROTECT LANDOWNERS AND TENANTS FROM     | 28 |
| LIABILITY CLAIMS MADE BY TRESPASSERS.   | 29 |
|   | 30 |
| 10. ANIMAL CARE                         | 31 |
|   | 32 |
| WE SUPPORT HUMANE TREATMENT OF          | 33 |
| LIVESTOCK THROUGH ACCEPTED MANAGEMENT   | 34 |
| PRACTICES WHICH WILL PROVIDE FOR        | 35 |
| BETTER HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR THE        | 36 |
| LIVESTOCK WHILE MAINTAINING ACCEPTABLE  | 37 |
| PRODUCTION LEVELS.                      | 38 |
|   | 39 |
| WE WILL STRIVE TO EDUCATE ANIMAL        | 40 |
| WELFARISTS CONCERNING HUMANE STANDARDS  | 41 |
| FOR LIVESTOCK HANDLING PROCEDURES       | 42 |
| WHICH COMPLEMENT ACCEPTED LIVESTOCK     | 43 |
| MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.                   | 44 |
|   | 45 |
| WE SUPPORT LEGISLATION OR               | 46 |
| REGULATIONS WHICH WOULD ENCOURAGE       | 47 |
| GOOD ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.                  | 48 |
|   | 49 |
| 11. RIGHT TO FARM                       | 50 |
|   | 51 |
| WE SUPPORT LEGISLATION WHICH            | 52 |
| PROTECTS THE FARMERS' RIGHT TO FARM     | 53 |
| BY BEING ABLE TO CARRY ON ACCEPTABLE    | 54 |
| FARM PRACTICES.                         | 55 |

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| 12. WILDLIFE AND FERAL ANIMALS                | 1  |
|   | 2  |
| WE SUPPORT EFFORTS TO CONTROL WILDLIFE AND    | 3  |
| FERAL ANIMALS WHEN THEY PRESENT A DANGER TO   | 4  |
| FARM CROPS, LIVESTOCK, THE AGRICULTURAL       | 5  |
| ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH AND HUMAN SAFETY. WE   | 6  |
| SUPPORT THE RIGHTS OF FARMERS AND RANCHERS TO | 7  |
| PROTECT THEIR LIVELIHOOD BY PROTECTING        | 8  |
| THEMSELVES FROM THESE ANIMALS.                | 9  |
|   | 10 |
| 13. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION                  | 11 |
|   | 12 |
| THE FARM PRODUCER MUST HAVE EVERY             | 13 |
| OPPORTUNITY TO PRODUCE FOOD AND FIBER         | 14 |
| AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST. THE              | 15 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY HAS           | 16 |
| REMOVED RELIABLE INSECTICIDES,                | 17 |
| HERBICIDES AND FUNGICIDES FROM THE            | 18 |
| MARKET, LEAVING THE PRODUCER AT THE           | 19 |
| MERCY OF THE NATURAL ENEMIES OF CROPS         | 20 |
| AND LIVESTOCK. THEREFORE, WE RECOMMEND        | 21 |
| THAT NO REGISTERED PESTICIDES BE              | 22 |
| REMOVED FROM THE MARKET WITHOUT DUE           | 23 |
| PROCESS AND THE RISK BENEFIT RATIO            | 24 |
| CONSIDERED AND DULY WEIGHED.                  | 25 |
|   | 26 |
| NORMAL AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES                 | 27 |
| SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM ENVIRONMENTAL           | 28 |
| IMPACT STATEMENTS, AND WE WILL OPPOSE         | 29 |
| LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD PERMIT                | 30 |
| HARASSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS          | 31 |
| BECAUSE OF UNSUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS        | 32 |
| REGARDING DAMAGE OR PROBABLE DAMAGE TO        | 33 |
| THE LAND, WATER OR AIR. NO                    | 34 |
| LEGISLATION SHOULD BE ENACTED NOR             | 35 |
| SHOULD AN ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION BE         | 36 |
| PROMULGATED UNLESS IT IS BASED ON             | 37 |
| FACTUAL INFORMATION AND SCIENTIFIC            | 38 |
| PROOF.  | 39 |
|   | 40 |
| 14. FARMER PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT        | 41 |
| AFFAIRS                                       | 42 |
|   | 43 |
| WE ENCOURAGE FARMERS TO PARTICIPATE           | 44 |
| IN GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AT THE                | 45 |
| NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY LEVELS             | 46 |
| BY MAKING THEMSELVES AVAILABLE TO             | 47 |
| SERVE ON VARIOUS BOARDS AND                   | 48 |
| COMMISSIONS, AND BY SPEAKING OUT ON           | 49 |
| MATTERS AFFECTING THE COMMUNITY.              | 50 |
|   | 51 |
| WE ALSO ENCOURAGE FARMERS TO SEEK             | 52 |
| ELECTIVE PUBLIC OFFICE AT ALL OF THESE        | 53 |
| LEVELS.                                       | 54 |
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| 15. PRODUCT PROMOTION                    | 1  |
|  | 2  |
| THE STATE AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS         | 3  |
| SHOULD PARTICIPATE WITH INDUSTRY IN      | 4  |
| VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT PROMOTION   | 5  |
| CAMPAIGNS TO ENCOURAGE THE EXPORT OF     | 6  |
| AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND TO INCREASE    | 7  |
| CONSUMPTION OF LOCALLY PRODUCED          | 8  |
| AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WITHIN THE STATE.  | 9  |
|  | 10 |
| 16. CROP REPORTING SERVICE               | 11 |
|  | 12 |
| WE SUPPORT THE HAWAII AGRICULTURE        | 13 |
| REPORTING SERVICE AND THE CROP REPORTING | 14 |
| SERVICE OF THE USDA, WHICH PROVIDES      | 15 |
| NEEDED FARM INFORMATION TO THE           | 16 |
| AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY OF HAWAII.         | 17 |
|  | 18 |
| WE URGE ALL HAWAII FARM BUREAU MEMBERS   | 19 |
| TO COOPERATE WITH THE STATISTICAL        | 20 |
| REPORTING SERVICE BY SUBMITTING THEIR    | 21 |
| BEST ESTIMATES WHENEVER ASKED.           | 22 |
|  | 23 |
| 17. POLITICAL ACTION FOR FARMERS         | 24 |
|  | 25 |
| WE URGE EVERY FARM BUREAU MEMBER         | 26 |
| TO PARTICIPATE IN THE POLITICAL PARTY    | 27 |
| OF THEIR CHOICE.                         | 28 |
|  | 29 |
| WE URGE OUR MEMBERS TO WORK CLOSELY      | 30 |
| WITH THEIR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES       | 31 |
| IN GOVERNMENT, ADVISING THEM AND         | 32 |
| KEEPING THEM INFORMED OF FARMERS'        | 33 |
| PROBLEMS AND NEEDS, INCLUDING            | 34 |
| SUGGESTIONS ON LEGISLATION.              | 35 |
|  | 36 |
| 18. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM                 | 37 |
|  | 38 |
| WE ENCOURAGE THE USE OF LOCALLY          | 39 |
| PRODUCED FOODS IN SCHOOL LUNCH           | 40 |
| PROGRAMS. WE OPPOSE THE SUBSTITUTION     | 41 |
| OF CARBONATED DRINKS FOR MILK AND        | 42 |
| FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICES.              | 43 |
|  | 44 |
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| <b>EDUCATION</b>                         | 46 |
|  | 47 |
| 1. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE         | 48 |
|  | 49 |
| THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE        | 50 |
| HAS MADE AN OUTSTANDING                  | 51 |
| CONTRIBUTION TO FARM FAMILIES AND        | 52 |
| MUST BE CONTINUED AND STRENGTHENED       | 53 |
| TO MEET THE FUTURE NEEDS OF              | 54 |
| AGRICULTURE. ITS PRIMARY                 | 55 |
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| RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE    | 1  |
| TO SERVE THE EDUCATIONAL AND            | 2  |
| INFORMATIONAL NEEDS OF FARMERS AND      | 3  |
| RANCHERS.                               | 4  |
|   | 5  |
| WE SUPPORT A SOUND AGRICULTURAL         | 6  |
| HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM.               | 7  |
|   | 8  |
| WE SUPPORT ADEQUATE FUNDING OF THE      | 9  |
| UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII'S COLLEGE OF       | 10 |
| TROPICAL AGRICULTURE AND HUMAN          | 11 |
| RESOURCES AND THE STRENGTHENING OF ITS  | 12 |
| PROGRAMS BY WAY OF COOPERATIVE PROBLEM- | 13 |
| SOLVING WITH INDUSTRY AND THROUGH ITS   | 14 |
| USE OF ITS SERVICE CENTER, VARIOUS      | 15 |
| SPECIALISTS AND AGENTS WHO DEAL         | 16 |
| DIRECTLY WITH FARMERS AND RANCHERS.     | 17 |
|   | 18 |
| 2. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH                | 19 |
|   | 20 |
| THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IS VITAL TO        | 21 |
| THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII. THIS RESEARCH     | 22 |
| LEADS TO IMPROVEMENT IN THE             | 23 |
| ENVIRONMENT, CREATES JOBS, IMPROVES     | 24 |
| WORKING CONDITIONS, ADVANCES HEALTH     | 25 |
| CARE, AND OVERALL IMPROVES THE QUALITY  | 26 |
| OF LIFE FOR ALL PEOPLE.                 | 27 |
|   | 28 |
| AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IS AN             | 29 |
| IMPORTANT LINK IN THE OVERALL RESEARCH  | 30 |
| EFFORT. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH HAS       | 31 |
| DEVELOPED METHODS TO IMPROVE YIELDS OF  | 32 |
| TOP-QUALITY FOOD AND FIBER TO MEET THE  | 33 |
| NEEDS OF ALL PEOPLE. THE LEVEL OF       | 34 |
| AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH MUST BE           | 35 |
| MAINTAINED TO ASSURE THAT HAWAII        | 36 |
| FARMERS AND RANCHERS CAN CONTINUE TO    | 37 |
| BE VITAL SUPPLIERS OF AGRICULTURAL      | 38 |
| PRODUCTS.                               | 39 |
|   | 40 |
| REALIZING THAT TECHNOLOGICAL            | 41 |
| ADVANCES ARE CRUCIAL FOR HAWAII TO      | 42 |
| MAINTAIN ITS COMPETITIVE POSITION IN    | 43 |
| WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION, WE SUPPORT       | 44 |
| AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION RESEARCH     | 45 |
| AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THOSE         | 46 |
| TECHNIQUES WHICH PROVE ECONOMICALLY     | 47 |
| VIABLE.                                 | 48 |
|   | 49 |
| IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE ENTIRE          | 50 |
| AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD INDUSTRIES TO     | 51 |
| SUPPORT THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AS A  | 52 |
| TOP PRIORITY. A CLOSE COOPERATIVE       | 53 |
| RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL       | 54 |
| RESEARCHERS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS   | 55 |

CRUCIAL TO A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM. 1  
 FURTHERMORE WE URGE COMMODITY GROUPS 2  
 TO CONTRIBUTE FINANCIALLY TO APPLIED 3  
 RESEARCH EFFORTS TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION 4  
 METHODS FOR THEIR COMMODITY. THE TOTAL 5  
 POPULATION BENEFITS FROM THESE 6  
 PRODUCTION ADVANCES. THUS, FEDERAL AND 7  
 STATE FUNDING OF RESEARCH MUST BE 8  
 MAINTAINED AT ITS HIGHEST FEASIBLE 9  
 LEVEL TO ASSURE A SUPPLY OF BASIC 10  
 RESEARCH, COMMODITY GROUP FUNDING 11  
 SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AN ADDITION, NOT 12  
 A SUBSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT FUNDING 13  
 RESEARCH. 14  
 15

3. VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS 16

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION 17  
 SHOULD DEVELOP SOUND OVERALL VOCATIONAL 18  
 AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS IN OUR 19  
 INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS. 20  
 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS SHOULD BE 21  
 TAUGHT AGRICULTURAL AWARENESS AND ITS 22  
 EFFECT ON OUR LIVES. 23  
 24  
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4. NEW AND YOUNG FARMER PROGRAMS 26

PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPING NEW AND 27  
 YOUNG FARMERS IN THE STATE SHOULD BE 28  
 GIVEN MAXIMUM SUPPORT BY THE STATE, 29  
 COUNTIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, IN 30  
 ORDER THAT WE MAY BE ASSURED OF WELL- 31  
 PREPARED AGRICULTURISTS ENTERING 32  
 OUR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY ON A 33  
 CONTINUING BASIS. 34  
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 36

WE ENCOURAGE ALL NEW AND YOUNG 37  
 FARMERS AND RANCHERS TO PARTICIPATE 38  
 IN FARM BUREAU PROGRAMS. 39  
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5. HAWAII AGRICULTURAL LEADERSHIP 41  
 FOUNDATION 42

PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPING FARMERS 43  
 AS LEADERS IN OUR COMMUNITIES 44  
 SHOULD BE GIVEN MAXIMUM SUPPORT 45  
 BY THE STATE, COUNTIES, AND 46  
 PRIVATE SECTOR. CURRENTLY, SEVERAL 47  
 STATES IN THE UNION HAVE SUCCESSFUL 48  
 ONGOING PROGRAMS TO DEVELOP THEIR 49  
 FARMERS TO TAKE A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN 50  
 GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS. 51  
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STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO INITIATE  
SIMILAR PROGRAMS FOR THE STATE OF  
HAWAII. THE HAWAII FARM BUREAU  
FEDERATION SHOULD BE A MAJOR  
CONTRIBUTOR TO THE SUCCESS OF THIS  
PROGRAM IN HAWAII.

**SECTION VII**  
**FARM PROGRAMS**

1. LIVESTOCK

WE SUPPORT A FAIR PRICING STRUCTURE  
FOR ALL LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES.

WE SUPPORT PROGRAMS THAT WOULD  
ASSURE THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ADEQUATE  
LAND, WATER AND CAPITAL FOR EFFICIENT  
OPERATION.

WE SUPPORT EFFORTS TO DEVELOP  
LOCAL PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK FEEDS.

2. SUGAR

WE SUPPORT LONG-TERM LEGISLATION  
TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF DOMESTIC  
PRODUCERS AND MAINTAIN A VIABLE SUGAR  
INDUSTRY.

WE STRONGLY URGE THE USDA TO  
CONTINUE TO ADMINISTER THE FARM ACT  
IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PREVENT  
ACCUMULATION OF ANY SUGAR STOCKS BY  
THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

3. AQUACULTURE

EFFORTS TO PROMOTE AQUACULTURE  
SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD PRODUCTOIN  
AND MARKETING RESEARCH, INCLUDING  
EXTENSION SERVICES, ON THE PROBLEMS OF  
FRESH AND SALT WATER AQUACULTURE.

4. PINEAPPLE

WE SUPPORT THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY  
IN FINDING LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO  
ITS MARKETING, TRANSPORTATION AND  
PESTICIDE PROBLEMS. GOVERNMENT MUST  
BE SUPPORTIVE IN FAIR DUTY APPLICATIONS  
AND CHEMICAL CLEARANCES.

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| 5. FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE                  | 1  |
|   | 2  |
| THE FLOWER AND FOLIAGE INDUSTRY         | 3  |
| OF HAWAII HAS POTENTIAL OF BECOMING A   | 4  |
| MAJOR EXPORT CROP FOR THE STATE.        | 5  |
| BECAUSE OF ITS EXPORT NATURE, THIS      | 6  |
| INDUSTRY WILL BRING DOLLARS INTO THE    | 7  |
| STATE AND, AS SUCH SHOULD BE ACTIVELY   | 8  |
| ENCOURAGED.                             | 9  |
|   | 10 |
| INDUSTRY ITSELF MUST CONTINUE           | 11 |
| TO WORK ON SOLVING THE MAJOR PROBLEMS   | 12 |
| OF TRANSPORTATION MARKETING.            | 13 |
|   | 14 |
| THE GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT SHOULD       | 15 |
| BE ONE OF MINIMIZING RED TAPE ON EXPORT | 16 |
| SHIPMENTS SO AS TO LESSEN ANY CHANCE OF | 17 |
| EMBARGO FROM INSECTS OR DISEASE.        | 18 |
|   | 19 |
| 6. FRUITS AND NUTS                      | 20 |
|   | 21 |
| WE SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THE           | 22 |
| INDUSTRY TO REDUCE ITS COST OF          | 23 |
| PRODUCTION AND TO FIND LONG-TERM        | 24 |
| SOLUTIONS FOR ITS MARKETING,            | 25 |
| FINANCING, TRANSPORTATION AND PESTICIDE | 26 |
| PROBLEMS. WE SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF     | 27 |
| INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE THE  | 28 |
| COMPETITIVE POSITION OF DOMESTIC        | 29 |
| FARMERS AGAINST FOREIGN PRODUCTION.     | 30 |
|   | 31 |
| WE SUPPORT CONTINUED RESEARCH           | 32 |
| OF VARIOUS TREATMENT METHODS AGAINST    | 33 |
| THE FRUIT FLY AND OTHER PESTS IN        | 34 |
| ORDER TO PROVIDE HAWAII AGRICULTURAL    | 35 |
| PRODUCTS ACCESS TO MAINLAND AND         | 36 |
| FOREIGN MARKETS.                        | 37 |
|   | 38 |
| WE SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF PROTOCOLS     | 39 |
| THAT WILL ALLOW SHIPMENT OF HAWAII      | 40 |
| FRUITS TO COLD WEATHER STATES.          | 41 |
|   | 42 |
| 7. VEGETALES AND MELONS                 | 43 |
|   | 44 |
| EFFORTS MUST CONTINUE TO EXPAND         | 45 |
| PRODUCTION OF THIS VITAL INDUSTRY TO    | 46 |
| MEET A GREATER SHARE OF HAWAII'S        | 47 |
| NEEDS, AS WELL AS EXPORT POTENTIAL.     | 48 |
|   | 49 |
| THE INDUSTRY ITSELF MUST CONTINUE       | 50 |
| TO WORK TO SOLVE ITS PRODUCTION,        | 51 |
| MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.  | 52 |
|   | 53 |
| GOVERNMENT MUST BE SUPPORTIVE IN        | 54 |
| THE PROTECTION OF LANDS FROM URBAN      | 55 |
| ENCROACHMENT, THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER  | 56 |

RESOURCES, THE CONTINUATION OF CROP RESEARCH, AND THE CONTINUED CLEARANCE OF PESTICIDES. 1  
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3

8. FEED AND FORAGE 4  
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BECAUSE OF HIGH IMPORT COSTS ON LIVESTOCK FEEDS, EFFORTS MUST BE EXPANDED TO ESTABLISH A VIABLE FEED AND FORAGE INDUSTRY. 6  
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THE INDUSTRY, ITSELF, MUST CONTINUE TO WORK TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION. 11  
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GOVERNMENT MUST BE SUPPORTIVE OF THESE EFFORTS THROUGH SUPPORT OF RESEARCH AND EXTENSION EFFORTS. 14  
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9. FORESTRY 18  
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OUR FOREST CONSTITUTE ONE OF OUR MOST VALUABLE RENEWABLE RESOURCES. 20  
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WE FAVOR A PRIVATELY OWNED SUSTAINED YIELD FOREST INDUSTRY ASSISTED BY ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES SUCH AS RESEARCH, FIRE PROTECTION AND PEST CONTROL. FORESTRY SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE RECOGNIZED AS AN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE. 23  
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**SECTION VIII** 31  
**MARKETING** 32  
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WE BELIEVE THAT EFFECTIVE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IS AS IMPORTANT TO THE PRODUCER AS THE ACTUAL PRODUCTION OF THE COMMODITY. TO THIS END, PRODUCERS HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING MARKETING STRATEGIES TO MEET THEIR NEEDS. WE RECOGNIZE THAT COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION AMONG PRODUCERS ARE ESSENTIAL TO THIS PROCESS AND ENCOURAGE THE FORMATION OF COMMODITY INFORMATION GROUPS. THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO ESSENTIAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE MARKETING STRATEGIES. 34  
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1. PRODUCT PROMOTION 50  
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PRODUCT PROMOTION SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY COMMODITY GROUPS TO INTRODUCE TO AND EDUCATE CONSUMERS OF THEIR PRODUCTS. WHILE THIS IS THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE 52  
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| PRODUCERS, GOVERNMENT SHOULD ASSIST<br>BY PROVIDING PRODUCT PROMOTION GRANTS<br>AND BY PARTICIPATING IN JOINT<br>PROMOTIONAL AND MARKETING PROGRAMS.  | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5                              |
| 2. PAYMENT TO PRODUCERS   | 6<br>7   |
| WHOLESALERS SHOULD PAY<br>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS WITHIN 30 DAYS<br>FOR COMMODITIES PURCHASED, UNLESS<br>OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR IN A WRITTEN<br>CONTRACT   | 8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13                     |
| PRODUCERS SHOULD DEVELOP FIRM<br>BUSINESS POLICIES CONCERNING CONTRACTS<br>ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS. FARMERS SHOULD<br>ADD AN APPROPRIATE INTEREST CHARGE<br>ONTO ANY ACCOUNT NOT PAID IN FULL<br>AFTER 30 DAYS.                               | 14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20             |
| WE SUPPORT MORE EFFECTIVE STATE<br>AND PRODUCER EFFORTS GOVERNING<br>PAYMENT TO PRODUCERS OF AGRICULTURAL<br>COMMODITIES.   | 21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25                         |
| 3. PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES  | 26<br>27   |
| WE RECOMMEND THAT THE PERISHABLE<br>AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT (PACA) BE<br>AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR CONSTANT<br>SURVEILLANCE AND SUPERVISION OF TRADING<br>PRACTICES IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF<br>PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES. | 28<br>29<br>30<br>31<br>32<br>33<br>34             |
| 4. FAIRS  | 35<br>36   |
| THE HAWAII STATE FARM FAIR MAY<br>BE PRODUCED ANNUALLY BY THE HAWAII<br>FARM BUREAU FEDERATION AS A MEANS OF<br>PROMOTING OUR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.  | 37<br>38<br>39<br>40<br>41                         |
| THE STATE OF HAWAII AND THE<br>COUNTIES SHOULD CONTINUE TO PROVIDE<br>FUNDS FOR PRODUCT PROMOTION AT THE<br>STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.   | 42<br>43<br>44<br>45<br>46                         |
| THE STATE SHOULD SEEK THE<br>DEVELOPMENT OF A PERMANENT SITE FOR<br>THE HAWAII STATE FARM FAIR, WHICH ALSO<br>COULD BE UTILIZED BY THE STATE FOR<br>OTHER PURPOSES.   | 47<br>48<br>49<br>50<br>51<br>52<br>53<br>54<br>55 |

EACH INDIVIDUAL COUNTY GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONTINUE SUPPORT OF LOCALLY GROWN PRODUCTS BY PROVIDING PROMOTIONAL FUNDS.

THE HAWAII STATE FARM FAIR SERVES THE PURPOSE OF SHOWCASING HAWAII'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY TO MANY PEOPLE IN THE STATE WHO LIVE IN URBAN CENTERS AND ALSO SERVES TO ENCOURAGE OUR YOUTH TO CONSIDER CAREERS IN AGRICULTURE.

5. AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES (MARKETING, PROCESSING, PURCHASING, ETC.) SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO STRENGTHEN THE MARKETING AND PURCHASING POSITIONS OF FARMERS. GOVERNMENT SHOULD ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST IN THE FORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES.

**SECTION IX  
LABOR**

1. YOUTH

THERE IS A SPECIAL NEED TO DEVELOP A SENSE OF ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY AMONG YOUTH. IT IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT THAT YOUTH HAVE BENEFICIAL MEANS OF UTILIZING THEIR TIME. WE SUPPORT MEANS TO IMPROVE YOUNG PEOPLE'S OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT. SUCH OPPORTUNITIES, HOWEVER, SHOULD BE IN PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, OR SKILLED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS, AND NOT "MAKE WORK" RELIEF SCHEMES.

2. AGRICULTURAL LABOR

EVERYONE IN HAWAII SHOULD BE GUARANTEED THE RIGHT TO WORK ON JOBS OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING WITHOUT INTIMIDATION.

OPTIONS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY AND PROMPTLY WITH LABOR DISPUTES ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

FARM WORKERS SHOULD BE GUARANTEED SECRET BALLOT ELECTIONS WHENEVER AN ORGANIZING EFFORT TAKES PLACE.

WE SUPPORT AN INVESTIGATION OF  
WORKER'S COMPENSATION, UNEMPLOYMENT  
AND TDI INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS TO  
ASSESS MEANS OF REDUCING THEIR  
ACCELERATING IMPACT ON FARM LABOR  
COST.

**SECTION X**  
**FOOD QUALITY AND SAFETY**

1. POST HARVEST TREATMENT

WE SUPPORT IRRADIATION AS A POST  
HARVEST TREATMENT FOR ALL APPROPRIATE  
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

2. NON-TREATMENT PROTOCOL

WE SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-  
TREATMENT PROTOCOL WHERE APPROPRIATE.

3. BIOTECHNOLOGY

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMO'S) HAVE  
PROVEN EFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING DISEASE IN  
PAPAYA AND BANANA CROPS. THEIR DEVELOPMENT IS  
ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWTH OF HAWAII'S SEED  
AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY. THE FDA, USDA AND  
HAWAII DOA HAVE IN PLACE A SET OF SCIENTIFICALLY  
BASED PROCEDURES AND CONTROL FOR GMO'S. WE  
SUPPORT THE USE OF GMO'S FOR THE ADVANCEMENT  
AND EXPANSION OF HAWAII AGRICULTURE.

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