

Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC)
Ke Kahu O Na Kumu Wai

Monday, August 19, 2013

9:30 am - 12:30 pm

Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary Conference Room
726 South Kihei Road, Kihei, Hawaii 96753

SUMMARY MINUTES

ATTENDANCE

- Members Present: Donna Brown, Rich Brunner, Jim Coon, Phil Fernandez, Robin Kaye, Mike Sabas, Susan Sakai, Dr. Craig Severance
- Members Absent: Shaylyn Kimura, Rhoda Makanani Libre, Kimbal Thompson
- OP-CZM Staff Present: Leo Asuncion, Justine Nihipali, Nathalie Morison, Lynn Sumida
- Others Present: Jim Buika (Maui County Planning), Anna Benesovska (County of Maui CZM Planner), Tara Owens (UH Sea Grant), Jeffrey Dack (Maui County Planning), Liz Bogdanski (Water Quality, Inc.), Robert Radcliffe, Mike Moran (Kihei Community Association), Linda Berry (Kihei Community Association), Sarah McLane (Maui Nui Marine Resource Council), Liz Foote (Coral Reef Alliance), Robyn Walters (Hawaiian Island Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary), Suzanne Frew (The Frew Group CardnoTEC), S.P. Oshiro, Basil Oshiro, Allen Tom (Hawaiian Island Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary), and Malia Chow (Hawaiian Island Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary)

DISTRIBUTED MATERIAL

- MACZAC Meeting Agenda for August 19, 2013
- Minutes from April 15, 2013 MACZAC Meeting [draft]
- August 19, 2013 CZM Report to MACZAC
- Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan July 2013 [Agenda Item V.]
[http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/ormp/ormp_update_reports/final_ormp_2013.pdf]
- Douglas Tom Thumbs-Up Award Nominees (from 2013) [Agenda Item VIII.]
- “Top Hawaii Officials Say They Doubt HECO Can Do a Cable-Free Energy Plan” -
[<http://www.civilbeat.com/articles/2013/07/10/19473-top-hawaii-officials-say-they-doubt-heco-can-do-a-cable-free-energy-plan/>]
- “Castle & Cooke moving forward with Hawaii ‘Big Wind’ project” –
[<http://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/blog/2013/05/castle-cooke-moving-forward-with.html?s=print>]
- “Carbon Dioxide at NOAA’s Mauna Loa Observatory reaches new milestone: Tops 400 ppm” –
[<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/news/7074.html>]
- “Discovery hints at coral’s return” –
[<http://www.staradvertiser.com/s?action=login&f=y&id=218809721&id=218809721&c=n&c=n>]
- “Mapping Hawaiian Footprint” – [<http://elysebutler.blogspot.com/2013/05/mapping-hawaiian-footprint-hana-hou.html>]
- “Tradewinds slack off” –
[http://www.staradvertiser.com/news/20130604__TRADEWINDS_SLACK_OFF.html?id=210040991, June 4, 2013]
- “Who Needs A Bigger Boat?” –
[<http://www.hanahou.com/pages/magazine.asp?Action=DrawArticle&ArticleID=1171>]
- “Who Would Kill a Monk Seal?” –

- [<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/05/12/magazine/who-would-kill-a-monk-seal.html?ref=magazine>]
- “Research traces lineage of sea life to Hawaii waters” – [<http://www.staradvertiser.com/s?action=login&f=y&id=210683391>]
- “Could coral reefs become sponge reefs in the future?” – [<http://phys.org/news/2013-05-coral-reefs-sponge-future.html>]
- “Big brother, Mother Nature allies in sea wall bout” – [<http://news.yahoo.com/big-brother-mother-nature-allies-143150046.html>]
- “Jet packs stoke fears of impact on ocean life” – [http://www.staradvertiser.com/news/20130811_Jet_packs_stoke_fears_of_impact_on_ocean_life.html?id=219163971]
- “State blamed for wasted water” – [<http://www.staradvertiser.com/s?action=login&f=y>]
- “Ocean pollution traced to county” – [http://www.staradvertiser.com/newspremium/20130811__Ocean_pollution_traced_to_county.html?id=219164041]
- “App teaches folks to use care when around spinner dolphins” - [http://www.staradvertiser.com/featurespremium/20130812__App_teaches_folks_to_use_care__when_around_spinner_dolphins.html?id=219217901]
- “Quick Review: Who Board Members Can Talk To and When (Part 1,2,3) (July 23, 2013)” – [<http://oip.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Quick-Review-Who-Board-Members-Can-Talk-To-Part-1.pdf>]

I. Call to Order

Chair Sue Sakai called the meeting to order at 9:40 am and welcomed everyone. All those present briefly introduced themselves.

II. Approval of April 15, 2013 Meeting Minutes

The April 15, 2013 Meeting Minutes were unanimously approved by all members present.

III. Hawaii Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program Report

Leo Asuncion, CZM Program Manager, provided a summary of the attached CZM report highlighting the following:

National Initiatives:

- The CZM Program has been awarded two Regional Ocean Partnerships (ROP) grants to begin development of a coastal and marine spatial tool, and to continue organization and support of the formation of the Hawaii Sub-Regional Ocean Partnership. Initial work on the coastal and marine spatial tool is currently being done by CZM staff with a Request for Proposal, for development of the tool scheduled to be issued in October 2013.
- The CZM Program also submitted a proposal to NOAA for a Special Merit (PSM) competitive grant to further the OP’s work on climate change adaptation and implementation of the state’s climate change adaptation policy, incorporated as a Priority Guideline in Part III of Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 226. In anticipation of a non-award, the CZM Program included a small amount of work to continue progress in climate change adaptation in the CZM Cooperative Agreement application as a task for in-house CZM staff to complete.
- NOAA’s Habitat Blueprint Initiative, which provides a framework to improve habitats for fisheries, marine life, and coastal communities, will be selecting a site in Hawaii as its next project.

As this federal initiative in Hawaii is in its early stages, additional information can be found on-line at: <http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/habitatblueprint/>.

CZM Program Initiatives:

- The update of the ORMP has been completed, with Governor Abercrombie endorsing the plan on July 25, 2013. In an effort to be “green,” the ORMP can be viewed and downloaded at: http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/ormp/ormp_update_reports/final_ormp_2013.pdf.
- Attention now turns to implementation of the ORMP management priorities, development of a governance agreement for the establishment of the Hawaii Sub-Regional Ocean Partnership (Sub-ROP), and the formation of action teams to work on achievement of goals set forth in the ORMP.
 - Robin Kaye, MACZAC’s Lanai representative, noted that Lanai has significantly different issues to consider. Do not forget about Lanai.
 - Phil Fernandez, MACZAC’s West Hawaii Island representative, noted that it would be beneficial to address certain constituencies like alternative energy folks, land development, transportation, and ocean transportation folks who have more in-depth interest in particular sections.
 - Dr. Craig Severance, MACZAC’s East Hawaii Island representative, noted that there needs to be more promotion than newspaper, advertisement, or notices. If there are any future outreach meetings scheduled for the outer islands; with enough lead time, MACZAC may be able to reach out by making phone calls and putting up posters to assist.
 - Mr. Asuncion also added that OP has the following options offered on the OP website:
 - <https://twitter.com/PlanningHIgov>
 - <https://www.facebook.com/OfficeofPlanning.HIgov>

The following link has videos of past public input sessions for the update of the ORMP:

- <http://planning.hawaii.gov/czm/ocean-resources-management-plan-ormp/2012-ormp-update/>

The following link is an example of a government performance-measurement and management tool currently used in Maryland:

- <http://www.statestat.maryland.gov/>

The first reporting of the Hawaii ORMP baseline data is targeted to begin in January 2014. The following link is a sample beta site being tested:

- <https://data.hawaii.gov/>

- Mr. Asuncion provided an overview of Hawaii’s participation in the Regional Ocean Partnership (ROP) and Hawaii as a Sub-Region of the Pacific Islands ROP which includes Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and Hawaii.

IV. New Business

- **“Managing Maui’s Shorelines and Existing Development in a Climate of Sea Level Rise, Coastal Erosion, and Episodic Storms”**

Jim Buika, Planner, County of Maui Planning Department

Jim Buika provided an overview of the following unresolved issues that are important to the Maui County Planning Department, along with short-term and long-term solutions for the state, with the hope of obtaining support from MACZAC members.

- Sea Level Rise: Instrumental record of modern sea level change shows an onset of rising sea levels during the 19th century. During the 20th century, global average sea level rose at a rate of about 1.7 mm/yr. Since 1993, satellite observation data has shown sea level to be rising at a rate of about 3 mm/yr. Studies suggest that an increase of 1 meter (~3 ft) by year 2100 is a conservative planning target. Threatened existing developments:

Napili area: condos, roads, and critical infrastructures built 30-50 years ago were built too close to the ocean and are now beginning to fall into the ocean. Mr. Buika re-emphasized that sea level rise is upon us.

- Coastal Erosion:
 - 85% of Maui shorelines are experiencing long-term erosion.
 - 76% of Maui Shorelines are experiencing short-term erosion.
 - Maui’s beaches are experiencing the highest rates of erosion for the Hawaiian Islands.
 - Maui has the highest percentage of beach loss.
- Episodic storms: example Keawakapu Beach, South Maui.

Short-term episodic changes are the real hazard in this area; thus, conveying the possibility of higher erosion rates up to 0.5±1.9 (or 2.4) with increased variability of the actual shoreline positions.

- Existing Problems That Require Legal and Policy Solutions Today:
 - One of the main problems is there are inadequate number of solutions in the tool kit to protect threatened urban development, while preserving the coastal zone and ecosystem. Without new laws and policies in place to provide for additional mitigation tools, Hawaii will begin to lose its sense of place.
 - Maui’s coastal environment is being negatively impacted by requirements (to build seawalls) to protect failing development and infrastructure. For example, due to the sandy beach that is no longer in existence at threatened condominiums such as Hololani, West Maui, a 400-foot seawall is being proposed.
 - Recent emergency permit at Kahana Sunset AOA was issued due to the life safety and potential structural collapse in 2008.
 - Ukumehame Problem Areas: Instead of moving the road farther away from the shoreline, a 1200-foot revetment was completed to protect the threatened coastal highway. Over the next several years, due to a combination of roads, condos, and a plan to protect a waste water treatment plant, another 1200-foot revetment will be completed along the same road near Laniopoko.

- These types of projects are built without any consultation with Maui County planner's involvement, nor built under best management practices. Four miles of Maui's shoreline have been lost, and now another mile of sandy shoreline will be lost due to all of these seawalls.
- Our Current Tool Kit:
 - Emergency protection with temporary sand bags (geotubes)
 - Rock revetment with Variance under Shoreline Rules with Maui Planning Commission (& State permits)
 - Seawall with Variance under Shoreline Rules and State Permits
 - The result of these limited protective solutions is the continuing loss of sandy beaches with on-going cumulative impacts to the shoreline.
- How to expand the current tool kit with alternatives to shoreline hardening:
 - Interagency policy is needed to expedite and test alternatives to shoreline hardening such as using groins, breakwaters, and reef balls as alternatives to building seawalls and rock revetments.
 - For example, instead of building a seawall at Hololani, consider using offshore protection; similar to how Ko Olina on Oahu has a protected beach area. Try to lessen the energy offshore farther out, rather than stopping the energy right up against the structure. This way, there is also a potential to creating a beach.
 - Another solution would be similar to how reef balls in the Caribbean create an off-shore breakwater.
 - Can a "rainy day fund" or state bill be created to subsidize beach nourishment (similar to solar panel rebates) as a preferred, cost-effective alternative to hardening shorelines?
 - Beach nourishment example: Over the past 20 years, citizens on the north shore near Baldwin Beach Park (Sugar Cove) created a nice beach but it was very costly and an onerous process. A beach nourishment option has to be done in a more expeditious and cost-effective way.
 - Proactive takeaway: need to protect and restore existing sand dunes that protect existing development.
 - Educate civil engineers and government officials of new alternatives to building seawalls. Promote environmental engineering.
 - Need to make the permitting process less onerous so that these options will be more viable to decision-makers.
 - Need a law to protect our existing limited sand sources for beach nourishment. Do not take the sand away to make concrete for developments on Oahu. Research legal avenues to restrict deportation of ancient sand dune deposits. Stop sand deportation ASAP. Develop ordinance to require beneficial uses of excavated sand from major public and private developments.

- **“Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (Sanctuary) Management Plan Review Update”**

Malia Chow, Sanctuary Superintendent

Ms. Chow provided the following background on the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (Sec. 301). The Sanctuary was designated by an act of Congress in 1992. It was designed to be a single species sanctuary to protect humpback whales and their habitat. This Act allows the federal government to come in and identify areas of national and international significance such as “areas of the marine environment with special conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, cultural, archeological, or esthetic qualities...” Accordingly, NOAA must revise management plans and regulations as necessary to ensure that national marine sanctuaries continue to best conserve, protect, and enhance nationally significant living and cultural resources.

Every five years, starting back in 2010, the Sanctuary is required by law under the National Sanctuaries Act to stay current on how to effectively address issues of concern in local communities. A 90-day public scoping period held in 2010 included 10 statewide public meetings and generated over 12,000 submissions. Currently, a draft of the final plan and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be conducted. Inter-agency briefings will be moving forward shortly. Governor Abercrombie will be approving the final plan for state waters.

More information on the management plan can be found at:

http://hawaiihumpbackwhale.noaa.gov/management/mgmt_overview.html.

She further explained that unlike reserve systems, the Sanctuary is a part of NOAA and does not require a financial match; but works very closely with the State of Hawaii in identifying quality resources in Hawaii which are compatible with resource protection. Even though the Sanctuary is the only sanctuary in the system of 14 sites that focuses on protecting a single species, people in Hawaii have not fully appreciated what the National Sanctuaries Act can offer.

Today, the Sanctuary is co-managed by the State of Hawaii through a compact agreement signed in 1998 by Governor Cayetano which stated that Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) should be developed with different departments within the State of Hawaii in order to fully implement the sanctuary. Due to the MOA with the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), most of the management is done through the DLNR. The compact agreement also states that MOAs should be created with the Department of Health (DOH) and other agencies as appropriate. Currently, there is discussion between OP and the Sanctuary in developing a MOA.

The Sanctuary currently staffs 20 employees on: Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii Island offices which allow island coordinators to integrate with the community to better understand issues. In addition, the Sanctuary has one of the largest advisory council with 52-seats representing primary and alternate seats from different islands; thus bringing in a high level of community engagement in the management plan review process.

A lot of people are not familiar with the boundaries of the sanctuary because whales tend to move around in a defined area which is managed by the Sanctuary. Twenty five percent of state waters are found within the sanctuary boundaries; which makes it the largest marine managed area in the state. It is the only federal and state partnership that manages marine waters in the State of Hawaii.

The following acronym was presented: SOAR Process - Strength, Opportunity, Aspiration, and Results. She stated that it was loud and clear that communities did not feel involved; they felt plans were developed and finalized before they had an opportunity for input. Based on the initial launching of the public workshops that took place 3 years ago, an updated framework to build in a lot of current input was added.

Today, this new ecosystem management is a very holistic way to approaching management. While working groups were developed from the Sanctuary Advisory Council (Council) tackling a variety of issues, there was a convergence of ideas from local practitioners, education groups, and water quality groups who stated that if you want to be effective, a holistic approach must be adopted.

She emphasized that one must acknowledge and recognize that humans have an important role in perpetuating cultural heritage and practices, which is as important as protecting the marine wildlife. She also stressed the importance in educating our Washington, D.C. counterparts on why Hawaii has one of the last remaining resources here in the Pacific Ocean.

The Sanctuary is also interested in working closely with OP regarding the performance metrics reported by different agencies; thereby creating more synergistic outcomes. While proposing a new management framework, the metrics and indicators will be very important to tell the public how it is going to be monitored, and how rigorous the Sanctuary will be in accepting of it.

There has been a lot of concern over proposed regulations or new changes. The Sanctuary has a long history of providing many outreach and educational programs, but there is concern that it may no longer be a high priority. On the contrary, a very strong outreach program is something the Sanctuary finds as being extremely valuable. As previously mentioned in Jim Buika's presentation, he discussed the importance in making policy makers aware on some of these issues of our marine environment. While there has been a lot of research and lobbying done on humpback whales, it is also a great opportunity for other resources to be included. There was mention of a Pacific Region Habitat Blueprint. The Sanctuary is very engaged in this program as well.

Community engagement is an area of high importance. Currently, there is a lot of discussion on promoting Best Management Practices within the Sanctuary, and it will be taken very seriously moving forward. In the Management Plan, instead of implementing an enforcement action plan, you will see an emphasis on compliance and cooperation. Regulations will be done if needed, but the focus will be on awareness and education of issues before utilizing any enforcement tools.

Ms. Chow reminds MACZAC that, the Sanctuary took the vision from years ago and updated it with a new mission that will be in a form of an updated draft management plan. In 2010, through the scoping method on the outer islands, there were some issues that were overarching as fundamentals of what was being done at the Sanctuary. In the updated ORMP, there is a lot of overlap with some of the management topics. In working with the Council, one of the overarching goals identified is managing environmental impacts. Another high priority is the ability in accessing the Sanctuary, in order to maintain the ability to make a living off of the water. Another modification by the Council includes adding a higher priority to fishing and ocean uses. Lastly, it was heard loud and clear from the native Hawaiian traditional perspective, that in order to be effective in moving forward, it is important in having an understanding of the past and how Native Hawaiians effectively managed the marine environment.

Noting Robyn Walter's earlier comment about ecological engineering, she mentioned that Molokai Island representative, Walter Ritte, who also used an example that if Hawaiians were still managing fishponds today, they would have used the concept of ecological engineering and modified it. If allowed to continue their practices, perhaps they would be doing off-shore aquaculture and ecological engineering; a discipline that combines basic and applied science from engineering, ecology, economics, and natural sciences for the restoration and construction of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

The Sanctuary's next goal is to determine ways to promote learning opportunities across communities throughout the state. Realizing there are communities at different levels and capacities, they will offer a training environment so that communities can learn from each other.

The Auau Channel training process, in fact, starts with Aha Moku here on Maui. It is a tremendous opportunity to work with the Aha Moku Council and to work across different islands. This is just one example.

Perpetuating cultural heritage is something as important to managing environmental impacts. There is so much cultural heritage here in the islands; whether it is fishing, fishpond production, and renovations. This is something the Sanctuary will focus on. As far as local stewardship and empowering communities to be more involved in managing its resources in phases of planning; using collaboration and adaptive management will be important.

Of the nine working groups, the issue driven comments that came from the public were put in a list of action plans. The new management plan will be driven by these priority action plans. A combination of the tools will be used: outreach, education, research, best practices, and where appropriate, enforcing regulations. In building the action plans and the performance metrics, all of the activities will support the goals and vision of the Sanctuary.

Ms. Chow explained that the update process has triggered an EIS because of two things: potentially changing the boundaries and potentially changing the terms for designation. Currently, there is a draft EIS that will have a range of alternatives. The status quo is remaining as the Sanctuary not from 2002 but from all the new things moving forward. There was a petition by fisherman on Kauai and Maui to have the Sanctuary go away because they felt the humpback whales have returned so there may not be a need for a sanctuary. The Sanctuary has taken the position with general counsel that it cannot be considered but to reject it because the Sanctuary was established by Congress and an act of Congress would make the Sanctuary go away. Currently, humpback whales are protected by a variety of laws including the Marine Mammal Protection Act and state wildlife laws. Should this thorough review determine that humpback whales in Hawaii be removed from the list, the whales will remain protected by the above noted laws and the Sanctuary.

The State of Hawaii, through the DLNR, has come on as a cooperating agency so they are also in need of a cultural impact assessment, and will be going island by island and talking to native Hawaiian communities. The consultant hired is HONUA Consulting.

In closing, the Sanctuary will consider the Council's recommendations and continue consultations with the State of Hawaii, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, subject matter experts, and other partners in developing an updated draft management plan and an associated environmental impact statement which are expected to be released to the public by year end.

V. Discussion on MACZAC's Role in the Implementation of the 2013 ORMP Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan

Mr. Asuncion noted that it might be too early to talk about this since OP is in the middle of coming up with structures and roles. He commented that the "low hanging fruit" is getting out to the public to do outreach of the plan. Ms. Sakai and Mr. Coon discussed major concerns on how organizations are place-based on each island, and how each island implements actions differently. Mr. Asuncion added that Justine Nihipali will look at recommending potential outreach projects. Currently, non-profits are coming out and saying how they can help with dollar or community resources. Mr. Asuncion closed by asking MACZAC to think about how the outreach programs can be accomplished using the ORMP. Ms. Sakai asked all MACZAC members to read the whole ORMP before the next quarterly meeting and to think about how MACZAC can do education/outreach of the plan. One of the targeted chapters for MACZAC members is Chapter 3 in the ORMP, which covers the management priorities, goals, and metrics that state and county agencies will implement and seek to achieve.

VI. Public Input

Sarah McLane, Executive Director, Maui Nui Marine Resource Council, provided an overview of the Maui Coral Reef Recovery Plan, which can be found at www.mnmrc.org. In 2010, the Maui Nui Marine Resource Council (MNMRC) established the Maui Coral Reef Recovery Team (MCRT) composed of community members, scientists and cultural representatives, to develop a results-driven plan for the recovery of Maui's coral reefs. The MNMRC works through its committees of local volunteers to help restore and maintain Maui's marine resources. The Clean Water Committee collaborates with partner organizations to find and implement solutions that address water quality issues. The Abundance of Fish Committee of the MNMRC addresses threats facing Maui's coral reefs and reef fish communities. The MNMRC as a whole strives toward the development and implementation of this Maui Coral Reef Recovery Plan to achieve its goals: an abundance of native fish, healthy coral reefs, and clean water.

In implementing the Maui Coral Reef Recovery Plan, active implementation, demonstration, and evaluation of restoration strategies focused around specific "priority recovery sites" will provide evidence of successful coral recovery techniques. The recovery sites are a critical step to the overall viability of the recovery plan. By end of August 2013, one of these priority sites will be selected on Maui.

Robin Kaye noted that significant resources will be available that will focus on reef restoration in decimated areas on Lanai. He also noted there are probably more resources available from a private investor, such as Larry Ellison, on some of the upcoming Lanai projects. It is the first time in twenty years that a natural resources director has been hired to work on several projects with one priority being the restoration of the reef and other interesting projects; such as managing the runoff coming off from the Pali. Mr. Kaye welcomed MNMRC to ask him for further information if needed.

BREAK

VII. Highlighting Critical Marine and Coastal Hotspot Issues, By Island

- MACZAC East Big Island Report from Dr. Craig Severance:
 - The "Pepeekeo Palace" conflict continues with the landowner filing a suit against the county over the "top of Pali" decision for the setback measurement starting point. Perhaps it is a negotiating strategy to reduce or nullify fines. Landowner has fines on two other properties. Landowner has allegedly physically threatened people on the property.
 - UH Hilo Marine Science Faculty are proposing Hilo Bay as a National Estuarine Research Reserve System site in Hawaii. They originally felt that they could not be ready by the original deadline and queried NOAA about the next go round. NOAA encouraged them to apply anyway so they submitted a brief proposal written on very short notice, and know it was a rough proposal. They have a site visit scheduled. They have held a meeting and found community support including from state legislators and the Division of Aquatic Resources, DLNR. The tough decisions will be how far along the Keaukaha coast to go with the outer boundary, and how far inland up the watershed to go with the inland boundary for the proposal. Keaukaha folks consider that shore line to be their "icebox," so there may be opposition to an extended boundary. They already have monitoring going on in the bay, including one water quality buoy.
 - Sailboat, jet ski, canoe, standup paddleboard and fishing kayak traffic has increased dramatically inside the bay, so some future conflict or accidents can be anticipated.

- MACZAC Kauai Report from Kona moku (Kauai) I na po'e a me na aha kupuna (Rhoda Makanani Libre):
 - No shoreline and fisheries rules in Kona moku (na Pali to maha'ulepu) resulting in:
 - cultural concerns of habitat and food stocks decline, uncontrolled chaos commercial activities, native practices displacement, interruptions, invasive species impacts, and watershed council and regional community conflicts and grave concerns;
 - environmental and cultural degradation due to over capacity, deforestation, shoreline vehicles, violations of ahupua`a and kapu protocol, genocide of native shells, limu, rocks, coral and habitat, historical sites, ecosystem, chemicals, pesticides, wind drifts, sewage, run offs, diversions of waters, lack of enforcement and proper management of cultural resources, division or agency accountability at harbors, parks, airports, and fisheries;
 - emergency habitat conditions, degradation and stocks decimation; damaging activities, illegal moorings, fisheries compromise, coral reef injuries, and growing negative human impacts to sensitive and fragile traditional and customary areas;
 - unpermitted and unlicensed activities;
 - non-compliance to ORMP, constitution, and regional cultural customs and protocols resulting in lower numbers of food and medicine stocks, and disenfranchised native fisheries practices and nurseries.
 - Complaints from the community are many and consistent. Currently implementing watershed restoration and enhancements pilot project " Kona Moku Makai pu'uhonua" 2010-2015, in cooperation with DLNR Chairman and his Kauai divisions. Support is appreciated.
- MACZAC member Donna Brown of Maui shared an update of the Honoapiilani Highway issue between Napali and Lahaina; where certain highway areas were re-paved right over the beach. On a daily basis, drivers are constantly exposed to saltwater splashing over the highway onto their cars and the ocean sprays gets significantly worse during the high tide. A suggestion to move the highway mauka would solve this issue.
 - Donna Brown moved, seconded by Dr. Craig Severance, to write a letter to the Governor, Department of Transportation, Mayor Caldwell, Jesse K. Souki, House and Senate chairs. Motion carried unanimously.

VIII. Reports from MACZAC Working Groups

- Douglas Tom Thumbs-Up Award Discussion/Selection:
 - MACZAC members were asked to say a few words in support of their respective nominees for the 3rd Annual Douglas Tom Thumbs-Up Award.
 - Jim Coon nominated the Coral Reef Alliance and deferred to Ms. Liz Foote to speak about the organization.

Ms. Foote, Hawaii Field Manager for Coral Reef Alliance (CORAL), provided an overview of CORAL's work in collaborating towards conservation by engaging stakeholders from marine protected areas (MPAs), marine recreation tourism, and local communities. CORAL promotes a holistic model that combines MPA management and sustainable business operation for community benefit. Ms. Foote explained the water reuse program used to reduce the use of injection wells for effluent disposal and further explained how commercial properties utilize reclaimed water for irrigation purposes if available. She noted how nutrient pollution from non-point sources and over-fishing are possible causes to coral issues but not the sole reasons. There was a discussion on the herbivore area that is used to bolster the grazing species like the Uku and certain sea urchins that would graze down the algae that is being promoted by all the land-based inputs. She stated that everything needs to be addressed together in recognizing that land-based causes are paramount. When addressing various threats to coral, by adding a fisheries management component, a more holistic approach can be achieved.

- The members provided their top two nominees via secret ballot. Upon counting of the ballots, two nominees received the most votes – Ka Honua Momona and E Mau Na Ala Hele.
- Upon a motion by Donna Brown, seconded by Jim Coon, it was voted on and unanimously carried to approve the two nominees for the 2013 Douglas Tom Thumbs-Up Award:
 - Ka Honua Momona (KHM) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, based on the island of Molokai whose mission is to be a model of sustainability – mauka to makai (from the mountain to the sea) and they believe that Molokai can again return to abundance. The primary long-term goals are to develop indigenous education systems by revitalizing natural and cultural resources; and to perpetuate traditional knowledge and stewardship while evolving with modern technology.
www.kahonuamomona.org
 - E Mau Na Ala Hele is a community-based 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, established in 1979, devoted to preserving and perpetuating the historic trails of Hawaii and the protection of historic and natural areas adjacent to the trails. E Mau Na Ala Hele partners with both State and Federal agencies in trail advocacy, preservation, and stewardship, providing volunteers and seeking funding for trail projects. As from the beginning, the organization continues to see its role as an advocate for the perpetuation of historic Hawaiian trails.
- **Education and Website Working Group**
 - The Education Working Group had nothing to report.
- **Shoreline Access Working Group**
 - Shoreline Access Working Group had nothing to report.

- **Ocean Resource Working Group**

- During discussion of the updated Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP, the Ocean Resource Working Group discussed major concerns on how organizations are place-based on each island and how each island implements action items differently. Mr. Asuncion added that Justine Nihipali, OP Planning and Policy Analyst, will look at recommending potential outreach projects.

IX. New Business

- **Next meeting date – Monday, October 28, 2013 at OP in Honolulu.**
- **Suggestions for agenda items at next meeting**
 - Further discussion on MACZAC's role in ORMP outreach/education

X. Adjournment

Chair Sue Sakai adjourned the meeting at 12:40 pm.