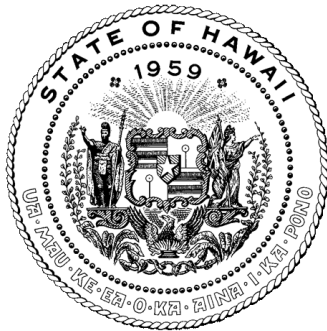


FISCAL YEAR 2011 – 2012
OFFICE OF PLANNING
REPORT TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2013



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

This report satisfies Section 205A-3(10), Hawaii Revised Statutes

Honolulu, Hawaii
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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
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I. PURPOSE AND HIGHLIGHTS

Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) § 205A-3(10) requires the Office of Planning (OP) to prepare an annual report on the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program for submittal to the Governor and Legislature. Due to the integrated nature of statewide planning, this report describes the Office of Planning's office wide activities and accomplishments for the period July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. The report represents a vehicle for informing the Legislature of programmatic accomplishments, issues, and needs. The report also provides the community with descriptions of programmatic activities.

The following are highlights of activities and accomplishments for the period July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

The following reports were completed:

1. *Stormwater Impact Assessment Study* (Phase I, Cumulative and Secondary Impacts): July 30, 2011.
2. *A Participant's Guide to the Special Management Area (SMA) Process in Hawaii*, updated.
3. *Establishment of a Statewide Greenways System for Hawaii: A Report to the Hawaii State Legislature in Response to Act 233, Session Laws of Hawaii*, Office of Planning December 2011.
4. *Stormwater Assessment Pilot Study in Waiaulaula Watershed, West Hawaii*, (Phase II, Cumulative and Secondary Impacts. May 2012.

Activities and accomplishments included:

- A two-day climate change workshop was held in August 2011. The vision developed at this workshop was the basis for the statewide climate change policy submitted to the Legislature in 2012 as an Administration bill. The bill proposed adding climate change as a new Priority Guideline in Part III of the Hawaii State Planning Act. The bill passed the Legislature and was signed into law after this reporting period.
- OP supported approval of the four dockets for district boundary amendments that were approved by the LUC in FY 2011 (two are under appeal), as well as the one petition for designation of important agricultural land approved by the LUC. The four district boundary amendments resulted in a total of over 3,900 acres on Oahu, and Maui being reclassified for urban use. These projects are anticipated by the petitioners to produce over 19,400 single-family and multi-family homes over the next twenty years, and create over 5,500 full-time-equivalent jobs per year during development and nearly 10,500 full-time-equivalent jobs at full buildout.

- A web-based application for the siting of renewable energy projects was developed in conjunction with the Energy Division of the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.
- OP and the Governors' Institute on Sustainable Design conducted a workshop on "Implementing a More Sustainable Hawaii" for the cabinet on Oct. 24-25, 2011 and presented recommendations to the Governor.
- OP received a federal grant for \$250,000 to develop a Hawaii Sub-regional Ocean Partnership in order to implement the National Ocean Policy and the Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan.
- OP received a federal grant for \$150,000 to implement the Hawaii Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy including facilitation of collaboration in the green jobs business cluster.
- A project to streamline the Special Management Area permit process was initiated.
- The update of the Ocean Resources Management Plan was initiated.
- The preparation of a strategy to increase food security and food self-sufficiency in Hawaii was initiated.

II. INTRODUCTION

The State of Hawaii, Office of Planning (OP), gathers analyzes, and provides information to the Governor to assist in the overall analysis and formulation of state policies and strategies. The purpose of the OP is to (1) provide central direction and cohesion in the allocation of resources and effectuation of State activities and programs, and (2) effectively address current or emerging issues and opportunities. OP works closely with local, State, and federal governmental agencies, the University of Hawaii; and various community stakeholders to achieve these objectives.

Although OP is divided into two divisions, the Land Use Division and Planning Division, the programs within each division interact extensively. This sharing concept is necessary for expediency, consistency and extends beyond the purchase and use of general office supplies and equipment rentals. The various programs within the different divisions of OP work together and rely on the expertise of each program to provide a comprehensive bank of resources and to ensure an integrated statewide planning system. In a comprehensive planning manner, all programs within OP share the responsibility of preparing legislation and testimony on bills and resolutions, ensuring program integration within OP and the State; coordinating with local, state, and federal governments and community stakeholders; and providing the administration with land use planning expertise.

The Land Use Division (LUD) of OP represents the State's interests and position on quasi-judicial proceedings before the State Land Use Commission (LUC) regarding boundary amendment petitions. The LUD evaluates boundary amendment petitions to assure that they (1) are consistent with State regulatory requirements and (2) provide mitigation that addresses reasonably foreseeable impacts of a proposed project on State resources. The LUD also reviews and comments on special permit petitions involving land less than 15 acres in which a county planning commission rules on "unusual and reasonable uses" within agricultural and rural districts other than those for which the district is classified.

The Planning Division of OP includes the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program, Special Plans Branch, and the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Program. The CZM Program was enacted as the State's policy umbrella for facilitating and assuring interrelated and comprehensive coastal resource management. The CZM Program is the guiding perspective for the design and implementation of allowable land and water uses and activities throughout the State. The Hawaii CZM law, HRS Chapter 205A, is the State's framework for assuring good resource management practices. Rather than duplicating or usurping the authorities and responsibilities of the State and county agencies, the Hawaii CZM law builds upon them to form a team or network. The CZM Program network has working relationships with over 30 federal, State, and county agencies, as well as businesses, environmental organizations, educational institutions, non-profit organizations, special interest organizations, and the general public. To effectuate the network concept, the CZM law requires legal and operational compliance. Within the scopes of their authorities, all State and county agencies must assure their statutes, ordinances, rules, and actions comply with the CZM Program objectives and policies. In this way, the State and county agencies are bound by the CZM statute and must help carry out the multi-functional purposes and requirements of the CZM Program.

The Special Plans (SP) Branch, at the discretion of the Director of OP, is tasked with carrying out the functions of OP related to statewide planning under the Hawaii State Planning Act. The SP Branch conducts statewide planning and coordination as well as policy analysis to address critical areas of concern affecting the direction, rate and character of growth (primarily land use and economic growth). A major task of the SP Branch is to guide the implementation of the 2010 Hawaii Statewide Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Completion and acceptance of 2010 CEDS by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) demonstrates that the State of Hawaii has gone through a deliberative and thorough planning process to provide a framework for recommending projects to receive federal funds. Further, a CEDS is a precondition to apply for and receive EDA grant monies. The SP Branch also applies for EDA grant monies to carry out projects. Another major SP Branch task is to review, comment and monitor proposed changes to the Hawaii State Plan. Lastly, SP Branch continues to manage Hawaii Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (HBCRLF) program which provides a source of low-cost financing to eligible public, private, and non-profit borrowers for the cleanup of contaminated sites across the State. The program was established through a \$2 million grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

HRS Chapter 225-M, tasks the Office of Planning with leading and coordinating a State Geographic Information System (GIS). In carrying out its statutory mandate as the lead agency for GIS in Hawaii State government, the GIS Program supports and coordinates GIS efforts across state agencies and conducts spatial analysis and mapping for projects and initiatives in OP, DBEDT and other State agencies. In addition, OP is responsible for collecting, integrating, analyzing, maintaining and disseminating various forms of geospatial data and information to further effective state planning, policy analysis and development and the delivery of government services. OP encourages data sharing among agencies to minimize stove-piping of data, reduce costs, and minimize duplication of effort.

The GIS is an effective analysis and decision support tool that provides a graphical and location-based or spatial context to statistical and compiled data. It is a platform on which complex analysis can be performed to plan resource distribution, or identify and prioritize areas for conservation or economic development; GIS analysis may expose spatial distributions or trends over time not readily evident in raw data; it may reveal possible cause-and-effect or correlative relationships among different data sets; or it may be used in "what-if" scenarios to predict outcomes of varying parameters.

The GIS database, managed and maintained by the GIS Program, contains over 200 data layers, including contributions from federal, state and county agencies. Over 100 spatial and tabular datasets are publicly available for download from the website maintained by the State GIS Program (www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/gis), including information on TMK parcel boundaries, land use zoning, natural resource information, hazard data, etc. Some datasets are not available publicly because of security or confidentiality concerns, or because of licensing restrictions, but are available to government agencies to utilize for planning or analysis purposes.

III. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Office of Planning provides a guide to the development of Hawaii through a continuous process of comprehensive, long-range, and strategic planning. The purpose of this planning process is to meet the physical, economic, and social needs of Hawaii's people, and provide for the wise use of Hawaii's resources in a coordinated, efficient, and economical manner. This includes the conservation of natural, environmental, recreational, scenic, historic, and other limited and irreplaceable resources which are required for future generations. The State statutory authority of the Office of Planning is derived from HRS Chapters 205, 205A, 225M and 226.

HRS Chapter 205, Land Use Commission. The Commission is an independent board of nine members who make quasi-judicial determinations about what lands in the State should be placed into one of the four State land use districts: urban, rural, agricultural, and conservation. OP is required to appear in every case as a party to make recommendations based on the criteria for boundary designations. OP also comments on petitions for special use permits and important agricultural lands designations.

HRS Chapter 205A, Coastal Zone Management. OP is the lead agency under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. The CZM Program is funded through a cooperative agreement with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM). The CZM Program provides guidance and funding to counties to support their administration of the special management area permitting process, prepares and updates the Ocean Resources Management Plan, administers the Coastal Estuarine and Land Conservation Program, and evaluates federal actions for compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA).

HRS Chapter 225M, State Planning. This statute spells out the core functions of OP. OP is charged by the legislature with eight specific activities: (1) state comprehensive planning and program coordination, (2) strategic planning, (3) planning coordination and cooperation, (4) statewide planning and geographic information system (GIS), (5) land use planning, (6) coastal and ocean policy management, (7) regional planning and studies, and (8) regional, national, and international planning.

HRS Chapter 226, Hawaii State Planning Act. Under this Act, OP is charged with providing technical assistance in administering the Act. The Hawaii State Planning Act was adopted in 1978 for the following purposes: (1) improve the planning process in the State, (2) increase the effectiveness of government and private actions, (3) improve coordination among different agencies and levels of government, (4) provide for wise use of Hawaii's resources, and (5) guide the future development of the State.

A. Grant Funding and Management

OP manages federal and State funds in order to implement the statutory requirements of OP. During the reporting period, approximately 80 percent of the funds appropriated to OP in the General Appropriations Act of 2011 for FY12 came from Federal sources. Due to the reduction of general funds and general funded staff over time, OP cannot leverage additional federal grant

opportunities without additional general fund appropriations or in-kind contributions from third-party, non-federally-funded partners.

The CZM Program receives funds which are dispersed annually through federal CZM cooperative agreement awards from the NOAA for basic program administration, program enhancement, and implementation of approved polluted runoff management measures.

- 1. Section 306 Program Administration:** During this reporting period OP received approximately \$1,750,000 in NOAA Section 306 grant funds. These funds are mainly utilized to underwrite most Hawaii CZM Program administration costs. The funds require a one-to-one non-federal match and support State and county CZM Program personnel and important projects. A limited amount of State funds to help match the federal funds is provided in the State budget. However, due to the significant reductions in State funds, Hawaii requires the use of other non-federal funds and services-in-kind to meet the match requirement. The decline in State matching funds has been raised as a concern by the federal government. The State's reliance on federal funds for State civil service positions is a major federal concern, because it detracts from using federal CZM funds for priority Program-related projects.
- 2. Section 309 Coastal Zone Enhancement Grant Program:** During this reporting period, OP received approximately \$176,000 in NOAA Section 309 enhancement grants. This grant program encourages 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, cumulative and secondary impacts, energy and government facility siting, marine debris, ocean resources, special management planning, and aquaculture. Although Section 309 funds do not require a state match, they must be used for activities that enhance specified CZMA objectives which result in a measurable program change (i.e., amendment of rules, laws, etc.).
- 3. Section 310 Technical Assistance for the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP) Implementation:** Through the Section 310 Technical Assistance grant, Congress appropriates 1:1 matching funds to help state CZM Programs implement their CNPCP. Although OP did not receive any Section 310 program funds during this reporting period, the CZM Program continued to expend funds for the implementation of federally-approved management measures of the State's CNPCP.

In addition to the CZM federal funds, OP also received the following federal monies for economic development and environmental remediation.

- 1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) Grant Programs:** During this reporting period, the SP Branch applied for and received approximately \$150,000 in EDA grant monies for the implementation of CEDS and providing technical assistance for green businesses. With this award, OP has four active EDA grants totaling approximately \$550,000. Also during this reporting period OP utilized an EDA grant of approximately \$100,000 to develop a statewide food security

strategy in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture. The remaining EDA grants are \$150,000 to develop a natural disaster economic development strategy and \$150,000 to develop an economic development strategy for native Hawaiian communities. Once the statewide food security strategy is complete, OP anticipates commencing with \$150,000 grant for the CEDS implementation and technical assistance. OP anticipates requesting time extensions from EDA for the remaining two grants.

2. Hawaii Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund.

The Hawaii Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (HBCRLF) program provides a source of low-cost financing to eligible public, private, and non-profit borrowers for the cleanup of contaminated sites across the State. The program was established through a \$2 million grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A loan for up to \$1.97 million was executed with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) in June 2009 for the cleanup of a former pesticide mixing and loading facility site on the island of Oahu. The EPA grant ended in April 2011. The HBCRLF Program is currently operating under a five-year grant closeout agreement with EPA to continue the cleanup loan program as funds from HBCRLF loans are repaid. OP staff will provide a briefing on the HBCRLF Program at a Brownfields Workshop to be held in October 2012, and jointly sponsored by EPA Region 9 and the Center for Creative Land Recycling. The SP Branch continues to monitor remediation activities at the East Kapolei site with the Department of Health Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (DOH-HEER) providing technical oversight of the remediation. Remediation is expected to be complete in early 2013, and DHHL anticipates making a lump-sum loan repayment in late FY 2013. Once the DHHL loan is repaid, funds will become available for new cleanup loans. OP is working with its Coalition partners and DOH-HEER to identify sites for future cleanup loans.

B. Special Management Area (SMA) and Shoreline Area

The CZM Program is responsible for monitoring and enforcing State and county SMA. The SMA permitting system is part of the CZM Program approved by the NOAA and state. Under Part II and III of HRS Chapter 205A, the counties administer the SMA permit and shoreline setback variance (SSV) approval systems. Development in the SMA requires a permit from the county authority, except in a Community Development District (CDD) where the SMA Use Approval is administered by OP (Kakaako in urban Honolulu and Kalaeloa in West Oahu). The SMA permit or Use Approval is a management tool to assure that development in geographically designated SMAs is designed and carried out in compliance with the CZM Program objectives and policies and SMA Guidance.

During this reporting period, OP conditionally granted three SMA Minors and three SMA Use Approvals for developments within the CDD. The three SMA Use Approvals were issued for the following proposed developments in Kakaako makai area: 1) an SMA Use Approval in conjunction with a Shoreline Setback Variance for the Honolulu Seawater Air Conditioning (HSWAC) project; 2) University of Hawaii, John A. Burns School of Medicine Phase II extension; and 3) replacement and extension of wharf infrastructure at Kewalo Basin Harbor.

The CZM Program plays a role of lead agency in the administration and management of the SMA program. During this reporting period, OP updated “A Participant’s Guide to the SMA Permit Process in the State of Hawaii”. One thousand hard copies of the Guide were distributed across the State through the county planning departments. The updated Participant’s Guide is available online for review and for download from the SMA webpage.

OP also updated the SMA webpage <http://www.state.hi.us/dbedt/czm/program/sma.php>. The updated SMA webpage provides information on the purpose of the SMA permit, the administration of SMA permit and shoreline setback process, and clarifies OP’s role in SMA permitting. In support of the SMA program, the GIS Program developed a popular SMA web mapping application in which users can enter an address or parcel identification to determine whether a property falls within a special management area.

For county SMA personnel, the CZM Program and SMA training sessions serve as refresher courses and an opportunity to learn more about the CZM Program and its direction, as well as to discuss specific issues and concerns. During this reporting period, the CZM Program provided the CZM and SMA training session to Leeward and Windward Planning Commissions of the County of Hawaii, Kauai Planning Commission, and Maui Planning Commission, respectively. The training addressed the purpose of the SMA permit, the consistency of processing the SMA permit applications, and the need for an essential nexus between the SMA permit conditions and the CZM objectives, policies and SMA guidelines. At the request of the Hawaii County Council, OP also gave a CZM and SMA presentation to the Planning Committee of the Hawaii County Council in February of 2012.

C. Federal Consistency Program

The CZMA requires federal agencies to conduct their planning, management, development, and regulatory activities in a manner consistent with federally-approved state CZM programs. The informational and procedural requirements for CZM federal consistency reviews are prescribed by federal regulations.

Because there is a significant federal presence in Hawaii, federal consistency is a valuable State management tool. Federal planning, regulatory, and construction activities have direct and significant effects on land and water environments statewide. 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 and uses.

During this reporting period a total of 100 federal consistency reviews were conducted. Public notices for all federal consistency reviews are published in the Office of Environmental Quality Control publication *The Environmental Notice*. Noteworthy federal consistency activities include reviews for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Coral Reef In-Lieu Fee Program for the State of Hawaii; Hawaiian Monk Seal Critical Habitat Revisions; Kewalo Basin Marina Modifications, Honolulu; Basing of MV-22 Tiltrotor Osprey and H-1 Cobra and Huey Aircraft in Support of III

Marine Expeditionary Force Elements in Hawaii; and, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Final 2012 Nationwide Permits Reissuance.

The CZM Program took advantage of three streamlining opportunities involving U.S. Army Corps of Engineers general permits: GP2011-001 Maintenance Clearing of Rivers, Streams, Storm Drains and Beach Areas; GP2011-003 Hawaii Kai Marina and Entrance Channel Maintenance Dredging; and the 2012 Nationwide Permits. General permits streamline the federal consistency review process because only the establishment of the general permit is reviewed, then subsequent individual authorizations or continued actions do not need to be reviewed.

Efforts to encourage and increase pre-application consultations for federal consistency reviews are ongoing. Pre-application consultations help to identify potential concerns and informational requirements early in the process. This allows time for proposals to be modified, if necessary, to ensure consistency with the CZM Program's enforceable policies. Both the applicant and the CZM Program benefit from early consultation because reviews encounter fewer problems, are more predictable, and are often completed faster. During the report period 100 pre-application consultations were conducted.

The CZM Program continued to coordinate with resource and regulatory agencies at the federal, state and county level of governments on federal consistency reviews. Agency coordination is a regular and important part of our federal consistency program. For example, the CZM Program is an active participating member of the Navy's working group for its Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMP) updates. During the report period the Navy's INRMP for the Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kauai was finalized after review and input by the working group. Cooperating with federal agencies in a non-regulatory capacity significantly improves working relationships and benefits the federal consistency program.

D. Land Use Reviews

As a mandatory party in State land use district boundary amendment proceedings of the State Land Use Commission (LUC), the Land Use Division (LUD) prepares the State's position on land use proposals involving a change in district classification. This usually involves the question of whether hundreds of acres of land in the State agricultural district should be moved into the State urban district for development. According to the land use district data on the State's GIS, approximately 95% of all land in the State is within the agricultural and conservation districts, while less than 5% of all land in the State is within the urban district.

In this capacity, LUD consults with affected State agencies and the petitioner to assure that a boundary amendment petition (1) is consistent with State regulatory requirements, and (2) provides mitigation that addresses reasonably foreseeable impacts of a proposed project on State resources. LUD coordinates with affected State agencies to ensure that the LUC's decision and orders include terms and conditions that protect the State's interest in long-term, sustainable use of limited State resources, such as land, water, and State infrastructure facilities.

In developing the State's position on proposed boundary amendments, LUD is guided by objectives, policies, and priority guidelines of the Hawaii State Plan, HRS Chapter 226, Coastal Zone Management objectives and policies in HRS Chapter 205A, and administrative priorities set forth in the Administration's New Day Plan, 2010. These policies and priorities have a strong sustainability theme:

- Directing growth to urban areas or areas planned for growth where there are adequate public facilities or where they can be provided with reasonable public expenditures;
- Directing growth away from resource lands that perform other important functions, such as agricultural lands, watersheds, or coastal resources, and away from areas vulnerable to hazards, such as tsunamis, flooding, rockslides, sea level rise, or storm surges;
- Reducing resource consumption and environmental impacts of proposed development; and
- Promoting the provision of affordable housing and livable communities supported by multiple modes of transportation.

In support of the State's climate change and Hawaii Clean Energy Initiatives, LUD has increased its efforts to advance the incorporation of sustainable design and building practices and best practices in petitioners' project proposals to ensure that future development minimizes its demand on natural resources, enhances environmental quality and sustainability, and supports active and healthy lifestyles.

To meet these goals and objectives, OP actively reaches out to potential petitioners and encourages early consultation with OP and affected State agencies. During this reporting period, LUD worked on matters related to twenty (20) dockets that were heard by the LUC or will be heard by or filed with the LUC at a later date. Of these, eleven (11) were dockets related to land use district boundary amendments, one (1) was a petition for the voluntary designation of important agricultural lands pursuant to HRS § 205-45, and three (3) were related to amendments of prior actions, and one (1) was an Order to Show Cause action.

LUD supported approval of the four dockets for district boundary amendments that were approved by the LUC in FY 2011 (two are under appeal), as well as the one petition for designation of important agricultural land approved by the LUC. The four district boundary amendments resulted in a total of over 3,900 acres on Oahu, and Maui being reclassified for urban use. These projects are anticipated by the petitioners to produce over 19,400 single-family and multi-family homes over the next twenty years, and create over 5,500 full-time-equivalent jobs per year during development and nearly 10,500 full-time-equivalent jobs at full buildout.

E. Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

During this reporting period, the GIS Program's maps, products, and applications assisted OP programs in the assessment of environmental and ecological impacts from proposed uses and developments and helped illuminate important issues and concerns positively impacting decisions on permits and approvals. The GIS Program also assisted a variety of other State agencies with their projects and initiatives, including various Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) divisions (Foreign Trade Zone, Research & Economic

Analysis Division, Strategic Industries Division (SID), and Business Development and Support Division), as well as the Governor's office, Attorney General, and the Departments of Accounting and General Services, Hawaiian Home Lands, Land and Natural Resources and the Legislature.

The GIS Program continued to maintain the Statewide GIS database, adding, updating and making available a large variety of datasets, including 2010 census geography and demographic information, state land use district boundaries and conservation district subzones, parcels, private schools, place names, hotels and legislative districts. The GIS Program continued to maintain and update the popular State GIS website, where government agencies and the public can download these and numerous other data sets and use a variety of mapping applications.

During the reporting period, the GIS Program worked closely with the newly formed Office of Information Management and Technology (OIMT) to develop a budget request for a proof of concept to convert the State's geospatial database to more efficient database structures, and to explore the benefits of GIS data storage in the cloud.

In addition, the GIS Program, in close partnership with OIMT, led a series of planning workshops to develop long range goals for the GIS Program and an implementation plan that was included in OIMT's Business and Information Technology Transformation Plan for Hawaii state government. Participants included representatives from 15 State agencies, three counties and two federal agencies.

The GIS Program worked with the DBEDT SID to develop and deploy a web based application designed to provide renewable energy resource and site information for specific Hawaii locations selected by the user. The tool is intended to help landowners, developers, and policy makers understand the renewable energy potential of sites statewide. It also provides information to help determine site permitting requirements. No special skills, software or experience with GIS are needed.

F. Citizen Participation

Public participation and outreach is an ongoing OP activity. For example, participation in numerous organizations, events, and conferences continue to educate others of the CZM Program's perspective about public involvement in integrated ocean and coastal resource management. Citizen involvement is important because stewardship is essentially a community function, and success in resource planning and management is enhanced with community partnerships.

Office of Planning Website: The OP website (<http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/>) was redesigned and reorganized to be more consistent and user-friendly. The site is continually updated and provides important information and resources about OP's initiatives and projects. OP also has a Twitter feed (HawOfcPlanning) and Facebook page (OfficeofPlanning.HIgov). These social media tools are used for posting announcements about projects that OP is working on or documents that are available online. This is an efficient and effective way to interact with local,

state, and federal governments, public stakeholders, and supporters and to let people know about OP and its programs.

During this reporting period, OP developed 1-2 page quick reference guides for each of the four programs. The reference guides provide a brief description of each program and its components and facts. Copies of these reference guides can be downloaded from the OP website. The guides will be updated periodically.

Sponsorship and Participation: OP utilizes resources to sponsor and participate in various projects to enhance citizen participation and encourage compliance with the statutory mandates. The following are a list of the various events and projects that were completed during this reporting period:

- “Get the Drift and Bag It!” cleanup event – the CZM Program funded the annual Ocean Conservancy’s International Coastal Cleanup event, which is held worldwide on the third Saturday of each September. The project attracts hundreds of volunteers statewide and removes thousands of pounds of trash from the shoreline areas. Tabulated data are displayed on the Ocean Conservancy website (www.oceanconservancy.org).
- *My Hawaii Story Project 2012 - An Anthology*” – the CZM Program funded the printing of this annual publication of the Hawaii Conservation Alliance Foundation. This collection of stories and poems is about Hawaii’s environment written by Hawaii middle school students. The project supports the ORMP Perspective 3 on promoting collaboration and stewardship by developing education and outreach programs to educate residents and visitors on natural and cultural resource values, regulations, and best practices.
- “Homeowner’s Handbook to Prepare for Natural Hazards” and the “Updated Natural Hazards Preparedness Wheel”, - the CZM Program funded the reprinting of these publications. These two documents were distributed in large numbers throughout the state as far as Indonesia, Vanuatu, and Taiwan. With the assistance of our hazard mitigation partners, at least 11,692 wheels were distributed at 86 educational or related events. Approximately 752 copies of the handbook were distributed at five community disaster preparedness fairs and company training events in the City and County of Honolulu.
- 40th Anniversary of the CZMA essay contest – the CZM Program worked with the Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC), the State Department of Education, and the Hawaii-based Coral Reef Foundation to develop a student essay contest to highlight the 40th Anniversary of the CZMA. The contest was scheduled to coincide with the opening of the Fall semester for public and private high schools and is open to juniors and seniors. The essay topic centers around marine debris and asks students how they would mitigate the issue. The contest is intended to be an annual contest with different CZM-related topics selected each year.

Outreach, education, and presentations on the CZM Program and its initiatives were presented to a wide variety of audiences at various events, some of which include:

- Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC)
- Hawaii Congress of Planning Officials 2011 Conference
- Coastal Zone 2011 Conference
- International Marine Spatial Planning Symposium
- CSO and NOAA CZM Program Managers' annual meetings

Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC): HRS § 205A-3(6), established a formal public participation component in the Program. To further this aim, MACZAC was established as a public advisory body to identify coastal management problems and to provide advice and assistance to the CZM Program and the Office of Planning.

Mandated under HRS § 205A-3.5, MACZAC is to work toward implementing an integrated and comprehensive management system for marine and coastal zone resources. MACZAC is tasked with supporting OP by providing advice regarding marine and coastal zone management planning, coordination, and facilitation of functions of the CZM Program. MACZAC is statutorily charged with the following functions: evaluating the CZM Program, including activity of the network agencies, and making recommendations for improvements; advocating for the CZM Program to the public and the executive and legislative branches of government; and advocating, providing for, and acting upon citizen input.

MACZAC is composed entirely of community members recruited from each of the main Hawaiian Islands. Members have diverse backgrounds in business, environment, native Hawaiian cultural practices, terrestrial and marine commerce, recreation, research, and tourism. The members (maximum of twelve members) serve as volunteers, and provide both broad subject matter representation as well as statewide distribution. MACZAC activities are coordinated by a project administrative assistant and CZM Program staff.

MACZAC hold meetings quarterly, while its working groups meet more often, as needed. During the current reporting period, MACZAC held meetings on July 28, 2011; December 15, 2011, March 12, 2012 and June 1, 2012. Typically, three to four meetings are held on Oahu each year, while one to two meetings are held on another island. Conference attendance and site visits are often incorporated into the neighbor island meetings. As MACZAC activities are governed by the State's Sunshine Law codified at HRS Chapter 92, MACZAC meetings are open to the public and follow the publicly noticed agenda. Members of the general public along with employees of nongovernment (NGO) and government agencies regularly attend MACZAC's meetings, and are provided the opportunity for public comment. MACZAC's meeting agendas and meeting minutes are posted on the MACZAC page of the CZM Program's website (<http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/maczac/maczac.php>), as well as widely distributed in electronic and hardcopy form.

MACZAC members have also agreed to play a key role in spearheading public participation in the implementation phase of the ORMP through outreach and educational activities, thereby helping to bridge the gap between State government and local communities on these issues. MACZAC's Chair serves on the ORMP Policy Group and attends its semi-annual meetings, while MACZAC's Vice-Chair (or designee) serves on the ORMP Working Group and attends its monthly meetings.

G. Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP)

The ORMP sets forth guiding principles and recommendations for the State to achieve comprehensive and integrated ocean and coastal resources management. HRS § 205A-62, charges the CZM Program with the review and periodic update of the ORMP, as well as coordination of the overall implementation of the plan. The ORMP is an integrated, place-based approach to management of ocean resources in the islands, based on recognition of the ecological connections between the land and sea, the link between human activities and its impacts on the environment, and the need for improved collaboration and stewardship in natural resources governance.

Charged with coordinating meaningful interagency and multi-sectoral engagement for plan implementation, the CZM Program established an ORMP Policy Group and an ORMP Working Group in the summer of 2007. The Policy Group consists of the Directors of State and county resource management agencies, the University of Hawaii, federal partners, and the Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council. The Working Group consists of managers and staff of the same offices that are tasked with coordinating their respective agency's implementation efforts. These groups have been meeting consistently since they originated in 2007, and have continuously reached out to new partners and grown stronger as it becomes more evident that collaborative governance is essential for effective natural and cultural resource management. An executive-level Policy Group and a manager/staff-level Working Group were established to oversee and coordinate the implementation and further development of the ORMP. The Policy Group meets twice annually to recommit staff time and support for ORMP implementation, to guide the Working Group, and to approve their work tasks and recommendations. The full list of agencies and groups represented and participating in the ORMP to date are:

Federal Partners include NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, Pacific Islands Region (ONMS); NOAA Office of Ocean & Coastal Resource Management (OCRM); NOAA Pacific Services Center (PSC); United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); United States Coast Guard (USCG); and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

State Partners include State of Hawaii Departments of Agriculture (DOA), Civil Defense (SCD), Health (DOH), Land & Natural Resources (DLNR), Transportation (DOT), and Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA).

University Partners include University of Hawaii, School of Ocean & Earth Science & Technology (SOEST); University of Hawaii, Sea Grant College Program (UH Sea Grant); University of Hawaii, Center for Island Climate Adaptation & Policy (ICAP); and Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System (PacIOOS).

County Partners include City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting; County of Hawaii, Planning Department; County of Kauai, Department of Planning; County of Maui, Department of Planning; and Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS).

Community Partners include the Marine & Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC). In the collective groups' efforts to improve the conservation and management of our ocean and coastal resources, it became evident that streamlining of the groups' efforts, resources, and time would be crucial for success. As a result, the members prioritized critical strategic actions to move the ORMP forward in the next 3-5 years and begin developing action plans to achieve their goals. The top two strategic issues for action plans were: 1) education and outreach; and 2) implementation of the ORMP.

During this reporting period, the major topics of discussion and development, in addition to outreach and ORMP implementation, have been climate change adaptation policy, collaborative governance, aligning objectives of the National Ocean Policy with state initiatives, such as regional ocean partnerships and coastal and marine spatial planning and the evaluation and update of the 2006 ORMP, which are described below.

1. **ORMP Outreach.** During this reporting period, the CZM Program funded the printing of two projects by CZM Program partners. The first was this year's "My Hawaii Story Project 2012 – An Anthology". This is an annual publication of the Hawaii Conservation Alliance Foundation. It is a collection of stories and poems about Hawaii's environment written by Hawaii middle school students. This project implements ORMP Perspective 3 of promoting collaboration and stewardship, of which OP and DLNR are designated as the lead to develop education and outreach programs to educate resident and visitors on natural and cultural resource value, regulations and best practices.

The other printing project involved documents pertaining to coastal hazards: *Homeowners Handbook to Prepare for Natural Hazards* and the *Updated Natural Hazards Preparedness Wheel*. These two documents were distributed in large numbers throughout the state, and as far as Indonesia, Vanuatu, and Taiwan. With the assistance of our hazard mitigation partners, at least 11,692 wheels were distributed at 86 educational or related events. Approximately 752 copies of the handbook were distributed at five community disaster preparedness fairs and company training events in the City and County of Honolulu.

2. **Climate Change Adaptation.** OP has been developing a process in which to work with the ORMP Policy and Working Groups, the Pacific Islands Climate Change Cooperative (PICCC), local members of the Pacific Risk Management Ohana (PRiMO) and the Pacific Climate Information System (PaCIS), as well as the Lieutenant Governor's Office and public stakeholders to develop a statewide climate change policy, to be included as a Priority Guideline in Part III of the Hawaii State Planning Act (HRS Chapter 226). The process has been vetted through the various partners listed and resulted in a 2-day climate change workshop held in August 2011, which was funded by the CZM Program and through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Silver Jackets Initiative.

The workshop concluded with the identification of two primary strategic issues to implement the climate change adaptation policy and action plans to address those issues. The two strategic issues were (1) Educated Public and Political Will and (2) Integrated Planning and Collaboration. This vision developed at this 2-day workshop is the primary

basis for the final statewide climate change policy submitted to the Legislature in 2012. The bill, proposed adding climate change adaptation as a new Priority Guideline in Part III of the Hawaii State Planning Act (HRS Chapter 266). This bill, included in the Governor's Administration package, passed the state legislature and was signed by the Governor after this reporting period.

- 3. Coastal Resilient Communities (CRest).** The CZM Program partnered with the University of Hawaii's Center for Island Climate Adaptation and Policy and was awarded NOAA Coastal Services Center's Federal grant funding for Coastal Resilient Communities (CRest). The project builds a foundation for the upcoming climate change adaptation planning process, focusing on outreach and social marketing to help coastal communities understand and adapt to changing sea levels and to build political will through a series of symposia. The target audiences include the general public and elected officials.

The CRest grant is being implemented by working through the ORMP Integrated Planning Committee (Committee) to identify and develop implementation strategies for management tools that help build greater coastal resilience capacity. In selecting specific coastal foci, primarily on those management tools for updating, the committee has emphasized a "no regrets" approach that focuses primarily on those management tools that should be revised and updated even if sea-level rise turns out to be less severe than currently estimated. The land-use tools that the Committee has proposed using are important for sea-level rise, as well as current storm, tsunami and extreme tide events.

The CRest project will provide capacity development support, in the form of project management, research, and facilitation services, to help planners and policymakers understand what implementing climate adaptation will demand in terms of human and fiscal resources, political will, and community support.

A major aim of the project is to work with the Committee to weigh and consider the potential benefits and implications associated with proposed strategies to produce a carefully thought-out package that could support planning staff in advising the county planning commissions and councils on how they may start addressing sea-level rise given their jurisdiction's unique political, fiscal and administrative context. This work may also be used to inform broader planning efforts, such as the ORMP update.

This project has the potential to produce a range of outputs, from internal agreements on rules and systems to recommendations for changes in laws, ordinances, administrative procedures, and plans. This work could form the basis for a more formalized, mandated and funded group.

- 4. Regional Ocean Partnerships**

Hawaii Sub-Regional Ocean Partnership. OP received \$250,000 from NOAA Coastal Services Center (CSC) to develop and implement a Hawaii Sub-regional Ocean Partnership, building upon the current collaborative efforts of the existing ORMP Policy and Working Groups. The project aims to strengthen and expand partnerships throughout

the Hawaiian archipelago to promote a safe, healthy, productive ocean and resilient coastal zone.

Pacific Regional Ocean Partnership. The Pacific Island jurisdictions of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and Hawaii also received a CSC award of \$249,000 to develop an official Pacific Regional Ocean Partnership (PROP). The four jurisdictions have met during this reporting period to discuss the benefits of forming an official partnership, the organizational structure and membership of the PROP, a tentative schedule for meetings and conference calls, and they have drafted and completed a Governor's Agreement for each of the four governors to sign. The PROP already has plans to meet again in the next reporting period, and obtain signatures of the respective Governors to the Agreement, which will allow the PROP to move forward with the tasks they have set out for themselves, such as agreeing on common regional priority issues.

5. **Analysis and Updating of the 2006 ORMP.** OP hired SSFM International to help the CZM Program with the evaluation of the 2006 ORMP. The project involves identifying what is working, constraints and obstacles frequently encountered, and gaps in the Plan. The analysis also includes facilitated discussion with major partners on various aspects of the ORMP implementation (e.g. definitions of terms used, often with different intentions and understandings). This facilitated and strategic analysis will help the CZM Program ensure that the ORMP continues to evolve and be relevant and meaningful to the CZM Program and our partners. The data gathered will also provide the foundation for the development of new policies to address the challenges encountered and any gap areas identified, e.g. climate change and regional ocean partnerships.

During this reporting period, analysis and update activities included agency interviews, the first round of statewide public listening sessions to gather public input, and quarterly meetings with the ORMP Policy and Working Groups and MACZAC. The Draft Update ORMP document and summary reports of the first round of listening sessions are available on the CZM Program website: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/ormp/ormp_update_draft.php. The second round of public listening sessions will be conducted in October and November 2012 on each island.

H. Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP)

Section 6217 of Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) requires states and territories with federally-approved CZM Programs to develop a Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP). Hawaii's CNPCP is jointly administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and NOAA. Locally, its development and administration are the responsibilities of the State Department of Health's (DOH) Polluted Runoff Program and the Hawaii CZM Program. The CNPCP primarily focuses on pollution prevention through the implementation of management measures.

CNPCP established management measures are the best available, economically achievable practices or combinations of practices that can be used to address nonpoint source pollution. The

management measures are designed to control runoff from six main sources: forestry, agriculture, urban areas, marinas, hydromodification (shoreline and stream channel modification), and wetlands and vegetated shorelines, or riparian areas. These measures are backed by enforceable state policies and actions that will ensure implementation of the program.

The CNPCP continued supporting efforts of the Maui County Department of Public Works. Maui's stormwater ordinances, introduced to Maui County Council by Councilmember Elle Cochran, passed Bill(s) 77 & 78 which gives the Director of Public Works the authority to create drainage rules consistent with the CZARA 6217 program. Although the "drainage ordinances" passed in January 2012, the actual drainage rules are not expected to be adopted until the end of July 2012.

The central point of CNPCP activities for the year 2012 were the public awareness and training associated with the Hawaii Watershed Planning Guidance (Guidance) document, and completion of an ORMP/management measure implementation projects.

- 1. Hawaii Watershed Planning Guidance Training Sessions.** The Guidance was created to help local community organizations understand and prepare watershed plans in compliance with EPA guidelines for funding through Section 319 of the Federal Clean Water Act and serve as a means to reintroduce all CNPCP management measures.

The ultimate goal of the Guidance is to present a user friendly, step by step guide to ensure that as watershed plans are developed and updated in Hawaii, appropriate CNPCP management measures will be considered to achieve water quality improvements. The target audience of the Guidance consists of a number of government and quasi-governmental organizations where existing relationships must be utilized for cost-effective and successful implementation. Multiple agency support and coordination is required for the various types of projects that occur simultaneously in watershed planning.

During this reporting period, training sessions of the Guidance was completed on the islands of Kauai, Oahu and Maui, with two training sessions held on the island of Hawaii. The training curriculum, developed in collaboration with DOH, EPA and NOAA, targeted the primary agencies relied upon to carry out the nonpoint source programs such as county planning and public works departments, and community watershed groups. Approximately 100 training participants obtained an overview of the Hawaii Watershed Guidance and best management practices (BMP) implementation samples of Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) Section 6217 management measures. While the main objective of the training sessions was to specifically target implementation agencies, the workshops also served to foster relationships, forge partnerships and share information to meet individual staff responsibilities for their area of expertise.

I. Coastal Hazards

Hawaii is threatened by numerous hazards, many of which affect the near shore area. These hazards include coastal erosion, earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, sea level rise, flooding,

subsidence, lava flows, and wildfires. These hazards can result in significant loss of life, property and environmental damage, business loss and interruption, and damage to historical and cultural resources.

An objective of the Hawaii CZM law is to reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution. A related objective deals with the improvement of the development review process in the management of coastal hazards. The hazard mitigation work of the Hawaii CZM Program is focused on meeting these objectives to achieve greater community resilience to natural hazards.

- 1. State Building Code adopted with Hawaii Wind Design Standards.** A new State Building Code with Hawaii Wind Design Standards was adopted by the State of Hawaii as administrative rules, and became effective as of April 16, 2010 (Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 3, Subtitle 14, Chapter 180 State Building Code). Appendix W of the Code consists of the Hawaii wind design standards developed through Section 306 and 309 funds and FEMA hazard mitigation grant funds and cover all counties in the State of Hawaii. One year after adoption, all state buildings will be constructed in accordance with the Code. During this reporting period, CZM Program staff continued to work with the four counties and State Building Code Council to ensure that the new wind speed amendment are adopted, no later than two years after adoption of the State Building Code, unless a county acts to specifically amend the code.
- 2. State Building Code Training - International Building Code Training.** During this period we conducted training of the new building codes in the County of Hawaii. Two half-day workshops were offered, covering the 2009 and 2012 International Building Code (IBC) Updates. The workshops were held in Waimea, to facilitate island-wide participation. Training on the structural provisions of the 2006 IBC will take place in Waimea, Hawaii during the next reporting period.

J. Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) has assisted the CZM Program in protecting and preserving coastal scenic and open space resources and valuable coastal ecosystems. The CZM Program supplemented the funds provided by NOAA for the development of a State CELCP plan. The plan provides an assessment of priority land conservation needs and clear guidance for nominating and selecting land conservation projects within the State. By utilizing the State CELCP Plan in partnership with interested government, private for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, and the public, the CZM Program has been able to identify and develop proposals to submit for annual competitive NOAA CELCP grants.

During this reporting period the CZM Program began to revise the draft CELCP Plan for approval by NOAA. Staff is reviewing the proposed CELCP boundaries as suggested by NOAA. The finished draft will be made available for public review. Public comments will be incorporated into the finished draft and submitted to NOAA.

During this reporting period, the project to acquire Paukukalo Wetlands in Wailuku, Maui was finalized and acquired. In May 2012, the purchase of a 63.701 acre parcel, which includes 4,500 lineal feet of shoreline was conducted by the Trust of Public Lands and the State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). Acquisition of the property protects the property as a community asset for the island of Maui and the State. The Paukukalo coastal wetland property is one of the few remaining undeveloped shoreline parcels with *loi* and fishponds. Its sand dunes, beaches, and fringing coral reef are crucial habitats for many endemic aquatic species that are Aquatic Wildlife Species of Greatest Conservation Need, as determined by Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR). These resources include oopu and aholehole (native fish) and hihiwai and hapawai (native snails) that spawn in Paukukalo estuary areas, kumu (whitesaddle goatfish), wawaeiole (a federally listed endangered edible seaweed), and at least three kinds of rare coral. An endangered Hawaiian monk seal has been observed resting on Paukukalo's beaches, which have provided nesting grounds for threatened green sea turtles. Restoration efforts of the wetlands and springs could provide critical habitat for endangered and threatened native shorebirds.

K. Special Projects

The HBCRLF program provides a source of low-cost financing to eligible public, private, and non-profit borrowers for the cleanup of contaminated sites across the State. The program was established through a \$2 million grant from the US EPA. A loan for up to \$1.97 million was executed with the DHHL in June 2009 for the cleanup of a former pesticide mixing and loading facility site on the island of Oahu. The EPA grant ended in April 2011. The HBCRLF Program is currently operating under a five-year grant closeout agreement with EPA to continue the cleanup loan program as funds from HBCRLF loans are repaid. OP staff will provide a briefing on the HBCRLF Program at a Brownfields Workshop to be held in October 2012, and jointly sponsored by EPA Region 9 and the Center for Creative Land Recycling. The SP Branch continues to monitor remediation activities at the East Kapolei site with the DOH-HEER providing technical oversight of the remediation. Remediation is expected to be complete in early 2013, and DHHL anticipates making a lump-sum loan repayment in late FY 2013. Once the DHHL loan is repaid, funds will become available for new cleanup loans. OP is working with its Coalition partners and DOH-HEER to identify sites for future cleanup loans.

IV. NEW DAY PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Climate Change Initiatives

OP continues to lead activities and initiatives in addressing climate change adaptation through the ORMP and other climate change organizations. In August 2011, the CZM Program and the US Army Corp of Engineers Honolulu District's Silver Jackets Initiative sponsored a climate change visioning and planning meeting to facilitate the development of a statewide climate change policy. The result was the development of a climate change adaptation priority guideline submitted to the Legislature in 2012. The bill proposed adding climate change adaptation as a new Priority Guideline in Part III of the Hawaii State Planning Act (HRS Chapter 266). This bill, included in the Governor's Administration package, passed the state legislature and was signed by the Governor after this reporting period.

The CZM Program also continues to collaborate with the Center for Island Climate Adaptation and Policy (ICAP) on a Coastal Resilient Communities (CRest) project which is a NOAA Coastal Services Center's Federal funding opportunity. The project will build a foundation for climate change adaptation planning process, focusing on outreach and social marketing to help coastal communities understand and adapt to changing sea levels and to build political will through a series of symposia.

The LUD ensures that all LUC petitions and their supporting environmental documents are reviewed with respect to measures to be taken to adapt to climate change and climate-related hazards, as well as measures to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to development and operation of the proposed development.

B. Agricultural Renaissance

The SP Branch commenced work on a \$100,000 EDA grant to develop a statewide food security strategy in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture. This strategy will be directed at State agencies and programs focusing on actions that state government can take to support food security. OP anticipates that the strategy will be completed in October 2012.

The LUD supported a voluntary petition for LUC designation of Important Agricultural Lands (IAL) that led to the designation of a total of over 59,700 acres on the island of Hawaii as IAL. IAL designation provides a higher level of protection for lands so designated; helping to assure that the lands will be available for agricultural use for the near future. Designation also allows the petitioner and lessees of lands designated as IAL to be eligible for tax incentives and other agricultural development program incentives to offset the cost of improvements to agricultural investments such as irrigation systems, agricultural processing facilities, etc.

C. Workforce

The LUD supported land use projects proposed before the LUC that included a workforce housing component that comply with or exceed the respective County affordable housing requirements. In FY 2012, these projects included the Kula Ridge Maui project, A&B Properties' Waiale master planned development in Central Maui, Koa Ridge Makai/Castle &

Cooke Waiawa master planned communities, and the Hoopili mixed-use residential project in Ewa. It is estimated that these projects will provide nearly 6,000 affordable housing units for sale or rent to households with incomes less than 140% of the median income for the respective county.

The 2010 CEDS was prepared in partnership with OP, the Economic Development Boards, county Economic Development Agencies and the Economic Development Alliance of Hawaii to promote economic development in key industry clusters. One component of 2010 CEDS is the identification of infrastructure needs for targeted industries to create jobs. The acceptance of 2010 CEDS by the EDA is a prerequisite in order to be able to apply for and to receive federal EDA funds.

D. Energy Independent Hawaii

As noted above, the GIS Program, in cooperation with the DBEDT Energy Office, is developing and deploying a web mapping application to provide site-specific information about renewable energy resources which is intended to help landowners, developers, and policy makers understand the renewable energy potential of sites statewide. In addition, the GIS Program has worked with DBEDT's SID on several renewable energy initiatives, including revising and updating mapping and analysis for ocean resources and restrictions for wave energy, and high temperature resource areas for Maui and Hawaii.

In support of the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative, LUD continues to work with petitioners to identify measures that could be incorporated into projects to increase energy efficiency and energy conservation, and promote greater use of alternative renewable energy sources for projects. Two petitioners have committed to making all or a portion of their residential units capable of installing photo-voltaic (PV) systems. At least two other petitions have indicated that they will offer PV systems as an option for interested purchasers.

E. Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources

The CZM Program determines the acceptable activities and use of resources for Hawaii's valuable land and water resources in the State's coastal zone. The CZM Program works to ensure a balance between competing demands for limited and often fragile coastal and marine resources and provides the policy umbrella for designing and carrying out uses and activities that affect these resources. The CZM Program is in alignment with the New Day theme of stewardship of our natural resources and is undertaking many projects and activities such as implementation and update of the ORMP which support this theme.

OP worked with the UH Public Policy Center for the passage of Act 181 (2011), which made the Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan a Priority Guideline under the Hawaii State Planning Act.

OP coordinated and facilitate the two-day workshop (October 24-25, 2011) by the Governors' Institute on Community Design to allow Administration decision-makers to consider how to implement sustainability under the New Day agenda, Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan, and State Planning Act.

The LUD recommends to petitioners before the LUC to prepare sustainability plans for their land use projects to identify specific mitigation measures for energy, resource use, sustainable site design and building practices, etc. that the petitioner will commit to incorporating in the development and operational phases of their projects. LUD now routinely requests imposition of a condition of approval that requires petitioners to implement sustainability plans and/or practices for their proposed projects.

The LUD also recommends to petitioners the use of low impact development (LID) practices in project design and development, which provides alternative approaches for managing stormwater and runoff onsite as opposed to channeling runoff and drainage offsite to streams and coastal waters. LUD now routinely requests language incorporating the use of LID to the extent feasible as a condition of approval.

F. Rebuild Confidence in Government

Develop stronger partnerships: The GIS Program is a founding member and key participant in the Hawaii Geographic Information Coordinating Council (HIGICC). The Council provides coordination of geographic activities at a broad level and includes members from the federal, state, and county governments in Hawaii, as well as the private sector. The GIS Program is currently partnering with HIGICC to establish a clearing house of all geographic data of Hawaii. The GIS Program also serves as the point of contact in Hawaii for coordinating GIS efforts at the national level, including membership and participation in the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC).

OP (with staff support from the GIS Program) worked with OIMT to launch the development of a strategic planning framework to operationalize the vision and priorities spelled out in the New Day Plan. In addition, in June 2012, through the sponsorship of the Dukakis Fellowship Program, a Harvard University Kennedy School of Government graduate student interned with OP during the summer and assisted with this project.

G. Technology and Innovation

Creative and Inspiring use of technology: The GIS Program is working closely with OIMT and other stakeholders to improve and modernize the collection, storage and delivery of geospatial information. GIS is one of the CIO's Strategic Flagship Projects for Hawaii State government and will utilize not only centralized infrastructure, resources, and support, but already features extensive data sharing agreements, and access to datasets from multiple agencies (federal, state, and county) on a single platform.

V. LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

For the upcoming 2013 legislative session, OP will be submitting a bill to provide a streamlined state consistency review process for development by a state agency on state land within the special management area. This process will help the state to expeditiously deliver capital improvement projects without sacrificing special controls on developments within an area along the shoreline to avoid permanent loss of valuable coastal resources.

VI. ACRONYMS

CBRM	Community-Based Resource Management
CDD	Community Development District
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CELCP	Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CMSP	Coastal Marine Spatial Planning
CNPCP	Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program
CZARA	Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA)
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DBEDT	Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
DHHL	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOH	Department of Health
EDA	United States Economic Development Administration
FSI	Fair Share Initiative
FTZ	Foreign Trade Zone
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAR	Hawaii Administrative Rules
HBCRLF	Hawaii Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund
HCDA	Hawaii Community Development Authority
HHFDC	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation
HRS	Hawaii Revised Statutes
IAL	Important Agricultural Lands
ICAP	Center for Island Climate Adaptation
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans
LUC	Land Use Commission
LUD	Land Use Division
MACZAC	Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC	National Ocean Council
NOP	National Ocean Policy
OCRM	Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management

OIMT	Office of Information Management & Technology
OP	Office of Planning
ORMP	Ocean Resources Management Plan
PMS	Performance Measurement System
SID	Strategic Industries Division
SMA	Special Management Area
SOP	Sub-Regional Ocean Partnership
SPA	Shoreline Public Access
SSV	Shoreline Setback Variances
UH	University of Hawaii
WPGH	Watershed Planning Guidance Handbook