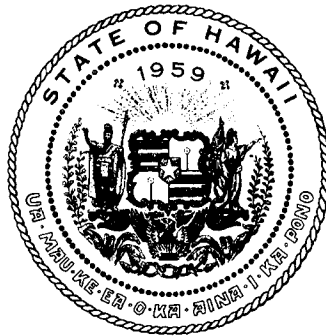


**FY 03-04 / FY 04-05
HAWAII COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
REPORT TO THE TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2006**



Prepared by

**OFFICE OF PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM
STATE OF HAWAII**

In response to Section 205A-3(10), Hawaii Revised Statutes

Honolulu, Hawaii
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PURPOSE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
I. FEDERAL COORDINATION AND STATE INITIATIVES	3
A. Section 306, 309, and 6217 CZM Work Plans	
B. Five-Year Section 309 Coastal Zone Enhancement Grants Program	
1. Coastal Hazards	
2. Ocean Resources Management Plan Implementation Projects	
3. Cumulative and Secondary Impacts	
C. Section 310 Technical Assistance Grant	
1. Clean Water Initiative	
2. Coral Reef Initiative	
D. Coastal Nonpoint Program (CNP)	
E. Federal Consistency Program	
F. Section 312 Program Evaluation	
II. STATE AND COUNTY COORDINATION	23
A. CZM Program Compliance	
B. Performance Reports and Program Changes	
III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND EDUCATION	24
A. Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC)	
1. Coastal Parking Access Working Group	
2. Shoreline Certification Working Group	
3. Commercial Boating Regulations and Harbor Facilities Working Group	
4. Ocean Resources Management Working Group	
5. Cultural Resource Management Working Group	
B. CZM Hawaii Working Groups	
1. Coastal Erosion Working Group	
2. ORMP Implementation Working Group HOCC	
3. Water Quality Working Group	
C. CZM Public Outreach	
1. Community Events	
IV. CZM ADMINISTRATION	28
A. State SMA and Shoreline Area Approvals	
B. Grant Application	

C.	Staffing	
D.	Special Projects	
1.	Important Agricultural Lands and Rural Land Use Policy	
2.	Hawaii Coastal and Estuarine Lands Conservation Plan	
3.	NOAA Pacific Services Center and GIS	
V.	LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS	35
VI.	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	36
A.	Summary	
B.	Recommendations	
1.	CZM Staffing	
2.	SMA Permitting and Enforcement	
3.	Coastal Hazards	
4.	Strategic Planning	
5.	Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program	
	Agency Acronyms	Ac-1

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE
HAWAII COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
REGULAR SESSION OF 2006

PURPOSE

Section 205A-3(10), Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), requires the Office of Planning (OP) to prepare an annual report on the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program and to submit this report to the Governor and Legislature. This report describes the CZM activities for the fiscal years July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2005 (FY 03-04 and FY 04-05).

INTRODUCTION

The Hawaii CZM Program is a federally-approved program created in response to the national CZM Act of 1972, as amended, (PL. 104-150 of 1996) and was formally adopted by State legislation in 1977. Chapter 205A, the Hawaii CZM law, designates OP as the lead agency for the Hawaii CZM Program. For administrative purposes, OP is attached to the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

Building upon existing authorities, the Hawaii CZM Program is a network of authorities and partnerships collectively implementing the objectives and policies of Chapter 205A, HRS. In 1977, the Legislature enacted Act 188. This law established objectives and policies to guide State agencies and County governments in actions affecting the coastal zone. This mutually beneficial management approach was supported by the Legislature as a result of its findings that the coastal zone was over regulated and under managed. In this regard, Chapter 205A, HRS, provides a coordinated and articulated framework for government decision-making relative to land and water uses in the coastal zone. The Program also provides an overarching coastal perspective by which government agencies and the private sector can maintain the sustainability of Hawaii's unique and limited coastal resources, while encouraging statewide economic growth.

The intent of Chapter 205A, HRS, provides Hawaii CZM with the responsibility of integrating existing State of Hawaii and County land and water use controls, as well as environmental and resource protection laws into its networked system to achieve mandated coastal and ocean resource management policies and objectives. This framework insures that State and County statutes, rules, regulations, and ordinances conform and comply with CZM Hawaii's policies and objectives. These policies and objectives are binding on all agencies, including any agency, board, commission, department, or officer of the State and County.

Chapter 205A, HRS, legislative intent provides Hawaii CZM with a level of autonomy to implement its policies and objectives and to insure agency compliance. Hawaii CZM was created as the State's policy umbrella for land and water uses and designed to oversee the activities of the functional agencies to assure their consistency and compliance with the broader

Program objectives and policies. This oversight is mandated though Section 205A-3, HRS, which requires the Hawaii CZM Program to undertake the following:

1. Conduct a continuing review of the administration of the Hawaii CZM Program, and of the compliance of State and County agencies with the objectives and policies of this Chapter;
2. Advocate agency compliance with Chapter 205A, HRS; and
3. Monitor the CZM related enforcement activities of the State and County agencies responsible for the administration of the objectives and policies of this Chapter.

Hawaii CZM has working relationships with all levels of government. The Program also works with businesses, environmental organizations, educational institutions, non-profit organizations, special interest organizations, and the general public to insure the balance of economic development and environmental quality.

REPORT CONTENT

The report is formatted into the following sections:

1. Federal Coordination and State Initiatives
2. State and County Coordination
3. Public Participation and Education
4. CZM Administration
5. Legislative Proposals
6. Summary and Recommendations

I. FEDERAL COORDINATION AND STATE INITIATIVES

The 1972 Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) was a national response to a worldwide change in consciousness regarding our coasts and oceans. The Commission on Marine Sciences, Engineering and Resources (better known as the Stratton Commission) issued a report entitled Our Nation and the Sea in 1969. The report cited key factors that impeded effective coastal management, such as local governments giving low priority to marine matters, the diffusion of responsibilities among state agencies, and the states' failure to develop and implement long-range coastal management plans. The CZMA was enacted to respond to some of these jurisdictional gaps in the existing management of coastal areas.

Recognizing that effective management required responses to both federal and state interests, Congress encouraged rather than required state participation in the national CZM program. Incentives such as allowing states' rights and self-determination; state provisions of grants to develop and implement state CZM programs; and administration of federal consistency reviews to assure that federal actions are consistent with CZM objectives and policies, further encouraged state participation in this voluntary program.

Federal consistency was enacted as an important incentive from a state management perspective. This modification of the federal supremacy clause provides for a central focus on coastal resource management for federal, state and county governments. The federal consistency provision requires all federal actions undertaken in or affecting a state's coastal zone to be consistent with the state's approved coastal program. Where national defense or other overriding national interests are concerned, the federal actions must at least be consistent "*to the maximum extent practicable*" [15 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 930.32] with the state's approved program. In addition, federally-licensed and permitted activities and federally-funded projects must be consistent with state coastal programs if the proposed activities affect a state's coastal zone. Hence, federal consistency affords states the opportunity to review, influence, and modify federal agency decisions affecting coastal land and water resources. In this way, federal agencies can no longer act independently of, or in conflict, with state programs.

Hawaii's participation in the federal CZMA program consist of the federally-approved annual Section 306 CZM Work Plan, the five-year Section 309 Coastal Zone Enhancement Grants Program, the Section 310 Technical Assistance Grant, the Section 6217 Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program, the Federal Consistency Program, the 312 Program Evaluation, and an annual Financial Evaluation.

A. Section 306, 309, and 6217 CZM Work Plans

Each year, the Hawaii CZM Program prepares an annual work plan to support its application for federal CZM implementation grant funds. The work plan describes the Hawaii CZM Program projects and activities that will be undertaken during the fiscal year (July 1 to June 30).

The Hawaii CZM Program respectively received \$2,025,000 and \$2,020,000 in FY 03-04 and FY 04-05, for Section 306. This represented an increase of \$25,000 and \$20,000 respectively in each fiscal year from FY 02-03.

These Section 306 federal funds support general Hawaii CZM Program implementation and require 100% match by State funds or non-federal services-in-kind. The State's match was comprised of approximately \$453,826 and \$452,606 (cash match), while services-in-kind amounted to \$1,571,174 and \$1,567,394 respectively, for FY 03-04 and FY 04-05. In both fiscal years, Federal and State CZM funds supported Hawaii CZM Program personnel (salaries and fringe benefits) at funding levels of 30%. Forty percent of these funds were respectively allocated to the Counties to implement the Special Management Area (SMA) permit process and other projects. State and County partnership projects received 26% for implementation in each fiscal year. Related CZM Program administration expenses experienced an increase from 2% in FY 02-03 to 3% in both FY 03-04 and FY04-05.

The Hawaii CZM Program received \$175,000 in Federal Section 309 funds in both FY 03-04 and FY 04-05. These funds do not require a State match. However, the funds must be expended on projects meeting specific national programmatic objectives. The federally-approved Hawaii Section 309 Enhancement Area Grants Program Assessment and Strategy for FY 01-05, selected the following enhancement area priorities for funding based on government agency and public input: coastal hazards, ocean and coastal resources, and cumulative and secondary impacts (CSI). The following section of this report will provide greater detail regarding the various Section 309 enhancement area projects.

The Hawaii CZM Program also received \$111,000 and \$110,000 in Section 310 funds in FY 03-04 and FY 04-05, for the implementation of Hawaii's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP). Funding levels dropped by about \$10,000 from FY 02-03. Federal guidelines for these funds require that they must be used to implement only the approved portions of the CNPCP and they require 100% in State matching funds, or non-federal services-in-kind contributions.

As a result of declining State budgets over the past several years, federal funds have been used (\$216,051 respectively for FY03-04 and FY 04-05) to support four (4) permanent State civil service CZM Hawaii positions. The continued use of these federal grants to fund State civil service positions will inhibit the use of these funds for more CZM related priority projects. State funding for these positions would enhance the level of State commitment to the Federal government for this nationally sanctioned program.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . The State will receive \$1,921,000 in Federal Section 306 funds, \$175,000 in Section 309 funds, and \$52,000 in Section 310 funds, for a total of \$2,148,000 in federal funding during FY 05-06. This represents a reduction of federal funding in the amount of \$157,000. The Hawaii CZM Program will also be reprogramming and extending Section 306, 309 and 310 funds due to savings as a result of County staff vacancies, unanticipated contracting delays, and changes in program policies.

B. Five-Year Section 309 Coastal Zone Enhancement Grants Program

Section 309 enhancement grants encourage states to develop program changes in one or more of the nine designated coastal zone enhancement areas to achieve certain national objectives. The enhancement areas include wetlands, public access, coastal hazards, CSI, energy and government facility siting, marine debris, ocean resources, special management planning, and aquaculture. In order to receive Section 309 grant funding, Hawaii CZM developed a 5-year assessment and strategy (FY 01-05). A copy of the current plan is available through the Hawaii CZM office. The Program is in the process of developing another five-year assessment and strategy for FY 06 to FY 10.

During both fiscal years, Section 309 funds supported priority enhancement area projects related to coastal hazards, ocean and coastal resources management plan (ORMP) implementation update projects, and CSI.

1. *Coastal Hazards:* The Hawaii CZM Program continued its emphasis on coastal hazard mitigation during this period. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act requires adoption of hazard mitigation plans in order for a state or county to receive federal assistance in the event of a disaster. The Hawaii CZM Program provided funding and technical support to the Counties and State to ensure timely adoption of these plans. The Stafford Act also requires a commitment to carry out the mitigation activities cited in the plans. Hawaii CZM works in partnership with the technical committees of the Hawaii State Civil Defense Agency and the Counties to implement the approved mitigation plans.

The National Pre-disaster Mitigation Program recognizes a broad range of projects that implement approved plans. These projects include education/training, commitment and capacity building, risk assessment, planning, acquisition and relocation, structural improvement, lifeline improvement, and land improvement. The Hawaii CZM Program is now focusing its implementation efforts on education/training, risk assessment, and planning projects.

The Hawaii CZM Program builds partnerships through its participation in statewide and countywide hazard mitigation activities. The following summarizes the partnership activities of the CZM Program:

- Statewide Hazard Mitigation Forum. The Forum is comprised of Federal, State, County, and private members who assist the State Civil Defense Agency in the development of programs and activities that help build disaster resistant communities. The Hawaii CZM Program holds a seat on the Forum. During this period, the Forum focused on coordinating the development of State and County multi-hazard mitigation plans. Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and the interim rules adopted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) require the development of State and local mitigation plans that: identify the natural hazards that impact them, identify actions and activities to reduce any losses from those hazards, and establish a coordinated process to implement the plans. The State and all four Counties' mitigation plans were approved by FEMA during this period.

- Lava Flow Mitigation Technical Committee. This technical Committee was established in 2000 to develop a lava flow mitigation plan. The Hawaii CZM Program sits as a member of the Committee and drafted portions of the plan dealing with land use. The plan was adopted in November 2002 and is in the process of being implemented.
- Hawaii State Earthquake Advisory Committee. The Hawaii CZM Program holds a membership seat on this Committee, primarily comprised of scientists, engineers, and emergency managers. This Committee serves as an advisory body to State Civil Defense on earthquake mitigation and preparedness. The Hawaii CZM Program serves on the Outreach Subcommittee and participates in projects as described in the Project section below.
- Tsunami Technical Review Committee. This Committee is comprised of scientists, engineers, land use planners, emergency managers, and important links in the warning/response phases of a tsunami. The Hawaii CZM Program is a member of this Committee, serving on the outreach and education subcommittee and the zoning and building code subcommittee and participates in projects as described in the Project section below.
- Pacific Risk Management Ohana. This hazard mitigation group was established by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Pacific Services Center (PSC). Its purpose is to develop and deliver risk management-related information, products, and services to the Pacific region. The Hawaii CZM Program participates in the outreach activities of this group.

The Hawaii CZM Program provided funding and technical expertise to the following State and County hazard mitigation projects and activities:

- Hawaii County Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hawaii CZM Program assisted by providing partial funding and technical assistance to the County of Hawaii for their federally-required multi-hazard mitigation plan. The Plan was approved by FEMA and is in the process of being implemented. This Plan will enable the County of Hawaii to apply for federal assistance in the event of a Presidentially-declared disaster, and provides a roadmap to building a sustainable community.
- Study on Effectiveness of Timeliness of Building Code Adoption and Building Code Enforcement and Third-Party Review. The Hawaii CZM Program funded a study investigating the effectiveness of timeliness of building code adoption and building code enforcement (quality of construction) in the County of Hawaii. It was concluded that timely code adoption would decrease the number of severely damaged buildings (by earthquakes) by 5 %, and that timely code adoption coupled with enforcement of higher construction quality would decrease the number of severely damaged buildings by 60% to 80%. The results of this investigation thus confirm the validity of a third party review process over a self-certification process for building

plan approval. The Hawaii CZM Program assisted in the research and development of proposed third-party review amendments to County building codes.

- Earthquake Hazards and Estimated Losses in the County of Hawaii. The Hawaii CZM Program funded the final phases of work to customize FEMA's earthquake loss estimation model to parameters fitting the State of Hawaii. Hawaii-specific data is presented through maps, graphs, and charts to show local officials what the impacts would be from various magnitude earthquakes. Impacts include the likely number of buildings damaged, casualties, shelter needs, the number of police and fire stations damaged, as well as economic losses. It also provides planning alternatives such as the concept of seismic design found in the International Building Code (IBC). The Hawaii CZM Program also participated in a training workshop for over 100 County leaders and citizens on earthquake mitigation.
- Tsunami Workshops for the Media, Hotel Security and Management, and the Waikiki Community. In March and April 2004, the Hawaii CZM Program participated in workshops held in conjunction with Tsunami Awareness Month that trained the media and hotel security and management on Oahu on proper response during a tsunami event. A modified version of this workshop was presented to the Waikiki community in June 2004, in partnership with local State legislators.
- Revised Edition of *Tsunami: The Great Waves*. In response to the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the Hawaii CZM Program partnered with the International Tsunami Information Centre, an agency of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization to revise and update the Great Wave publication. The scope of the publication was broadened to include the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia, and the Caribbean, and by including the latest in scientific knowledge and tsunami mitigation. The Program published 100,000 of the 16-page full color booklets. Over 80,000 have been distributed in Hawaii, across the U.S., U.S. flag-affiliates in the Pacific and Caribbean, and Pacific, Indian, and Caribbean nations.
- "Tsunami! Preparing Hawaii for the Next Big Wave" Cover Story. The work of the State of Hawaii in tsunami mitigation was the cover story of the September/October 2004 issue of NOAA's Coastal Services Magazine. The Hawaii CZM Program was interviewed on its role in tsunami mitigation.
- Climatic Atlas of Tropical Cyclones. The Hawaii CZM Program has an ongoing project with the University of Hawaii's (UH) Department of Meteorology to develop a climatic atlas of tropical cyclones over the Central North Pacific, covering the period 1966-2003. Tropical cyclones include tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes. The major users of this Atlas will be the National Weather Service Regional Forecast Office in Honolulu and the County and State civil defense agencies, for planning, forecasting, and decision-making. Work is being coordinated to ensure consensus in methodology and direction by the scientific, emergency management, and user communities.

- Evaluation of HAZUS Multi-Hazard (Hurricanes) for Use in Hawaii. The Hawaii CZM Program is funding an assessment of the applicability of FEMA's loss hurricane loss estimation model (HAZUS-MH Hurricane Wind Module) for Hawaii-based hurricane losses. This assessment will determine whether HAZUS is suitable for use in Hawaii and what kind of customizations may be necessary. It will assist State and County civil defense agencies in determining whether to pursue the customization and use of HAZUS to prepare and mitigate the effects of hurricanes in Hawaii. It will assist in implementation of effective public safety planning and mitigation of hurricane risks and identify issues with vulnerabilities of existing structures.
- Hurricane Windspeed Modeling and Code Revisions. The Hawaii CZM Program is funding a project which will develop wind speed-up maps and building code amendments for the County of Hawaii that will address the effects of hurricanes on the built environment. The IBC that will replace the code now used introduces a new topographic factor and a wind directionality factor that in their current formulations, will not give accurate results in Hawaii. This would lead to a high probability of incorrect design unless several customized map products are prepared for the building code in Hawaii County. Future implementation of the IBC in Hawaii requires an evaluation of the wind topographic and directionality factors. Significant improvements in wind hazard mitigation can be accomplished through the development of this particular methodology for wind speed-up mapping in local building codes and risk assessments. A uniform design standard of protection for hurricane hazard would then be defined in the County that will be consistent with the standards now being implemented in the building codes of the City and County of Honolulu and County of Kauai.
- Natural Hazard Bookmarks. The Hawaii CZM Program developed and printed a series of nine natural hazard bookmarks. Each of the bookmarks is focused on a single natural hazard -- coastal erosion, wildfire, flood, drought, lava flow, hurricane, earthquake, landslide, and tsunami. These colorful and informative items were designed with youth in mind, and have been distributed through the Hawaii State Library System's Summer Reading Program, Earth Day events on most of the Islands, and other selected events.
- Asia Pacific All Hazards Workshop. The Hawaii CZM Program provided funding support for this workshop which was held June 6-10, 2005, in Honolulu, Hawaii. The workshop, organized by the U.S. Trade and Development Agency and NOAA, brought together delegations from nations affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami, atmospheric and earth scientists, emergency managers, social scientists, planners, and U.S. firms to provide technical training and business services. The Hawaii CZM Program was provided an exhibition table where we distributed our publications, including the Natural Hazard Preparedness Wheels, natural hazard bookmarks, and *Earthquake Hazards and Estimated Losses* report.
- Coastal Erosion and Beach Management. During FY 04-05, Hawaii CZM's participation in the area of coastal erosion and beach management included active

membership in the Coastal Erosion Working Group (formally Marine and Coastal Zone Management Advisory Group Coastal Erosion Subcommittee). This Working Group was established to address the problems of shoreline erosion and beach management affecting the State. The Working Group is comprised of representatives from Federal, State, and County government agencies, research institutions, and non-government organizations. Through the Group's efforts, Hawaii CZM was able to coordinate issue discussions and explore potential solutions. At the end of May 2005, the Hawaii CZM Program decided to focus resources on specific key projects and federal requirements. Recognizing the importance of the shoreline and beach management, we continue to work with the State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), (i.e., Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands) in their commitment to increase awareness and develop tools to address coastal erosion or beach management.

In addition to participation in the Working Group, the Hawaii CZM was also an active sponsor in the development and publication of a *Hawaii Coastal Hazard Mitigation Guidebook*. The Guidebook provides the needed information to developers and decision-makers in planning coastal developments and construction and the potential dangers and risks with respect to beach and shoreline hazards (specifically erosion). These tools will encourage the development of new alternatives and better methods to reduce the risks from natural hazards such as erosion, flooding, tsunamis, or hurricanes.

2. *Ocean Resources Management Plan Implementation Projects:* The ORMP, completed in 1991 and adopted by the State Legislature in 1995, (HRS 2000, Part IV), is the subject of this campaign and its subsequent revision and implementation. In preparation of an update to the ORMP, the Hawaii CZM Program sought input from a variety of groups regarding the issues, priorities, and recommended actions that should be included in the updated ORMP.

On January 6, 2005, Governor Linda Lingle issued Executive Order 05, establishing the Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council (HOCC) to address Hawaii's ocean and coastal matters. HOCC is a group composed of approximately 30 members from Federal, State and local government agencies, as well as Hawaiian cultural groups. In the process of developing a framework for the 2006 ORMP, the Hawaii CZM Program sought input from HOCC; the Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC), the citizen advocacy board to the Hawaii CZM Program with an ORMP working group; a variety of ocean users groups and businesses; and a variety of non-profit organizations.

In addition, a conference entitled "Hawaii Summit-to-Sea 2003: Global Strategies for Integrated Ocean & Coastal Resources Management" was to be held in October 2003, to increase public awareness and support, and to provide a forum for the discussion of resource issues, ideas, solutions, and opportunities. During FY 02-03, Hawaii CZM, with the concurrence of the Summit Planning Committee, made a decision to postpone the October 2003 "Summit-to-Sea" conference to December 2004. Reasons for postponing the conference included a hesitancy to travel due to SARS, terrorism, war with Iraq, and dwindling travel budgets. However, the

Summit-to-Sea 2004 conference was also postponed due to cabinet-level scheduling conflicts with other conferences.

CZMP has also dedicated a section on its web site for the ORMP update process at http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/czm_initiatives/orm.html. This page was created as a resource to all who desired access to the ongoing process to gather input. The web page contains documents for review, including the HOCC meeting agendas and minutes, as well as the 1991 ORMP, the 1998 Review, and other supporting documents.

3. *Cumulative and Secondary Impacts:* The CSI program enables the Hawaii CZM Program to develop, implement, and institutionalize an integrated planning approach using the traditional Hawaiian ahupua‘a concept. Incorporating ahupua‘a and watershed concepts into the Hawaii CZM Program may result in enforceable policies and provide an integrated planning approach to assess and manage CSI. Focus on ahupua‘a and watershed may result in changes to State statutes, State and County rules, and administrative policies to the Hawaii CZM Program and networking agencies.

Presently, scientific knowledge, an increase in environmental hazards, and a broader recognition of habitats, natural areas, and their finely tuned ecosystems, require an “integrated-systems” view for resources management. A holistic approach to resources management involves broad stakeholder participation, and a clear understanding of the socio-cultural, political, and economic aspects of coastal zone management to effect changes. Ahupua‘a planning concepts are also being shared with other Pacific Island governments including American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the Virgin Islands, through their coastal management departments.

It is important to note that each ahupua‘a eco-region differs physically, historically, socially, and politically. Thus, although there are universal principles that may provide a basis for a general ahupua‘a framework, each ahupua‘a and/or moku (large land district consisting of several ahupua‘a) will need to assess their own histories, environmental and cultural resources, CSI issues, social needs, and cross-ahupua‘a issues in order to produce a useful regional-specific strategy. In this regard, the Hawaii CZM Program began work with the community in Waianae (West Oahu) to develop a pilot project for an ahupua‘a management framework for their moku. This project sought to (1) identify historic and cultural information that may be used to develop an ahupua‘a management framework; (2) identify key community issues regarding CSI; (3) design educational materials and organizing outreach to build community consensus for ahupua‘a management framework and community resources management; and (4) develop a template for management to share with other communities statewide.

During FY 03-04 and FY 04-05, Hawaii CZM Section 309 funds, and NOAA Coastal Services Center (CSC) contract funds were spent on the ecological characterization project. Hawaii CZM partnered with NOAA CSC to develop the Waianae Ecological Characterization (WEC), a large component of the CSI Initiative that was published in January 2005. The goal of the Characterization project is to synthesize existing physical, biological, cultural, historic, and spatial information for distribution to the Waianae community in CD-ROM and website format. The information on the CD can be used to examine the effects of CSI on the coral and other

living resources, in addition to use in school curricula, for community planning, and for other educational and decision-making activities.

To support the characterization project, Hawaii CZM contracted with planning process facilitators, a videographer, an ethnographer, and a project development team. The WEC was published in January 2005 and the Web site came online shortly after. The web site address is <http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/wec/>. CD-Rom copies of the WEC were distributed to project partners in April 2005.

All products derived from the overarching CSI initiative, including the WEC, aim to (1) provide a mechanism for facilitating statewide discussion of ahupua'a management practices that could be integrated into CZM enforceable policies; (2) allow communities to learn about the impact of land-based activities on their coral reefs and other marine resources; (3) assist communities in making better decisions about land use activities; (4) provide a mechanism for cross-sector education between government, business, and community (including Hawaiian practitioners) to foster consensus among groups; and (5) provide a practical basis for the formation of a Waianae District Management Strategy to address CSI, and which would be applicable to other statewide communities.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . The Program is in the process of developing another five-year 309 Assessment and Strategy. The 309 draft assessment and strategy is scheduled for public review in January 2006.

Coastal Hazards: The Hawaii CZM Program will continue its emphasis on implementation of the State and County multi-hazard mitigation plans, concentrating in earthquake, tsunami, and hurricane hazards. Work will take place in partnership with the specialized technical committees, policy and decision-making groups, government agencies, academia, and other stakeholders in the hazard mitigation community. Through these coordinated efforts, our communities will become disaster resilient and sustainable.

Ocean Resources Management Plan: In partnership with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the DLNR, Hawaii CZM is planning an ORMP Workshop for October 2005, at the Hawaii Convention Center in Honolulu. Invitees encompass a wide base of stakeholders, including government agencies, non-profit organizations, community groups, small and large ocean user business owners, and community members. The intent of the Workshop is to provide a chance for participants to develop and compare recommendations, look for consensus where it exists, and work toward a framework for the ORMP update.

The Workshop will discuss 12 issues which were formulated based upon input from the public and governmental agencies. These categories may also be the main topics addressed in the 2006 updated ORMP:

1. Ocean Resource Extraction
2. Ocean Resource Protection
3. Invasive Species
4. Aquaculture

5. Education/Outreach
6. Cruise Ships
7. Water Quality
8. Coastal Public Access
9. Sustainable Coastal Development
10. Enforcement Alternatives
11. Ocean Recreation User Conflicts
12. Boating Facilities and Infrastructure

As a follow-up to the Workshop, Hawaii CZM will prepare a summary of the main topics discussed in each category. Participants will be asked to review the summary and rate the priority levels of the issues discussed at the Workshop; additionally, they will have the opportunity to provide suggestions or comments. Hawaii CZM will then compile the results and report back to the public and ORMP Workshop participants. Hawaii CZM will use the evaluations to identify the most pressing priorities that must be addressed and to focus initial implementation efforts on those critical priorities.

Senate Resolution 75 was adopted in April 2005, requiring that the Hawaii CZM Program be the lead agency in the implementation of the ORMP and that Hawaii CZM hold an informational meeting and briefing to the Legislature. In accordance with S.R. 75, Hawaii CZM is preparing a status report on the ORMP update for the Legislature to be delivered in December 2005.

The Hawaii CZM Program will continue to work with Federal, State, and County agencies, community groups, volunteers, and individuals to successfully carry out the update process and promote public awareness of ocean and coastal resource issues. Hawaii CZM will be selecting the contracting firm that will write the ORMP by January 2006. Hawaii CZM plans to work closely with the contractor, governmental agencies, and the public to create a plan that integrates various management measures; encourages collaboration across State, Federal and County agencies; and prescribes specific actions to be implemented. In collaboration with the selected contractor, Hawaii CZM expects to produce a first draft of the updated ORMP in 2006. The draft will then undergo a process of evaluation and revision based on input from the various stakeholders before preparing the final draft by December 2006.

Cumulative and Secondary Impacts: A WEC release event is scheduled in conjunction with the City and County of Honolulu Sunset on the Beach in Waianae for August 2005. Hawaii CZM plans to hand out over 1,000 CD copies of the WEC to Waianae community members. In addition, CZM plans to release at least 500 WEC CDs to libraries, schools, and public officials statewide.

The CD information can be used to support the development of a Waianae Moku Management Strategy. In developing the WEC, Hawaii CZM and CSC partnered with Hawaiian government, private, and community organizations, and encouraged those agencies and organizations working on projects in the Waianae moku to coordinate information and avoid duplication of effort.

C. Section 310 Technical Assistance Grant

CZMA Section 310 of the federal law provides funds to support development and implementation of program changes under Section 309, and to support coastal clean water and coral reef programs. During FY 03-04, the Hawaii CZM Program received Section 310 funds to support Clean Water Initiatives and Coral Reef Initiatives (CRI). In FY 04-05, the Clean Water Initiative program was replaced by a new program designated the Coastal Nonpoint Program with funds granted in Section 310 for implementation of approved portions of the State's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP). (See Section D below).

1. *Clean Water Initiative – FY 03-04:* A Web application and page were created that allows interrogation of GIS maps by island to determine whether water quality sampling has been done for a particular location in a given waterbody (streams and other inland waterbodies as well as coastal areas), using data from the CZM Water Quality Directory created during the prior year; user and maintenance manuals were also developed. This project will assist in monitoring and tracking required by CNPCP. (Note: the web page has not been made public because the base stream layer was found to not allow access to multiple streams draining into a single waterbody (e.g., the Ala Wai Canal)). When a new stream layer is available, repairs will be made and the page made public.

Coastal Nonpoint Program – FY 04-05: A Watershed Resources Protection Program was initiated to have a consultant design and carry out an instructional program, using in-state and Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials resources, to educate decision-makers and agency personnel at the State level and in all four Counties about the relationship between land use planning, low impact development/design (LID), and watershed resource protection.

During FY 03-04, an advisory committee has been established for the project and planning discussions were held. In the Fall of 2004, involved CZM staff attended the first national conference on LID, "Putting the LID on Stormwater Management," which provided opportunities to learn about the latest techniques and research in the LID field and evaluate their applicability for Hawaii. It also provided an opportunity to meet with practitioners in the field who might be appropriate to develop and present the instructional program.

CZM staff and CZM network partners worked with a professor in the UH Department of Urban and Regional Planning to carry out two research projects to provide information for use in these education programs:

- Review State statutes and administrative rules, County ordinances and rules applicable to planning, development, and watershed protection, to determine whether current language helps or hinders application of LID; and
- Undertake a simple impervious cover analysis for each County. A Planning Practicum course created an initial draft report based on student work on the two

research projects. Research assistants expanded and finalized the Practicum class report.

2. *Coral Reef Initiative:* The value that the ocean, primarily coral reefs, brings to the economy and quality of life to our Islands makes it critical that we ensure the long-term conservation of these resources. Based on the coral reef conservation priorities envisioned in the *1999 U.S. All Islands Coral Reef Strategy, the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force National Action Plan to Congress to Conserve Coral Reefs*, and subsequent locally generated management strategies, Hawaii CZM and the State's CRI Point of Contact (POC), currently DLNR, use monies allocated to the State by NOAA to support community-based efforts, as well as enhance government programs to protect, restore, and sustainably manage coral reefs.

CZM Hawaii met regularly with the State's POC to discuss coral reef legislation, monitoring, mapping, and management issues.

- Community-Based Management/Monitoring and Educational Initiatives:

CZM awarded a project to the Polynesian Voyaging Society on Navigating Change, "The Voyage to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands". The main purpose of "Navigating Change" was to educate ourselves, our youth and the world that our Islands are very special and that to care for them is essential for their future and the future of those who will live here. The program involved schools and school children having direct contact with Hokule'a crewmembers while being in their classrooms. Through class room teleconferencing, and through daily articles and television reports, we were able to pass on the message of Navigating Change to hundreds of thousands of people. During the voyage, more than 80 classrooms and about 1,800 students were connected to the canoe's crew via satellite telephone. Over a period of three years workshops were held throughout Hawaii to alert teachers that this opportunity was going to take place in May 2004. A Teacher's Guide was developed and made available to teachers and schools in Hawaii in 2005. Packaged with video modules, the poster/map, and a resource CD, are three curriculum units based on studies, language arts, and Na Honua Maui Ola (Hawaii guidelines for culturally health and responsive learning environments). Almost 100 of these teacher's guides were distributed in May that were field tested during the voyage.

CZM awarded a project to Project S.E.A Link to develop and conduct a new and unique marine docent program, called "Kanaka Malama Kai" (Ocean Caretakers). This program allows community members to volunteer as "roving marine naturalist" at snorkel sites around Maui and onboard snorkel tour vessels. The results are positive with several of Maui's recreational diving and snorkeling tour operators sponsoring Kanaka Malama Kai volunteers aboard their vessels to provide education and interpretation for their guests. Volunteers play a low-key role onboard the boats as informal educators, ready to answer questions from passengers and share photos and other materials. Tour operators are able to provide an additional or enhanced marine education service to their guests, volunteers are able to focus solely on interpretation, and the passengers will better understand and appreciate Hawaii's

marine resources. Due to the success of this program, additional funding has been obtained from the Hawaii Tourism Authority in order to continue the program.

The project with UH Sea Grant in Kona has worked with the community members of West Hawaii to raise awareness about the coral reef ecosystem that clings to the flank of that volcanic island. The project focused on 1) community coral reef awareness and educational activities, 2) volunteer monitoring using Reef Watchers, and 3) community-based management to support the West Hawaii Fisheries Council and their Local Resource Councils.

The project with Oceanwide Science Institute on the Islands of Kauai and Oahu expanded Reef Check activities on both Islands including community education outreach, and cooperation with governmental resource management agencies. In Hawaii, Reef Check adopts the ahupua'a concept of viewing coral reef ecosystems as an integrated part of the associated watersheds affecting the health of these ecosystems.

The project with the Hawaii Wildlife Fund on Maui addressed coral reef health on the island of Maui at La Perouse Bay partnering with other scientist and the community to conduct research to better understand the resources, to protect the reef by removing harmful debris, and to effect behavioral changes in the community by providing information and training opportunities. Strong community support is essential for long-term resource protection, and strong databases inform policy and management decisions.

The following coral reef initiatives are DLNR projects first funded by CZM then carried over to DLNR when they were appointed POC in FY 03-04.

- Marine Tourism Use
- Coral Reef Marketing Awareness
- Discarded Fishing Nets/Marine Debris Removal Coordination
- Day-Use Mooring Buoy Installations at Molokini Shoal Marine Protected Area (MPA)
- Evaluate and Develop a Long-Term Framework for Hawaii's MPAs: DLNR hired a MPA coordinator to oversee the evaluation and framework development of a new integrated statewide plan for MPAs. Framework recommendations and MPA management recommendations for Hawaii have been completed and given to the Land Board.
- Marine Tourism Use Impact Assessment in MPAs: The visitor use data collected in the previous grant will provide the basis to design in situ monitoring work. The MPAs were assessed for physical impacts to coral reef habitat, and high, medium, and

low use sites within each site were monitored to compare associated biological factors between impacted and non-impacted areas. Preliminary findings indicate that use is concentrated in a very small portion of each MPA, and that impacts from high levels of use are statistically insignificant when compared to the overall area being protected from extractive uses.

- **Gene Flow in Coral Reef Fisheries: Assessing Population Connectivity within the Hawaiian Archipelago:** This project will explore the limitations for larval dispersal in the context of island biogeography and population genetics to provide an ecologically relevant measure of gene flow among three geographic areas in the Hawaiian Islands: Kure Atoll, Oahu, and Hawaii. Fish specimens were collected and the final analysis of DNA samples have been completed.
- **Marine Aquarium Trade Management Enhancement:** The goal of this project is to improve the reliability and usability of catch data provided by West Hawaii aquarium fish collectors. A Marine Aquarium Trade Analyst developed a new Aquarium Catch Report Form and provided DLNR with information necessary for its field testing to glean new insights into collection techniques for tropical reef fish by species. The next step will be to field test the new form along the Kona Coast.
- **Crepuscular and Night Survey Component for West Hawaii Aquarium Project (WHAP):** This study will expand the existing WHAP monitoring program to encompass a limited number of crepuscular and night censuses at selected study sites. Results of this work will be incorporated into the overall WHAP project analysis. Preliminary data analysis suggests that the importance of data collection during twilight activity is significant both in terms of documenting species diversity and overall species biomass. Monitoring programs that use traditional daylight monitoring techniques are likely to under-represent total biodiversity of a reef community.
- **Coral Reef Outreach Materials Development:** This project is part of the multi-year marketing campaign and implementation strategy to raise awareness locally about human effects on coral reefs that was developed under the previous grant. DLNR hired a consultant to work with all the participants in the coral reef outreach network and gain additional support and sponsors. Funds have been raised for the development of outreach materials and an integrated media campaign, which include public service announcements, a web page and web based game.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . *Coastal Nonpoint Program:* A new GIS layer for Hawaii's streams is available. Using it will repair the web page created in FY 03-04, allowing the page to be made available for public use. The Watershed Resources Protection Program workshops will be incorporated into the Rural Lands Policy and Best Practices project with a technical emphasis on LID for State and County engineers and permit staff. FY 04-05 funds, originally planned for polluted runoff education with the tourism industry, will be used to support a topographic survey of the Manoa Stream riparian corridor to assist a project in

partnership with DLNR's Engineering Division that will result in reduced sedimentation in the Ala Wai Canal and Harbor.

Coral Reef Initiative. CZM has not received funds for the past few years. DLNR is the POC for funding.

D. Coastal Nonpoint Program (CNP)¹

16 United States Code (USC) §1455b (codifying Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990) requires the coastal zone and water quality agencies of each state with a federally-approved CZM Program to develop and implement a CNPCP based on guidance provided by NOAA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Congress stated, "The purpose of the program shall be to develop and implement management measures for nonpoint source pollution to restore and protect coastal waters, working in close conjunction with other State and local authorities." The CNPCP applies within boundaries set by the State and approved by the Federal agencies; in Hawaii, those boundaries are coterminous with the CZM area as defined in §205A-2, HRS: "all lands of the State and the area extending seaward from the shoreline to the limit of the State's police power and management authority, including the United States territorial sea."

The *Hawaii Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program: Management Plan*, containing a total of 70 elements (57 management measures and 13 administrative elements)² was presented in June 1996, for approval by NOAA and EPA. Hawaii's CNPCP was conditionally approved in July 1998 by NOAA, EPA, and other Federal agencies involved in the administration of 16 USC §1455B.

The *Findings for Hawaii's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program* document indicated that 24 elements were "in conformity with the 6217 (g) guidance"; the *Findings ...* also contained conditions for the non-approvable elements. Six of those management measures were eliminated by National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II. "Interim decision documents" are the tools used by the Federal agencies to notify states when specific conditions are met. Up to mid-September 2005, "interim decision documents", based on submissions made in 2002 and 2003, were received for 16 additional conditional elements, bringing the total of approved elements to 40. Between November 2003 and November 2005, documentation (draft, re-draft, or final submissions) has been submitted to EPA and NOAA to meet conditions on 22 elements.

Initially, the State had until June 30, 2003, to meet these conditions. In April 2005, during a review consultation between EPA, NOAA, Department of Health (DOH) Polluted Runoff Control Program (PRCP), and the Hawaii CZM Program, all parties agreed to work

¹ Within the last two years, NOAA and EPA have begun referring to the whole program, including its implementation, as the Coastal Nonpoint Program (CNP) and the document created pursuant to the Congressional direction and EPA and NOAA guidance as the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP).

² These are Enforceable Policies and Mechanisms (EP&M) (1), Monitoring (1), Critical Coastal Areas and Additional Management Measures (4), Public Participation (3), and Administrative Coordination(4).

toward February 28, 2006, as the date by which Hawaii would submit documentation supporting a request to EPA and NOAA for final approval of its CNPCP. It was understood that the condition on the Urban New Development Measurement Measure (MM) may not be completely met by that date, as it requires legislative action in two Counties.

During FY 03-04, Hawaii's CNP resolved an all-encompassing condition: the requirement for a statewide enforceable policy and/or mechanism to back up the voluntary aspects of the CNP as well as State statutes, County ordinances, and administrative rules at both levels of government applicable to nonpoint source pollution. A written opinion from the Attorney General that Chapter 342D, HRS, "Water Pollution" and its implementing rules, HAR, 11-54, could be applied to nonpoint source pollution was received in September 2003. In February 2004, the opinion and other required materials were sent to NOAA and EPA as a draft submission; an "interim decision document" reflecting agency acceptance of the submission was received in August 2005.

All four Counties have revised, or are in the process of revising their erosion and sediment control (E&SC) ordinances and rules. Maui County completed a major revision of their ordinance in 1998. The City and County of Honolulu, under the impetus of the NPDES Phase I, amended their ordinance and rules in 2000. Kauai County, responding to public outcry regarding massive erosion from a development, began their ordinance amendment process in 2003, completing revision of the ordinance in October of that year and revising their rules in the spring of 2004. Hawaii's CNP worked with Council members, citizens, and EPA to move the processes in the direction of meeting the goals of the applicable E&SC management measures in the CNPCP.

Hawaii's CNP has worked with Maui County on the revision of their drainage rule, Title 15, since July 2003. As noted in the next Section, after more than two years, EPA and the County have one issue standing between them.

During FY 04-05, Hawaii County began the process of amending its E&SC ordinance. Hawaii's CNP staff served on a Revision Advisory Committee, a broad-based group established by the Department of Public Works (DPW) that began meeting in March 2005. A proposed final revision text was circulated in October 2005. CZM staff worked with County DPW staff, Council members, citizens, and EPA to meet the goals of the applicable E&SC management measures in Hawaii's CNPCP.

Despite these revisions, none of the Counties except the City and County of Honolulu, have provisions that meet the requirements of the Urban New Development MM that deals with keeping post-construction stormwater runoff sediment loadings and volumes in a development at or below pre-development levels. Maui County submitted revised language to EPA to update their drainage rule to meet this requirement; all but one element of the language was accepted. CZM CNP staff continued to work with the County and EPA to resolve this issue.

CZM and the DOH Clean Water Branch Polluted Runoff Program is required by *Hawaii's Implementation Plan for Polluted Runoff Control* (2000) to evaluate the status of the actions set forth in the Implementation Plan before it is updated. Staff assigned to the

Implementation Plan update has continued to use available opportunities, such as meetings of government and private entities, to carry out this evaluation process.

As noted above in “Section 310 Technical Assistance Grant,” two research projects were conducted to support a proposed “Watershed resources protection educational program for decision-makers.” The final report will be available on the CZM web site. The report will provide information for the LID workshops mentioned in the “Looking Ahead” Section below.

CZM CNP staff attended two national workshops applicable to their activities during this reporting period:

- The first was a national conference on LID, “Putting the LID on Stormwater Management” that was described under Section 310 above.
- The second was the 12th Annual Nonpoint Source Workshop, also held in September 2004, which brought together land managers and water quality specialists to share information on the effectiveness of BMPs in improving water quality, effective monitoring techniques, and statistical analysis of watershed data. The workshop focused on the successes of the Clean Water Act Section 319 Monitoring Program projects and other innovative projects from throughout the United States.

CZM CNP staff also attended the January 2005 Hawaii Water Quality Conference, where one staff member moderated a half-day session, and an Erosion and Sediment Control Training on Kauai.

During both fiscal years, the Hawaii CZM Program staff continued to participate in meetings and workshops related to polluted runoff control and to present information about the CNP and the CNPCP. The meetings included the DOH NPS Technical Committee, the Natural Resources Conservation Service State Technical Committee, and the Steering Committee for Hawaii’s Local Action Strategy to Address Land-Based Pollution Threats to Coral Reefs.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . County Actions to Meet the New Development Management Measure: Hawaii CNP staff will work with Maui County and EPA to resolve the language differences in the County’s revision of their drainage rule, Title 15, so that they can move forward with the necessary administrative approvals. Staff will also work with the County of Hawaii, which began in August 2005, to revise three Chapters of their County Code to meet the requirements of the measure.

Final Federal Approval for the CNPCP: Hawaii’s CNP staff will work with EPA and NOAA so that all of the remaining conditions receive “interim decision documents”. To receive final approval, Hawaii will submit a summary document covering all management measures (MM) and administrative elements as accepted in the “interim decision documents”. NOAA and EPA will review this document; if they find it acceptable, they will develop a Full Approval Decision Memo and publish a notice of intent in the Federal Register. A 30-day public comment period is provided before full approval is granted.

15-year Strategy and 5-year Implementation Plan Update: The 2000 Implementation Plan includes long- and short-term goals and activities in control nonpoint source pollution; 15-year strategies, and the first 5-year implementation plan to prevent and reduce polluted runoff in six land and water use sectors. Hawaii CNP staff from CZM and PRCP will work with consultant to revise the 15-year strategy in light of the CNPCP as finally approved, develop an implementation plan for 2007-2010, and a draft an implementation plan for 2010-2013. This project will be carried out to include, reinforce, and expand the constituency among the public, private, and government sectors for polluted runoff control, and help the Hawaii CNP Program carry out the new 5-year plan.

E. Federal Consistency Program

The National CZM Act requires federal agencies to conduct their planning, management, development, and regulatory activities in a manner consistent with state CZM programs. State CZM lead agencies have the authority to review federal actions for consistency with their federally-approved CZM programs. In Hawaii, the authority to review federal activities throughout the State rests with the Office of Planning. The informational and procedural requirements for CZM federal consistency reviews are prescribed by federal regulations (15CFR930).

Because there is a significant federal presence in Hawaii, CZM federal consistency is a valuable State management tool. Federal planning, regulatory, and construction activities have direct and significant effects on land and water uses throughout the State. Federal agencies issue permits for a number of coastal activities and developments, and they control vast tracts of land. The range of federal activities and permits reviewed is extensive and includes harbor projects, beach nourishment projects, military facilities and training exercises, fisheries management plans and regulations, open ocean aquaculture, and dredge and fill operations. In addition, projects funded by certain federal grant programs are reviewed for potential impacts to CZM resources. The following examples of federal consistency reviews conducted during the report period demonstrate the diversity and geographic range of our reviews:

- Hickam Air Force Base C-17 Aircraft Bed-down, Oahu
- Hilo Stream Monitoring Stations, Hawaii
- Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge Scenic Stop, Kauai
- U.S. Army Stryker Brigade
- Pelagics Fishery Regulations to Minimize Sea Turtle Impacts
- Manele Small Boat Harbor Dock Repair, Lanai
- Waiohonu Bridge Replacement, Hana, Maui
- Kaunakakai Harbor Single-Point Mooring, Molokai
- Nawiliwili Harbor Pier 3 Fender System, Kauai
- Kona Open Ocean Fish Farm, Hawaii
- State of Hawaii Artificial Reefs Program Maintenance and Expansion
- U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Safety and Security Team, Honolulu, Oahu
- Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary Facility, Maui
- Pearl Harbor Maintenance Dredging, Oahu
- Honolulu International Airport Instrument Landing System Improvements, Oahu

- Kuhio Beach Sand Nourishment, Waikiki, Oahu
- Kaneohe Bay Coral Transplant, Oahu
- Day-Use Moorings Offshore Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui
- Wetland Restoration, Hanalei, Kauai

Through the federal consistency program, CZM facilitates cooperation among government agencies in reviewing applications for Federal, State and County permits. Pre-application consultation is highly encouraged by the Hawaii CZM Program and now occurs for about 75% of the consistency reviews. Most consultation occurs by telephone and email, and consultation meetings are often held for significant reviews. This results in a coordinated review process benefiting both applicants and agencies.

CZM assisted the Hawaii Nature Center in planning the *Technical Assistance Community Workshop* which they hosted in Honolulu on August 11, 2004. CZM staff also participated on the workshop panel and in one-on-one help sessions with attendees. The workshop was held for community groups that were considering conducting projects in conjunction with the Ala Wai Watershed Improvement Project. The CZM federal consistency presentation included: (1) providing a general overview of the Hawaii CZM Program, (2) explaining the basic procedures and requirements of federal consistency, and (3) providing individual consultation on the requirements, regulation, and procedures for federal consistency specific to community groups' proposals.

The Hawaii CZM Program continued its involvement with the Federal and State agency coordination initiative involving quarterly meetings with regulatory and resource agencies and various branches of the military. The meetings are hosted by the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command and the U.S. Navy. This forum provides the participating agencies an opportunity to discuss and coordinate on current and future projects, activities and issues.

CZM undertook a significant streamlining measure in 2004 by removing numerous federal financial assistance programs from CZM federal consistency review. OP submitted a request to NOAA, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), on April 23, 2004, to remove federal assistance programs that were either obsolete or did not potentially affect CZM resources. The decision to remove federal financial assistance programs was based on the experience of OP in processing CZM federal consistency reviews for these grant programs since 1978. OCRM granted approval of this streamlining measure on May 19, 2004.

During FY03-04, 75 federal consistency reviews were conducted. The reviews involved 18 federal agency activities (24%), 36 federal permits and licenses (48%), and 21 federal financial assistance requests (28%).

During FY04-05, 81 federal consistency reviews were conducted. The reviews involved 23 federal agency activities (28%), 40 federal permits and licenses (49%), 16 federal financial assistance requests (20%), and 2 consultation reviews (3%).

Notices of CZM federal consistency reviews are published regularly in the Office of Environmental Quality Control's, *The Environmental Notice*, in the Coastal Zone News Section. This provides the public an opportunity to review and comment on various federal actions.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . The scope and volume of federal projects and actions that require reviews for consistency with the CZM objectives and policies are expected to remain about the same. The Hawaii CZM Program will continue to use the federal consistency process to facilitate and improve coastal resource management. A regulatory workshop series is being planned in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and DOH.

F. Section 312 Program Evaluation

Under Section 312 of the national CZM Act, OCRM conducts periodic reviews of the performance of states with federally-approved CZM programs. A federal review team evaluates and provides findings to the State on how it has (1) implemented and enforced the CZM Program, (2) addressed the coastal management needs identified in Section 303(2)(A) through (K) of the national act, and (3) adherence to the terms and conditions of the federal financial assistance awards for the program.

NOAA OCRM conducted a Section 312 Evaluation of the Hawaii CZM Program from August 23-27, 2004. OP assisted by scheduling meetings and site visits. NOAA held meetings with State, County, and Federal agencies, conducted a public informational meeting, and conducted site visits on Hawaii and Molokai. The evaluation was highly favorable and the findings documented a number of accomplishments of the CZM Program.

An earlier federal evaluation required the State to undertake an assessment of the SMA permit system based on statements made by a group of citizens. The federal mandate concluded that there was a need to strengthen the role of CZM in responding to citizen complaints, increase opportunities for public involvement in the SMA permit process, and provide training for those involved in SMA permit processing.

The study uncovered a number of problems and concerns:

- inadequate understanding of the CZM Program
- misunderstanding of the SMA permit as a land use policy determinant
- lack of understanding of State and County land use and zoning programs
- lack of clearly stated purposes, procedures, and explanations for public participation in the permit process

A collaborative assessment of the concerns was conducted with the County SMA agencies. A users' guide was also prepared for public dissemination addressing the concerns identified. In addition to the County SMA agencies, copies will be available for public inspection at libraries and possibly other offices that the Counties or State CZM agency may determine.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . In December 2005, the Hawaii CZM Program will submit a brief report to the federal office outlining the next steps in response to the federal evaluation mandate.

II. STATE AND COUNTY COORDINATION

A. CZM Program Compliance

With the privilege of administering the federal consistency review program and eligibility to receive federal CZM grant funds, the State is obligated to assure that its federally-approved program is implemented consistently by the Hawaii CZM Program partners. This obligation is fulfilled through a compliance program that assures compliance by CZM partner agencies with CZM objectives and policies. CZM enforceable policies also include numerous State and County laws, rules, and regulations. The Hawaii CZM Program monitors the actions undertaken by CZM partner agencies on various types of permit applications and implementation of CZM-related rules and regulations. Enforcing CZM-related rules and regulations is the responsibility of the respective administering State and County agencies.

Hawaii CZM uses a proactive approach in assuring compliance by the CZM partner agencies rather than relying on monitoring alone. An emphasis has been placed on the partnership commitment among State and County agencies that implement CZM policies. This evokes a greater sense of shared responsibility by each agency to comply with CZM objectives and policies.

During the two fiscal years, Hawaii CZM initiated joint County meetings. These meetings assist the Hawaii CZM Program with compliance issues by providing an opportunity to simultaneously discuss matters directly with all the Counties. The Counties have expressed that they find these meetings valuable because they are able to discuss their compliance matters with the other Counties, as well as with Hawaii CZM. These meetings promote an understanding of CZM compliance matters.

With the objective of improving the Hawaii CZM Program, through the compliance program, we are able to continually evaluate the effectiveness of the CZM statute, Chapter 205A, HRS. This evaluation process can result in legislative changes. Compliance program information is shared with CZM networking agencies to help them with their CZM-related responsibilities, and to coordinate overlapping agency activities. Periodic performance reports to the Federal CZM administering agency include a compliance summary assessment.

Hawaii CZM responds to and logs public inquiries and concerns. Keeping a record of public concerns enables Hawaii CZM to monitor and assess issues. Dealing directly with the public provides Hawaii CZM the opportunity to define our compliance role to the public and foster increased understanding.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . Over the next year, the Hawaii CZM Program will increase the opportunities for public input on CZM compliance through public participation

meetings with MACZAC, and continued improvement to the Hawaii CZM website. Hawaii CZM will continue to hold joint meetings with all the Counties to discuss CZM Program implementation and compliance issues, as this has proven to be an effective means for proactively assuring compliance. At the same time, Hawaii CZM will be holding joint meetings with State agencies to better collaborate and coordinate on individual efforts that achieve the mandated objectives and policies of Chapter 205A, HRS.

B. Performance Reports and Program Changes

The Hawaii CZM Program submits semi-annual performance reports to OCRM describing program progress as a requirement for receiving federal funding. A portion of the report includes the Counties' implementation of the SMA permit system and Shoreline Setback Variance under Parts II and III of Chapter 205A, HRS. In addition State permit information is reported on Land Use Commission petitions, Conservation District Use Applications, Section 401 applications, and NPDES Zone of Mixing.

The Hawaii CZM Program is a network agency which utilizes the enforceable policies of statutes, administrative rules, and ordinances that are legally binding under State law. The Program has reviewed the statutes, administrative rules, and ordinances for 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, against the criteria specified in 15 CFR 923.10-923.84, to determine if the approval of these regulations are a substantial amendment or a routine program change (RPC) to the Hawaii CZM Program.

The Program is working on identifying various statutes, administrative rules, and ordinances for adoption as RPC, which would be incorporated into the enforceable policies of the Hawaii CZM Program.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . The Hawaii CZM Program will continue to send semi-annual performance reports and program changes as required to the federal government. The CZM Program in collaboration with the Counties and selected State agencies will work on performance measures as required by the federal program.

III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND EDUCATION

A. Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC)

Act 169, SLH 2001, clarifies the lead agency responsibility to maintain a public advisory body. The twelve advisory members are recruited from the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Hawaii, and have diverse backgrounds in business, environment, practitioners of native Hawaiian interest, terrestrial and marine commerce, recreation, research, and tourism. During the course of two years, MACZAC has worked on mapping coastal parking access, and recommendations regarding shoreline certification, commercial boating regulations, harbor facilities, ocean resource management, and cultural resource management.

MACZAC Working Groups

1. *Coastal Parking Access Working Group:*

The group was established by MACZAC in June 2002, after public comments on City and County of Honolulu's proposed bicycle path and the removal of parking spaces adjacent to a popular surf spot on Oahu. The Working Group mapped parking access on Oahu and distributed the resource information to State and County agencies involved in coastal development decisions in the spring of 2004. The Working Group met on Maui to produce similar mapping. The Maui County Planning Department stated interest in producing the mapping on Maui.

2. *Shoreline Certification Working Group:*

The group was established in October 2002, after public concerns were raised on Maui and Hawaii regarding shoreline certification, shoreline definition, determining shoreline, lateral access, beach armoring, lack of State surveyors, enforcement, shoreline research, legislation, and regulations. The group held statewide video conference forums with citizens and did a panel discussion at the Hawaii Conference of Planning Officials on Maui in 2003. Shoreline legislation and recommendations were sent to MACZAC for approval in January 2004. The legislative bill cleared both houses then died in 2004. The group decided to work on administrative changes instead of legislation. DLNR Director Peter Young gave a presentation at the February 2005 MACZAC meeting. DLNR was in the process of hiring a surveyor which was a recommendation supported by the Working Group. The 2005 Legislature passed a resolution for DLNR to form a shoreline working group. The resolution mentions MACZAC as a member of the proposed working group.

3. *Commercial Boating Regulations and Harbor Facilities Working Group:*

MACZAC established the working group in January 2004. MACZAC accepted the Working Group study financed by the boating industry titled, "The Hawaii Boat Industry 2003 – A Survey and Economic Description." MACZAC wrote to the Governor in May 2004, regarding the boating survey recommendations. The group is working on harbor improvements and sewage vessel pump out with DLNR.

4. *Ocean Resource Management Working Group:*

In January 2005, a Governor's Executive Order created HOCC. MACZAC was named as a member of HOCC. HOCC was tasked to provide input on the ORMP. In May 2005, MACZAC formed the Ocean Resource Management Working Group to identify ocean issues and formulate recommendations for HOCC. MACZAC developed nine issue papers summarizing the problem and offering recommendations. The following website, http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/czm_initiatives/orm.html, includes the nine issue papers and HOCC work.

5. *Cultural Resource Management Working Group:*

In April 2004, a native Hawaiian from Hawaii County expressed concerns over proposed access and park development on State lands that contain the burial grounds of his ancestors. The Working Group spent a year reviewing the issue and then proposed a legislative resolution regarding the management of cultural resources on State lands.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . MACZAC will continue to provide a public forum to address marine and coastal issues. The group will also continue to hold meetings on the Neighbor Islands. MACZAC's establishment of working groups is a process that helps address coastal and marine issues and advises the Hawaii CZM Program on possible State policy or administrative remedies. The Hawaii CZM Program and MACZAC will continue to find avenues of communicate through video and telephone conferencing or web page information.

B. CZM Hawaii Working Groups

1. *Coastal Erosion Working Group:*

Until May 2005, the Coastal Erosion Working Group continued to work with UH and DLNR Coastal Lands Program in their efforts to develop Statewide Historical Shoreline Studies and the *Hawaii Coastal Hazard Mitigation Guidebook*. The Group also assisted the Army Corps of Engineers and DLNR's efforts to develop a statewide Programmatic General Permit for streamlining small-scale beach nourishment permitting process as an alternative to shoreline hardening.

Most recently, the Group had been working on developing an Outreach and Education initiative to be sponsored by Hawaii CZM. The initiative included guest speakers and production of a video to discuss various coastal issues such as modeling shoreline change and vulnerability, beach nourishment, valuation of coastal resources, and shoreline protection alternatives. The presentations provided information on new ideas and bringing together of coastal researchers, scientists, and managers to exchange information about coastal issues. Before disbanding, the Group had presentations on sediment sampling work and distribution of sand grains, space-based geodetic methods and their implications for monitoring coastal processes, and the ARGUS coastal imaging system.

2. *ORMP Implementation Working Group HOCC:*

The Hawaii CZM Working Group referenced in the FY 01-02 / FY 02-03 Hawaii CZM Program Report to the Twenty-Second Legislature, Regular Session of 2004, was not an officially formed or mandated group and was dissolved following the postponement of Summit-to-Sea 2004. However, a number of Hawaii CZM staff members have continued to be actively involved in the ORMP update process. As aforementioned, HOCC, was formed in 2005 and will be another player in the development and implementation of the ORMP. Hawaii CZM asked HOCC to submit draft goals for the 2006 ORMP. Since its inception, HOCC has met monthly between May and October 2005 to formulate its draft recommendations. It submitted its final report to Hawaii CZM in October 2005.

The report is organized into three themes: Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources, Coastal Development and Recognition, and Balance between Resources, and Resource Users and the Conflicts that Arise. Within each theme, HOCC identified long-term goals and prioritized tiers of short- to mid-range goals. Nearly every goal is supported by a list of examples as possible objectives or implementation strategies.

HOCC plans to continue meeting after the October Workshop to advance its recommendations and aid in implementation of the 2006 ORMP.

3. *Water Quality Working Group:*

This Working Group, established in June 2002, under the objectives of the Hawaii CZM law (Chapter 205A-2C(4)(E), HRS, was advisory to both Hawaii CZM and MACZAC. Its activities in 2002-2003 were reported in the 2003 CZM Annual Report to the Twenty-Third Legislature.

The Working Group did not meet in 2004 because of the logistic problems imposed by participants' busy schedules. However, many of the members of the Working Group assisted in the discussions, video-conferences, and public information meetings that culminated in March 2004, with the public distribution by DOH of the Attorney General's opinion (referred to in the "Coastal Nonpoint Program" above) that Chapter 342D, HRS, "Water Pollution" and its implementing rules, HAR, 11-54, could be applied to nonpoint source pollution. In the spring of 2005, new leadership in the Office of Planning resulted in reduction of CZM outreach activities, and the Working Group was disbanded.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . The Coastal Erosion Working Group and Water Quality Working Group no longer exist. The Ocean Resources Management Working Group issues papers were given to HOCC and OP for consideration. HOCC will submit recommendations to the Legislature in 2006.

C. CZM Public Outreach

1. *Community Events:*

Public outreach is an ongoing activity that has been identified as a priority for the Program. The Program developed related outreach and educational materials; participated in information fairs such as Earth Day Molokai, Marine Conservation Evening, Oahu-Mother Earth for You a Lei, and Earth Day Hawaii Community College; sponsored workshops and conferences such as Dive into Education and the Department of Education Student Watershed Symposium; and participated in Get the Drift and Bag It. The Hawaii CZM Program also provided thousands of copies of various Program outreach and educational material to the State Library's Summer Reading Program.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . Hawaii CZM will continue to support community events.

IV. CZM ADMINISTRATION

A. State SMA and Shoreline Area Approvals

OP is the administering authority for the SMA and shoreline area within an approved Community Development District (CDD). Presently, Kakaako, within urban Honolulu and Kalaeloa in Ewa, Oahu are the only CDDs in Hawaii with approved plans. The Hawaii CZM Program is responsible for reviewing requests for developments within the SMA and shoreline area for these districts.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . OP will continue to process SMA approvals for Kakaako and Kalaeloa CDDs and request that the Legislature consider proposed legislation to change administering authority for CDD to the Hawaii Community Development Authority.

B. Grant Application

During FY 03-04, the following contracts were issued:
(contracts are comprised of contractor and in-house efforts)

1. County of Hawaii	\$506,522
2. County of Maui	\$554,836
3. County of Kauai	\$334,276
4. City and County of Honolulu	\$418,322
5. Ballast Water and Hull Fouling Prevention Program - II	\$ 55,205
6. Cumulative and Secondary Impacts – WEC and Moku Management Framework Activities	\$165,000
7. Coastal Hazards and Statewide Hazard Mitigation: Evaluation of HAZUS-MH Hurricane Project	\$ 83,000
8. Heeia Watershed Management Project	\$ 24,000
9. Ohia Productions	\$ 22,000
10. Outreach and Education Activities	\$ 18,300
11. Advocacy Group – Administration and Research Projects	\$ 20,000
12. GIS Support and Capacity Building	\$ 20,000
13. Coral Reef Management Contracts: Community-Based Management/Monitoring & Educational Initiatives	\$182,000

During FY 04-05, the following contracts were issued:
(contracts are comprised of contractor and in-house efforts)

1. County of Hawaii	\$527,650
2. County of Maui	\$531,836
3. County of Kauai	\$440,658
4. City and County of Honolulu	\$385,408
5. Coastal and Estuarine Lands Conservation Program	\$ 65,000
6. SMA Implementation Plan – 312 Necessary Action	\$ 80,000

7. Statewide Hazard Mitigation – Hurricane Atlas	\$ 45,000
8. Statewide Hazard Mitigation – Earthquake Mitigation	\$110,000
9. CNPCP – Erosion and Sediment Control Workshop	\$ 20,000
10. Watershed Resources Protection – Low Impact Development Research	\$ 16,000
11. Cultural Resource Preservation Training	\$ 7,000
12. GIS Support and Capacity Building	\$185,000
13. Outreach and Education Activities	\$ 53,000

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . The Hawaii CZM Program is reprogramming unspent funds from the previous grant period for approved projects and contracts. The CZM Program workplan for FY 05-06 will include contracts for the following:

1. County of Hawaii	\$629,382
2. County of Maui	\$592,098
3. County of Kauai	\$494,704
4. City and County of Honolulu	\$428,410
5. Coastal Hazards and Statewide Hazard Mitigation: Hawaii County Windspeed Project	\$265,000
6. Ocean Resources: Ocean Resources Management Workshop and Plan	\$120,000
7. Rural Lands Policy and Best Practices Models Project	\$300,000
8. Watershed Resources Protection – Low Impact Development Workshops	\$110,000
9. CNPCP Multi-Year Strategy and Implementation Plans	\$ 52,000
10. CNPCP – DLNR Manoa Stream Topographic Survey	\$110,000
11. Pacific Regional Marine Debris “Ghostnet” Mitigation	\$ 20,000
12. DLNR Ocean Recreation User Conflicts	\$ 50,000
13. Kahoolawe Cultural and Natural Resources Restoration	\$ 15,000
14. 5-Year Section 309 Assessment & Strategy for FY 06-10	\$ 45,000
15. National Coastal Management Performance Measurement System	\$ 25,000
16. Recovery of Indigenous Resource Management Knowledge	\$ 35,000
17. Marine Career Education Curriculum and Outreach	\$ 30,436
18. CZM Program Document Update	\$ 97,500
19. OEQC Digital Conversion of Hawaii Environmental Studies	\$ 10,000
20. CZM Consistency and Compliance Workshops	\$ 32,000
21. Advocacy Group - Administration and Research	\$ 50,000
22. GIS Support and Capacity Building	\$ 65,000
23. 5-Year CZM Network Outreach and Education Campaign	\$ 45,000
24. Public Outreach and Education Projects	\$ 46,000

C. Staffing

The CZM Program has a complement of eleven (11) staff positions, including clerical. There are two permanent State-funded civil service, four federally-funded civil service, and five federally-funded temporary positions. Although the federal OCRM has raised this

vulnerable situation as a management concern in its periodic evaluations, State fiscal resources for the program have been declining.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . The Hawaii CZM Program anticipates maintaining its eleven (11) CZM-funded positions.

D. Special Projects

1. *Important Agricultural Lands and Rural Land Use Policy:*

In 2005, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law, legislation to identify and protect important agricultural lands as required by the 1978 Constitutional Convention. Legislation was also enacted for the Counties and State to examine rural land use issues and make recommendations for better use of the State Rural Land Use District. For the fiscal 2005-2006 year, the Rural Policy Initiative Project is envisioned to have three workshop components and a guidebook component, as summarized below:

- The first set of workshops and presentations will focus on rural policy and regulatory frameworks, and developing a common understanding of rural land use, its role in managing growth, and key rural land use policies. These workshops would facilitate and inform the work of the Land Use Commission, the County Planning Departments, and OP in drafting findings and recommendations for policy changes to be submitted to the State Legislature. These workshops need to provide a compelling vision for rural areas as an alternative to conventional development patterns, explore the framework and common policies and standards for rural land use planning and policy, and provide one or more examples of successful rural planning systems.
- The second set of workshops will explore in more depth a wide range of BMPs, tools, and standards that promote effective rural land use policy and effective management of rural communities, landscapes, and environmental quality. These might include: (1) techniques for planning and managing rural centers; (2) rural design and siting practices; (3) appropriate rural development standards and codes; (4) rural infrastructure and support systems including wastewater disposal and treatment systems, stormwater and drainage systems, rural road systems, and rural hazard mitigation/disaster preparedness systems; and (5) rural land protection strategies. Attention should be given to those tools and practices that would also address coastal zone management objectives related to coastal water quality, resource protection and enhancement, public access, coastal hazard mitigation, open space and scenic views, etc.
- The third set of workshops and presentations will focus on LID strategies and techniques for managing and mitigating stormwater runoff in watersheds. These workshops will be technical in orientation since they are targeted to permitting and regulatory staff. The LID workshops will cover the continuum of LID applications. LID techniques that are applicable to rural areas will need to be integrated into the rural best practices workshops and presentations, as well as the best practices

guidebook. The workshops should be scheduled for the same time period as the rural policy and/or rural best practices workshops, so that rural applications of LID can be incorporated in the rural workshops, and workshop overlap and burnout minimized.

- The compilation of a rural BMPs guidebook that describes, illustrates, references sources for more information, and provides model codes for a range of tools and standards, including those introduced in the rural best practices and LID workshops. The guidebook is intended to be a resource to the Counties and others in their efforts to implement changes to codes and regulations for rural land use and development. The guidebook will eventually be disseminated in print, web, and digital formats. If funding permits, targeted informational briefings or training sessions for County and State agency staff would be desirable. The guidebook should include tools that address CZM objectives in the planning, permitting, and management of land use activity in rural areas. These might include:
 - a. Effective watershed management to control pollution and protect water quality of rural coastal and upland areas;
 - b. Maintenance and enhancement of open space and scenic views to and from the coast in the Rural District;
 - c. Adequate public access to open space and natural resource areas in the Rural District;
 - d. Protection and enhancement of coastal and upland natural habitats, ecosystems, and areas of archaeological, historic, and cultural significance; and
 - e. Avoidance of and mitigation of potential threats to life and property from coastal hazards in rural areas.

The audiences for these educational workshops and discussion groups are: (1) County Planning Departments and other County and State agencies involved in permitting, real property taxation, and resource management; (2) County and State policy-makers and decision-makers, such as elected officials and planning commissioners, and (3) rural land use stakeholders, community and environmental organizations, and the general public.

2. *Hawaii Coastal and Estuarine Lands Conservation Plan*

Based on guidelines developed by NOAA, the Coastal and Estuarine Lands Conservation Program was set up as a three-prong approach that includes: 1) developing a State planning process to identify conservation priorities; 2) developing a State process to nominate projects to a national competition; and 3) providing a competitive process at the national level to select projects for funding. Hawaii CZM will be taking the lead in identifying conservation needs and priorities within the State of Hawaii. This will be guided by national criteria established by Congress that include:

- Protecting important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historic, or aesthetic values, or that are threatened by conversion from their natural or recreational state to other purposes;

- Giving priority to lands which can be effectively managed and protected and that have significant ecological value;
- Advancing the goals, objectives, or implementation of the State's coastal management plan or program national objectives of the CZMA, or a State Watershed Protection Plan involving coastal states with approved Coastal Management Plans; and
- Providing consistency with State's approved Coastal Management Program.

Hawaii CZM has organized a Coastal and Estuarine Lands Conservation Planning Advisory Group to advise CZM on the preparation of a Hawaii Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Plan. This plan will prioritize important coastal areas within the State for conservation purposes. The advisory group consist of representatives from the four Counties, OP/CZM, Trust for Public Lands, Maui Coastal Lands Trust, Kauai Land Trust, DLNR, and a respected Native Hawaiian Practitioner. Development of the plan will provide an assessment of priority conservation needs and clear guidance for nominating and selecting land conservation projects within the State for competitive selection for matching grants under the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program.

3. *NOAA Pacific Services Center and GIS:*

In September 2001, NOAA CSC embarked on a multi-year Pacific region initiative to focus on capacity building for the Pacific coastal zone management agencies approved under the CZMA of 1972 (16 USC §§ 1451-1464). The Pacific Islands Geographic Information System (GIS) Project created four on-site, two-year assistantship positions to serve the Territories of American Samoa and Guam, CNMI, and the State of Hawaii. The first GIS Technical Assistant was stationed at OP for a two-year term under the Hawaii CZM Program in October 2001. A new Assistant came in January 200, for an additional two-year term. The assistantship's primary goal was to increase the GIS capacity of the Hawaii CZM Program in order to encourage and facilitate the use of GIS in coastal resources management.

The assistant worked under the direction of the CZM and GIS Program Managers to assist in the maintenance of spatial data, applications, and outreach materials, to support Hawaii coastal and marine resources management. In addition, the assistant coordinated technical training opportunities for CZM staff and other CZM State agency partners.

The GIS Assistant has been actively involved in: 1) the development of the WEC, 2) coordinating GIS training opportunities, 3) providing assistance to CZM and State GIS Program staff, 4) participating in resource management and GIS related conferences and workshops, and 5) coordinating efforts with NOAA CSC and PSC offices.

- Development of the WEC: The Assistant developed the spatial component of the WEC, which consists of text narrative, GIS tutorials, map applications, static maps, and GIS data. In completing the WEC GIS data inventory, the Assistant assessed data needs, identified gaps in the data, coordinated efforts with spatial data partners, and created

metadata. A major portion of the Assistant's work also included general project organization and management, such as reviewing and editing draft content for the WEC, soliciting comments on the WEC from project partners and the public, and addressing those comments. The WEC CD-ROM was published January 2005 — 2,500 copies were sent to CZM, 500 to CSC, and 500 to PSC. Copies were distributed to the WEC project partners and at various conferences throughout the year.

- **Coordinating GIS Training Opportunities:** The Assistant began a series of informal, in-house GIS training sessions for OP and CZM staff. The sessions covered basic to intermediate GIS and mapping skills. In addition, the Assistant assisted NOAA CSC and PSC staff in conducting basic GIS training for Kauai County staff and training to a variety of GIS users in Honolulu on NOAA's nonpoint source pollution and erosion tool (N-SPECT).
- **Providing Assistance to CZM and State GIS Program Staff:** The Assistant participated in CZM and State GIS Program activities, including regular GIS and CZM staff meetings, and provided general GIS support to CZM staff and agency partners for various projects including making maps, supplying existing data, creating new data, and assisting staff in using GIS software and acquiring spatial data on their own. In general, the Assistant was a resource for CZM staff in their overall GIS and spatial needs. The Assistant also informed partners of activities and data and worked to open the lines of communication between organizations with common goals. In addition, the Assistant updated a GIS learning exercise for elementary students for GIS Day 2004, and solicited, organized, and coordinated volunteer help and laptop computers for the activity. Over 300 students attended and participated in the GIS Day 2004 events.
- **Participating in Natural Resource and GIS Related Conferences and Workshops:** The Assistant gave presentations on CZM activities, the WEC, the NOAA Pacific Islands Assistantship, and GIS to a variety of conferences and meetings in Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, the mainland, and overseas. Many of these conferences included a training component as well—for example, the Assistant received GIS training on remote sensing, cartography, creating metadata, and Global Positioning System technology. The Assistant also took training on coastal disaster management and sustainable urban development. To the extent possible, the Assistant shared the information gained from these trainings with CZM and OP staff.
- **Coordinating Efforts with NOAA CSC and PSC Offices:** The Assistant has worked on a variety of efforts with NOAA CSC and PSC, most notably the WEC. NOAA CSC provided funding for the WEC, while NOAA PSC provided a lot of input and support throughout the development of the tool. The Assistant coordinated the project with both offices through regular meetings and telephone conferences. The Assistant also worked closely with NOAA PSC and NOAA CSC to help coordinate GIS training on Kauai, Guam, and in Honolulu.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . The Program will continue to work on a Rural Land Use Policy by conducting a Rural Policy and Best Practices Project which involves two rounds of workshops on rural policy and rural best practices and preparation of a Rural Best Management Practices Guidebook.

The Program will complete development of the Coastal and Estuarine Lands Conservation Plan and submit to NOAA, as well as conduct outreach and education.

A WEC release party in conjunction with the West Side (Waianae) Sunset on the Beach is planned for August 2005, where copies of the WEC CD will be handed out to Waianae residents and other attendees. In addition, copies of the WEC will be distributed to schools and libraries throughout the State, as well as to State Legislators and County representatives.

The GIS assistant will begin work on the next phase of the project, development of the Waianae Moku Management Framework by coordinating with CZM contractors, partner agencies—namely the Honolulu Board of Water Supply and the Waianae community to lay the groundwork for the eventual development of an ahupua`a-based resource management framework for the Waianae moku.

V. LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Last session, the Legislature passed a resolution requesting DLNR to form a Shoreline Certification Group and report back in 2006. The Hawaii CZM Program and MACZAC were identified in the resolution to serve as members to the group. DLNR is responsible to report back to the Legislature.

In April 2005, Senate Resolution 75 (S.R. 75), "Requesting the Coastal Zone Management Program of the Office of Planning to Coordinate the Updating and Implementation of the Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan," was adopted. S.R. 75 points to Chapter 205A, HRS, and the Federal CZMA of 1972, as amended, as the basis for the Hawaii CZM Program's responsibility as the lead agency for coordinating the implementation of the ORMP. Any State and County agencies doing work in ocean and coastal resource management are required by S.R. 75 to coordinate with Hawaii CZM. Hawaii CZM expects to continue working closely with HOCC, MACZAC, community groups, businesses, and the public as it begins developing the 2006 ORMP framework.

MACZAC developed a resolution addressing cultural resources management on public lands as well as nine issue papers on ocean resources.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FY 05-06 . . . The Hawaii CZM Program will continue collaborating with the County SMA agencies for opportunities to simplify or streamline the SMA permit system, and statutory amendments for the 2007 Legislature to consider are planned. Pursuant to S.R. 75, Hawaii CZM will submit a status update report to the Legislature in December 2005. MACZAC developed a proposed resolution for maintaining cultural resources on public lands.

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary:

During the next year, the Hawaii CZM Program will focus on core activities, federal requirements, and program priority projects. This perspective is based on the likelihood that federal financial support may not be as much as in the past. The war in Iraq, the devastations resulting from hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and the September 11, 2001 tragedy, are large budget items Congress will have to fund that will likely be at the expense of other federal programs. With specific attention focused on homeland security issues, federal grants for coastal resources management may be reduced or require more stringent justification.

Timely performance of the core functions is essential to successful implementation of the Hawaii CZM Program. They consume a substantial amount of time, and some tasks may be complex, requiring months of work. Federal requirements, by definition, must be accomplished to continue eligibility to receive federal grant funds. In addition, Program priorities will provide the focus for important Program components.

Coastal hazards is considered a high priority for future work. The primary goal is to prevent or minimize threats to existing and future populations from coastal hazards. Hazard assessments need to be undertaken and applied to land use planning and management. Public concern about Hawaii's vulnerability to coastal hazards especially after Hurricane Katrina's devastation of the gulf coast area remains high. In addition, development proposals in areas known to be vulnerable to wave inundation from storms and hurricanes also illustrate the need for detailed vulnerability analyses of coastal areas.

Island communities across the State have consistently communicated the need to undertake community-based management to effectively manage Hawaii's unique and finite ocean and coastal resources. Specifically, communities have pointed to ahupua'a watershed management as a tool to foster beneficial partnerships, integrate traditional and scientific knowledge, encourage better decision-making, and allow community involvement in the stewardship of our island resources. In this regard, Hawaii CZM continues to work on partnering with other State and County agencies and non-government organizations (NGO) to promote community-based ahupua'a watershed management that not only addresses local, but regional issues as well.

Presently, MACZAC provides Hawaii CZM with advisory recommendations that are based on community input. MACZAC provides a valuable link to our coastal communities with respect to assessing current issues and concerns, and in shaping Hawaii CZM's areas of priority. Both Hawaii CZM and MACZAC have identified similar areas of concerns within the areas of coastal hazards (more specifically coastal beach erosion), ocean and coastal resources management, water quality, and watershed management. However, MACZAC has also addressed other issues such as shoreline certification and public access by creating working groups consisting of State, County, and NGO representatives to formulate recommendations and solutions. It is increasingly more important that Hawaii CZM and MACZAC engage all State

and County agencies who have responsibilities in these respective priority issues and concerned areas.

Compliance with the Hawaii CZM Program's objectives and policies (Chapter 205A, HRS) will continue to be a challenge as increased economic demands require CZM's networked program to achieve a balance that also supports environmental needs. Often times, environmental and economic interests are inseparable, given the nature of Hawaii's tourism-based economy. The anticipated growth in Hawaii's cruise industry, rebounding visitor arrivals, coastal development pressures, and population growth are all indicators of Hawaii's beneficial environment. In this regard, informed decisions and policies related to land use, resources management, and economic growth must be part of an integrated coastal zone management approach.

Recommendations:

1. CZM Staffing.

Given mostly external funding for CZM staff, retention of experienced staff continues to be a concern of the federal funding agency. It is also an ongoing concern for the State program given the comprehensiveness and complexity of the program tasks. Past attempts at creating additional staff positions, especially for outreach, education, and enforcement have not succeeded. The result has been increased responsibilities for staff in researching and assessing public concerns and monitoring and coordinating enforcement to assure compliance with program requirements in addition to basic staff assignments and new project initiatives.

Newer and more creative approaches to satisfy staffing demands will be explored and implemented to assure program objectives and requirements are met. Improving technical capacity and increasing compensation are important considerations to retaining experienced and quality personnel. More attention will be given to developing partnerships with federal and state agencies that have functional expertise and arranging for the transfer of skills.

2. SMA Permitting and Enforcement.

The Hawaii CZM Program will work with the Counties to improve administration of the SMA permit system, searching for streamlining and simplification opportunities. The collaboration will address processing differences among the Counties and their reasons, and determine whether standardized processes for permit exemptions and deciding between major and minor permit applications are appropriate.

3. Coastal Hazards.

In collaboration with the State Civil Defense agency and Counties, the work on coastal hazards will continue. Priority consideration will be given to wind speed studies for the slopes of volcanoes which cause accelerated wind speeds that can result in serious harm to human life and property. Emphasis will also be given to encouraging implementation of hazard mitigation plans and more responsible development in these areas.

4. Strategic Planning.

In conjunction with other programs in OP, the Hawaii CZM Program will work on developing a strategic plan to guide the work of the Office of Planning and its programs. From this effort, opportunities for partnership and minimizing overlapping work can be realized. In view of potential reductions in Federal and State fiscal resources, this effort is important.

5. Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program.

Working with the DOH, there will be a concerted effort to receive federal approval of the State's program and the development of management measures to prevent polluted runoff from human activities. New tools for designing low impact developments in rural areas will be developed for local implementation.

Agency Acronyms

BMP	Best Management Practices
CDD	Community Development District
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands
CNP	Coastal Nonpoint Program
CNPCP	Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program
CRI	Coral Reef Initiatives
CSC	Coastal Services Center
CSI	Cumulative and Secondary Impacts
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOH	Department of Health
DPW	Department of Public Works
E&SC	Erosion and Sediment Control
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HOCC	Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council
HRS	Hawaii Revised Statutes
IBC	International Building Code
LID	Low Impact Development/Design
MACZAC	Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council
MM	Management Measure
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OCRM	Office of Ocean and Coastal Resources Management
OP	Office of Planning
ORMP	Ocean Resources Management Plan
POC	Point of Contact

PSC	Pacific Services Center
RPC	Routing Program Change
SMA	Special Management Area
UH	University of Hawaii
USC	United States Code
WEC	Waianae Ecological Characterization
WHAP	West Hawaii Aquarium Project