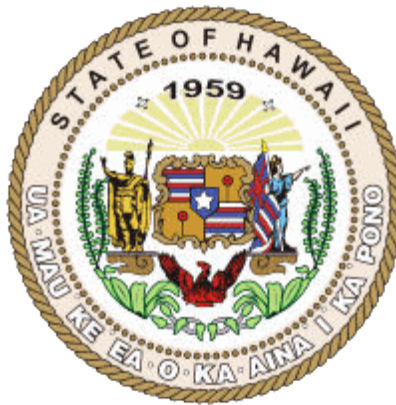


FISCAL YEAR 2012 – 2013

OFFICE OF PLANNING

**REPORT TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2014**



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
December 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	PURPOSE AND HIGHLIGHTS	1
II.	INTRODUCTION	3
III.	PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	5
	A. Grant Funding and Management	5
	B. Special Management Area (SMA) and Shoreline Area	7
	C. Federal Consistency Program	8
	D. Land Use Reviews	9
	E. Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	10
	F. Citizen Participation.....	10
	G. Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP)	12
	H. Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP)	15
	I. Coastal Hazards	16
	J. Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program	17
	K. National Estuarine Research Reserve	17
	L. Special Projects	18
IV.	NEW DAY PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS	20
	A. Climate Change Initiatives	20
	B. Agricultural Renaissance	20
	C. Workforce	20
	D. Energy Independent Hawaii	21
	E. Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources	21
	F. Rebuild Confidence in Government	21
	G. Technology and Innovation	22
V.	LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS	23
VI.	ACRONYMS	24

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
OFFICE OF PLANNING
REGULAR SESSION OF 2013**

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, 2012 to June 30, 2013. 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, 2012 to June 30, 2013.

The following reports were completed:

1. *Increased Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy (Volume I); A History of Agriculture in Hawaii and Technical Reference Document (Volume II); and Assessment of Irrigation Systems in Hawaii (Volume III)*, October 2012.
2. *Leveraging State Agency Involvement in Transit-Oriented Development to Strengthen Hawaii's Economy*: December 12, 2012.
3. *Stormwater Impact Assessment Connecting Primary, Secondary and Cumulative Impacts to Hawaii's Environmental Review Process*: May 2013.
4. *Methodologies to Assess the Value of the CZM SMA Permit Program*: May 22, 2013.

Activities and accomplishments included:

- OP led the effort to develop and successfully pass Hawaii's climate change adaptation policy (Act 283, codified as HRS §226-109).
- Coordinated with affected state agencies, including Department of Transportation, Department of Land and Natural Resources and Office of Hawaiian Affairs, to streamline the review process for development by state agencies on state land within the Special Management Area.
- Updated the Ocean Resources Management Plan with extensive statewide public listening sessions and collaboration from state and county agencies.
- Began a three phased statewide process for selection of a National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) in Hawaii.

- Completed work and public outreach on *Increased Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy*, October 2012, and two supporting technical reference documents in coordination with the Department of Agriculture.
- Began consultations and planning with county and state permitting agencies for the conduct of a Green Industry Permitting Training Workshop to be funded by a U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) grant, held on October 15, 2013.
- Worked with consultant to plan statewide meetings to assess implementation and the needs of projects contained in the 2010 Hawaii Statewide Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), to be conducted in late summer of 2013.

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, 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). One major task of the SP Branch is to guide the implementation of the 2010 Hawaii Statewide CEDS. Completion and acceptance of 2010 CEDS by the U.S. 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 administer the 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.

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, and hazard data. 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 70 percent of the funds appropriated to OP in the General Appropriations Act of 2012 for FY13 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 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (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 \$1,992,000 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 \$166,000 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 managed federal monies for economic development and environmental remediation.

1. **U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration Grant Programs:** During this reporting period, the SP Branch managed four active EDA grants totaling approximately \$550,000. These included: a \$100,000 grant to develop a statewide food security strategy in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture; a \$150,000 grant to develop a natural disaster economic development strategy; a

\$150,000 grant to develop an economic development strategy for native Hawaiian communities; and a \$150,000 grant for CEDS implementation and technical assistance, in support of green industry.

2. **Hawaii Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund:** This 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 capitalized with a \$2 million grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA grant ended in April 2011, and the HBCRLF Program is currently operating under a five-year closeout agreement with EPA to continue the cleanup loan program with funds that revolve from HBCRLF loan repayment.

B. Special Management Area (SMA) and Shoreline Area

The CZM Program is responsible for monitoring and enforcing state and county SMAs. The SMA permitting system is part of the CZM Program approved by NOAA and the 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 are 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. OP issued one Notice of Violation and Order for work done without first obtaining a SMA use approval for developments within the CDD. The three SMA Use Approvals were issued for the following proposed activities in Kakaako makai area: 1) installation of an art monument at the entry of the Cancer Research Center of Hawaii, University of Hawaii, John A. Burns School of Medicine Phase II; 2) soil boring test for structural design of the proposal University of Hawaii proposed building location; and 3) a proposed parking lot by the Hawaii Community Development Authority.

The CZM Program plays a role of lead agency in the administration and management of the SMA program. During this reporting period, OP coordinated with affected state agencies, including the Department of Transportation, Department of Land and Natural Resources, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs, to streamline the review process for development by a state agency on state land within the SMA in response to a request by the legislature and the Governor. This review process will help the state expeditiously deliver capital improvement projects and repair and maintenance projects, without sacrificing coastal resources.

OP also completed and finalized guidance for county authorities and planning departments in their SMA permit decision-making. The purpose of this guidance is to clarify the role of the SMA permit, maintain the consistency of the SMA permit process, and recognize the rational nexus between the CZM context and SMA permit conditions. The guidance also provides the

counties with criteria for determining significant effects and cumulative impacts by referring to HRS Chapter 343 and the corresponding administrative rules.

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 may 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 86 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. Navy Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing (HSTT) Activities, Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) Technology Facility in Keahole Point, and the Honolulu Rail Transit Project Full Funding Grant Agreement.

The OP initiated the process to establish a general concurrence for minor permit activities for the restoration, repair, maintenance and reconstruction of Hawaiian fishponds throughout the State of Hawaii. The OP developed the general concurrence in response to Senate Resolution No. 86, adopted on April 10, 2012, which urges the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Department of Health, and OP to streamline the permitting process for the restoration of Hawaiian fishponds. The resolution also requests the OP to consider “a coastal zone management program consistency statement for Hawaiian fishponds.”

The general concurrence was sent to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on November 15, 2012 for consultation purposes, as required by federal regulations, with comments expected to be received by January 2013. The Department of the Army Permit is the relevant federal permit for Hawaiian fishpond restoration activities. On April 23, 2013, the NOAA Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), issued its concurrence with the general concurrence as a routine program change, pursuant to 15 CFR §930.53(b) and (c). The general concurrence became effective and available for use by potential applicants on May 3, 2013, with the publication of a public notice of OCRM’s concurrence.

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 application 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.

D. Land Use Reviews

OP is a mandatory party in State land use district boundary amendment proceedings before 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 sixteen (16) dockets that were heard by the LUC or will be heard by or filed with the LUC at a later date. Of these, seven (7) were dockets related to land use district boundary amendments, three (3) were petitions for the voluntary designation of important agricultural lands pursuant to HRS § 205-45, and four (4) were related to amendments of prior actions, and one (1) was an Order to Show Cause action.

LUD supported LUC decisions involving two (2) dockets for district boundary amendments that were approved by the LUC in FY 2013, the Order to Show Cause violation, and two (2) petitions for designation of important agricultural lands. The two (2) district boundary amendments and two (2) amendments to previous LUC decisions affected over 262 acres on Oahu and Maui being reclassified or amended for urban use. There were also 11,025 acres of land on Kauai designated as important agricultural lands.

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 and agencies (Foreign Trade Zone, Research & Economic Analysis Division, Strategic Industries Division (SID), Business Development and Support Division and the Land Use Commission) as well as the Governor's office, and the Departments of Agriculture, Attorney General, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Hawaiian Home Lands, Health, Land and Natural Resources, Transportation, and the Legislature.

The GIS Program continued to maintain the Statewide GIS database, adding, updating and making available a large variety of datasets, including banks and credit unions, farmers markets, fire response zones, fish aggregating devices, flood insurance zones, important agricultural lands, jurisdictional and zoning boundaries, land parcels, place names, reserves, roads, schools, shoreline public access points, and soils. 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 Office of Information Management and Technology (OIMT) to convert statewide GIS data into a more efficient database format, test ways to deliver statewide GIS data via map and feature services, and deploy a new, cloud based mapping platform.

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://planning.hawaii.gov>) 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 (PlanningHIgov) 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.

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 project was completed during this reporting period:

- *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 one of the three ORMP Perspectives 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.

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 2012 Conference
- Coastal States Organization (CSO) and NOAA Fall annual meeting
- U.S. Coral Reef Task Force/Pacific Regional Ocean Partnership (PROP)
- American Planning Association (APA) Hawaii Chapter special program event
- CSO Capitol Hill Oceans Week Briefing
- 2013 National Earthquake Program Managers Meeting

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 August 24, 2012, October 26, 2012, January 28, 2013 and April 15, 2013. 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. MACZAC activities are governed by the State's Sunshine Law codified, HRS Chapter 92; consequently, 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://planning.hawaii.gov/czm/maczac/maczac-agendas-and-minutes/>), 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-sector 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); 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.

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 a project by a CZM Program partner. The "My Hawaii Story Project 2012 – An Anthology" 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 one of the three ORMP Perspectives - promoting collaboration and stewardship - of which OP is designated as the lead with assistance from other ORMP partners, to develop education and outreach programs to

educate resident and visitors on natural and cultural resource value, regulations and best practices.

2. **Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).** The primary mechanism through which OP is implementing the CCA policy is the ORMP 2013 update. In particular, two of the eleven management priorities set forth in the 2013 update – management priority #1 (appropriate coastal development) and management priority #2 (management of coastal hazards) – are directly related to climate change adaptation and include actions to increase the number of county general and community development plans that include climate change adaptation strategies as well as to increase the number of state departments adopting climate change adaptation strategies in their capital improvement programs and maintenance plans.

Coastal Resilient Communities (CRest). The CRest Project is an ongoing collaborative effort between the University of Hawaii at Manoa, William S. Richardson School of Law and the OP CZM Program. Funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the project report, entitled *Options for Implementing the Hawaii State Planning Act Climate Change Adaptation Priority Guidelines*, offers a set of options to integrate climate change adaptation strategies to support implementation of the CCZ Priority Guidelines.

Framework for Conducting Community-based Vulnerability Assessments. OP is also collaborating with Dr. Kem Lowry, Professor Emeritus and former chair of the University of Hawaii Department of Urban and Regional Planning, to further investigate ways to integrate climate change adaptation into existing planning frameworks. Dr. Lowry is currently developing a framework for conducting community-based vulnerability assessment as part of the county development plan update process. The framework focuses on identifying social vulnerability to climate change impacts and seeks to employ local knowledge in developing adaptation strategies.

3. **Regional Ocean Partnerships**

Hawaii Sub-Regional Ocean Partnership. Last year, OP received a cooperative grant of \$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. During this reporting period, OP successfully convened two meetings of the ORMP Policy Group (directors of state and county agencies or their designees) to discuss finalization of the updated ORMP. Staff has also focused on formalizing the partnership in Hawaii to ensure successful implementation of that plan.

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.

4. **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, the contractor continued to coordinate with the ORMP Policy and Working Group, MACZAC and OP through monthly or quarterly meetings. The contractor also finalized and presented the Public Draft Review document through a second round of nine (9) public listening sessions statewide, where input was gathered for the second draft plan in the beginning of 2013. After integrating the input from the stakeholders, ORMP Policy Group and Working Group and MACZAC, a pre-final document was reviewed and endorsed by the ORMP Policy Group. The final document was completed in July 2013 and signed by the Governor.

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 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. OP continues to move forward with the *Strategy to Address Remaining Management Measures* developed by OP and approved by NOAA and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2008.

Hawaii's CNPCP continues to participate in Coastal States Organization's 6217 workgroup which consists of 13 states that share the common status of an "expired conditional approval." All 13 states work collaboratively to address their respective remaining conditions. Recent discussions have focused on the coordination of the 6217 and 319 programs in the state, and ways to meet the on-site disposal system management measure. The workgroup coordinates directly with national leaders and representatives from states whose plans are already approved, when clarification of issues is required.

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 should be constructed in accordance with the Code.

During this reporting period, CZM Program staff worked with the four counties and State Building Code Council to ensure that all four counties adopt the new wind speed amendment for new commercial, government, and residential structures. The affected residential structures include one- and two-family detached dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings with separate means of egress no more than three stories above grade in height (townhouses) including their accessory structures. The Hawaii wind design standards were developed through NOAA Hawaii CZM Program funds and FEMA hazard mitigation grant funds. These adoptions were identified as the primary program change under the Hawaii CZM Program's Section 309 Coastal Hazards Strategy: "The Hawaii CZM Program proposes as its program change, the adoption of state-of-the-art building codes with customized coastal hazard mitigation standards."

- 2. State Building Code Training - International Building Code Training.** During this period we conducted training of the new building codes in the Counties of Hawaii and Maui. On July 27, 2012, an all-day training on the 2006 International Building Code

(IBC) Structural Provisions took place in Waimea, island of Hawaii, to facilitate island-wide participation. State and county building examiners, building inspectors, facility managers, and private sector engineers and architects participated in the training. County of Maui trainees from the public and private sectors also flew to the island of Hawaii to participate in this highly-sought-after seminar. Based in part on the County of Maui participants' seminar review, the CZM Program held this seminar in County of Maui in October 2012 with funding and technical assistance from the American Institute of Architects – Maui Chapter, and the County of Maui Department of Public Works.

Training was held in the County of Maui on October 9-10, 2012. Two separate seminars on the IBC took place: 2006 IBC Structural Provisions and 2006 IBC Solving Means of Egress Issues in Commercial Buildings. The training took place in Wailuku, Maui, with trainees from Maui and Molokai. State and county building examiners, building inspectors, facility managers, fire inspectors and private sector architects and engineers participated in the training. The private sector and county government contributed funding and in-kind contributions.

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 continued to revise the draft CELCP Plan for approval 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.

K. National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR)

At the request of Governor Neil Abercrombie and the late U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye, OP formally began the statewide process of selecting a site in Hawaii for a NERR. As part of the NERR system, Hawaii will attract federal monies to support science and community based stewardship of our coastal resources. The CZM Program began the first of a three phase NERR site selection process. Phase 1 involves the development and completion of a preliminary site selection report. Phase 2 will include further meetings, information gathering and analysis, to continuously narrow down the nominated sites leading to the final site selection committee decision on a single preferred site to be forwarded to Governor Abercrombie for nomination to NOAA. Phase 2 will also include required publicly noticed meetings. Timeframe for Phase 2 is July through March 2014.

Phase 3 will include preparation of the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statement and Draft and Final Management Plan. Timeframe for Phase 3 is April through December 2014. We intend to utilize funds from the CZM Program and funds obtained from NOAA under Section 15 CFR § 921.12, National Estuarine Research Reserve System Regulations. Services-in-kind provided by the committee members and other stakeholders (state and county agencies, the university and non-governmental organizations) will provide the match required for these funds.

During this reporting period, CZM Program staff worked closely with state and county agencies and stakeholders to develop site selection criteria and establish a Site Selection committee and a Site Evaluation committee. Staff obtained contractual services for convening and facilitating the Site Selection committee and Site Evaluation committee meeting, soliciting nominations from the public for potential sites, evaluating the sites, and identifying, describing, and producing a short list of potential sites. The Site Selection committee reviewed and approved the site selection criteria. The Site Evaluation committee evaluated potential sites and proposed a short list of sites for consideration by the site selection committee.

L. Special Projects

- 1. Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy.** The SP Branch completed work on a \$100,000 EDA grant to develop a statewide food security strategy in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture (DOA). The *Increased Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy* (Strategy), published October 2012, was developed in consultation with DOA and other stakeholders, including the Hawaii Conservation Alliance Leadership. Presentations and outreach on the Strategy and its elements were provided to the Hawaii Board of Agriculture, the 2012 Hawaii Agricultural Conference, the 2012 Hawaii Congress of Planning Officials Conference, and the 2012 Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation Convention. The Strategy sets forth objectives, policies and actions to increase the amount of locally grown food consumed by Hawaii residents, and is intended as a first step toward continued dialog and implementation toward expanding agricultural production to meet local needs. The Strategy included the development of supporting reference documents: Volume II, [*A History of Agriculture in Hawaii and Technical Reference Document*](#), and Volume III, [*Assessment of Irrigation Systems in Hawaii*](#), which provides an assessment of the general status and needs of agricultural irrigation systems owned by the State of Hawaii, and summarizes the economic impact of these systems to the agricultural industry in Hawaii. OP and DOA monitored and testified during the 2013 legislative session on proposed legislation related to the Strategy.
- 2. Hawaii Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund.** In June 2009, the HBCRLF program issued a \$1.97 million loan to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) for the cleanup of a former pesticide mixing and loading facility site in Kapolei, Oahu. The SP Branch continues to monitor remediation activities at the East Kapolei site with the DOH-Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office providing technical oversight of the remediation. Remediation is expected to be complete in October 2013, and DHHL anticipates making a lump-sum loan repayment in early FY 2014. 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. Toward this end, OP staff provided a briefing on the HBCRLF Program at a Brownfields Workshop held October 2012, which was jointly sponsored by EPA Region 9 and the California Center for Creative Land Recycling.

IV. NEW DAY PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Climate Change Initiatives

OP led the effort to develop and successfully pass Hawaii's climate change adaptation policy in 2012 (Act 283, codified as HRS §226-109). OP has been recognized nationally for its efforts in cooperation with county, state, and federal entities to integrate the policy, for example, see *Adaptation Policy Helps Prepare Hawaii for the Future*, published in Coastal Services Magazine's March/April 2013 edition at <http://1.usa.gov/149GgOo>. Current and future actions include identifying areas where the policy can be implemented in existing planning and permitting processes and developing tools and management practices that governmental agencies can utilize. OP setup a new web site to move this initiative forward at <http://1.usa.gov/11Hu97n>.

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 *Increased Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy*, published October 2012, was developed in consultation with and presented to a range of public and private stakeholders engaged in the agricultural industry. The Strategy is a living document that focuses on actions to be taken by state government to support food security and increase the amount of locally grown food consumed by Hawaii residents. Volume II, *A History of Agriculture in Hawaii and Technical Reference Document*, serves as a resource base for the Strategy. Volume III, *Assessment of Irrigation Systems in Hawaii*, provides an assessment of the general status, needs, and economic impact of the agricultural irrigation systems owned by the State of Hawaii that are critical to sustaining agricultural production throughout the State.

C. Workforce

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

The GIS Program worked with DBEDT's SID on a project to analyze renewable energy resource potential based on various criteria including radiation, wind speed, zoning, slope, and habitat areas.

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 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).

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 2014 legislative session, OP will not be submitting legislation. Although OP is not submitting legislative bills, we will be asking for approval of two (2) planner positions for Transit-Oriented Development and Sustainability projects.

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