

Welcome to the Public Listening Session for the Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP)

Lanai Senior Center
Lanai City, Lanai – November 27, 2012

5:30 PM - Open House

- Station 1: *Draft ORMP Update*
- Station 2: Management Priorities
- Station 3: Challenges and Opportunities

6:00 PM - Formal Presentation

- Welcome and Introductions
- Issues Raised on Lanai
- *Draft ORMP Update* Management Priorities

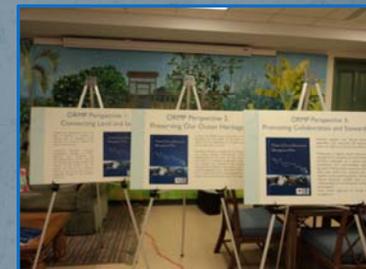
6:15 PM – Round Robin Issues Discussion

7:30 PM - Next Steps and Closing



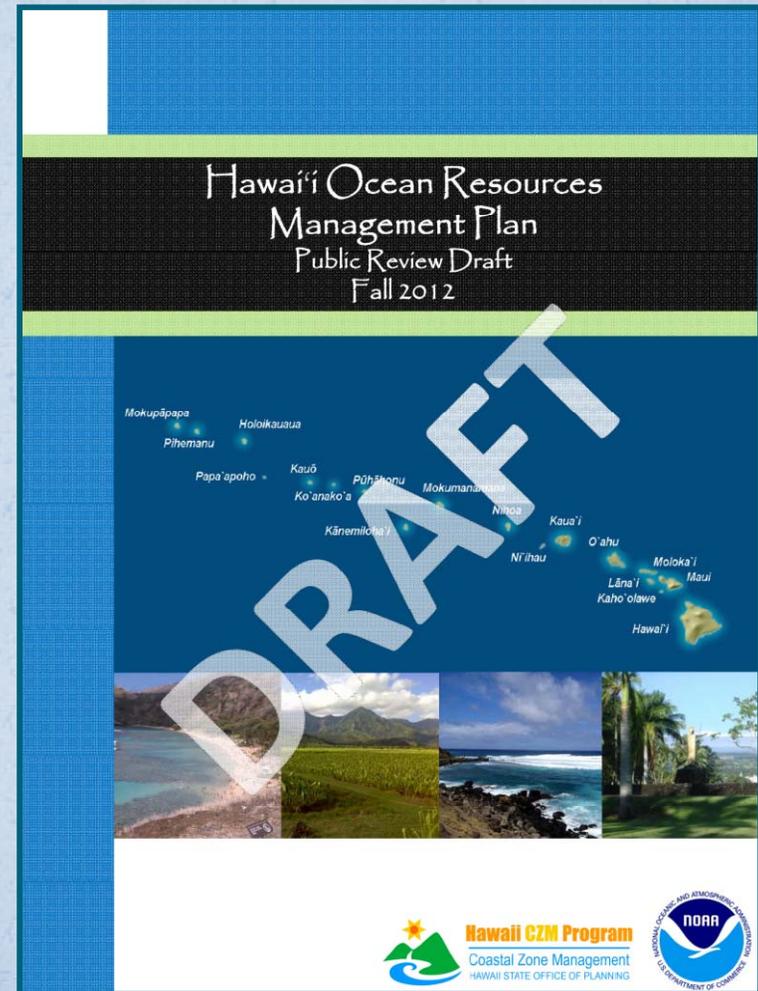
Issues Raised on Lānaʻi

ISSUE RAISED	WHERE IT IS ADDRESSED IN DRAFT ORMP UPDATE
<p>Fishing: Traditional, Subsistence Fishing, and Fish Farming “Maui Fresh Fish proposed 10 cages off the coast of Lānaʻi so that they can ship the fish to the mainland. These fish cages were opposed by some in the community.”</p>	<p>Aquaculture and Fishpond Restoration are discussed in Chapter III. Management Priority #6: Aquaculture, Fishponds, and Food Sources discusses the revival of fishpond restoration, and DLNR-DAR will be developing an operational plan.</p>
<p>Big Wind “The Big Wind project is very divisive. Neighbors won’t talk to one another. Brothers and sisters have stopped speaking. That is not Lānaʻi.” “We need to think about the impact the undersea cable will have on the island and the ocean.” “What will the undersea cable do to the Whale Sanctuary?”</p>	<p>The issue of alternative energy was also brought up on the islands of Kauaʻi and Molokaʻi. Chapter 3 discusses the Hawaiʻi Clean Energy Initiative and the Hawaiʻi Outer Continental Shelf Task Force. This issue is still very much in public discussion.</p>
<p>Conflicting Uses “So much of the Lānaʻi coastline is remote, it’s like the “Wild West” out there with boaters, fishers, and divers.” “Thrill crafts like jet skis come over from Maui running at 40mph. This use conflicts with swimming and fishing.”</p>	<p>Management Priority #8: Collaboration and Conflict Resolution discusses the role the ORMP Policy Group can provide as a forum for discussion, raising and resolving issues, and conflict resolution when appropriate.</p>
<p>Watersheds and Water Quantity “Our watershed is in trouble.” “There’s only one aquifer on Lānaʻi, and it shouldn’t be used to irrigate the golf course.” “The company was supposed to fence land above the aquifer and they haven’t. The State is going to end up paying.”</p>	<p>Watershed Management: Water Quality and Water Quantity is discussed in Chapter III, including the need not only for good water quality but also appropriate water quantity. Management Priority #2: Watershed Management—gives an introduction on watersheds and how they are managed. This management priority requires agency partnerships at county, state, and federal levels.</p>
<p>Runoff “From Maunalei to White Rock there is at least 3 to 4 feet of siltation. You can tell from a picture of the church steps, where there were 5 steps and now there’s just one.” “Runoff kills the reef and there are no fish.” “Erosion is also caused by animals like goats and deer.”</p>	<p>Watershed Management: Water Quality and Water Quantity is discussed in Chapter III, including land-based pollution and runoff. Management Priority #2: Watershed Management—gives an introduction on the Department of Health Polluted Runoff Control Program and water quality monitoring. DLNR takes the lead on this Management Priority, in partnership with DOH, county water and planning departments, public-private Watershed Partnerships, U.S. EPA, NOAA, and the Nature Conservancy. By implementing priority recommendations in watershed plans, runoff from high forests could be reduced.</p>
<p>Endangered and Protected Species “There are too many turtles. They are stacked several turtles high on the reef from Maunalei to White Stone.” “The turtles eat all the limu, so there isn’t any food for fish.” “People are unescorted by tour companies from Maui, and they do not know how to behave around dolphins.” “There’s signage for the dolphins, but it may need more information.”</p>	<p>The NOAA Fisheries Office is working on a request to classify the Hawaiian Sea Turtle as a distinct population segment, and it is currently in status review—therefore this issue is not in the ORMP. Spinner Dolphins are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. NOAA Fisheries has developed the Dolphin SMART program to train and educate tour operators to help responsible viewing of dolphins in Hawaiʻi and other areas. This issue is not currently in the ORMP as an ocean resource management issue to be measured.</p>
<p>Marine Debris and Japan Tsunami Marine Debris “There is a lot of land-based trash on the east side. People need to respect the land.” “There’s so much debris coming from Japan Tsunami. How much money will it cost to clean up?”</p>	<p>This issue was brought up on every island, and is a work in progress. DLNR is the lead agency for JTMD in cooperation with NOAA, U.S. EPA, and DOH. Chapter III defines marine debris and associated problems. Chapter VI Management Priority #4: Marine Debris—discusses strategic activities to reduce the backlog of accumulated marine debris.</p>
<p>Enforcement “DLNR-DOBOR needs to regulate the jet skis so they are not riding near the coast.” “The state should license boat drivers. There are clueless boaters out there driving boats while drinking alcohol, and it’s not being enforced.”</p>	<p>DLNR Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement (DOCARE) and USCG perform the bulk of the enforcement of ocean resources. Chapter IV – Integrated and Coordinated Approach to Management of Ocean Resources discusses the cross-jurisdictional approach between agencies at all levels. Management Priority #7: Training, Education, and Awareness involves educating both state agencies as well as the community about ocean and coastal protection.</p>
<p>Water Quality “Water quality at Hulupoʻe and Manele was required to be tested through the LUC Docket. The reef is dead but the report doesn’t mention it at all. It’s hard to believe the hotels have not had an impact to the ocean water quality or the reef.”</p>	<p>Improving coastal water quality by reducing land-based sources of pollution is one of the ORMP strategies discussed in Chapter II. Chapter III discusses Water Quality and Water Quantity. Management Priority #2: Watershed Management provides indicator measures to improve overall water quality.</p>



Public Listening Session for the Update of Hawaii's Ocean Resources Management Plan

Lānaʻi Senior Center
November 27, 2012



For more information on the ORMP:
<http://www.state.hi.us/dbedt/czm/ormp/ormp.php>

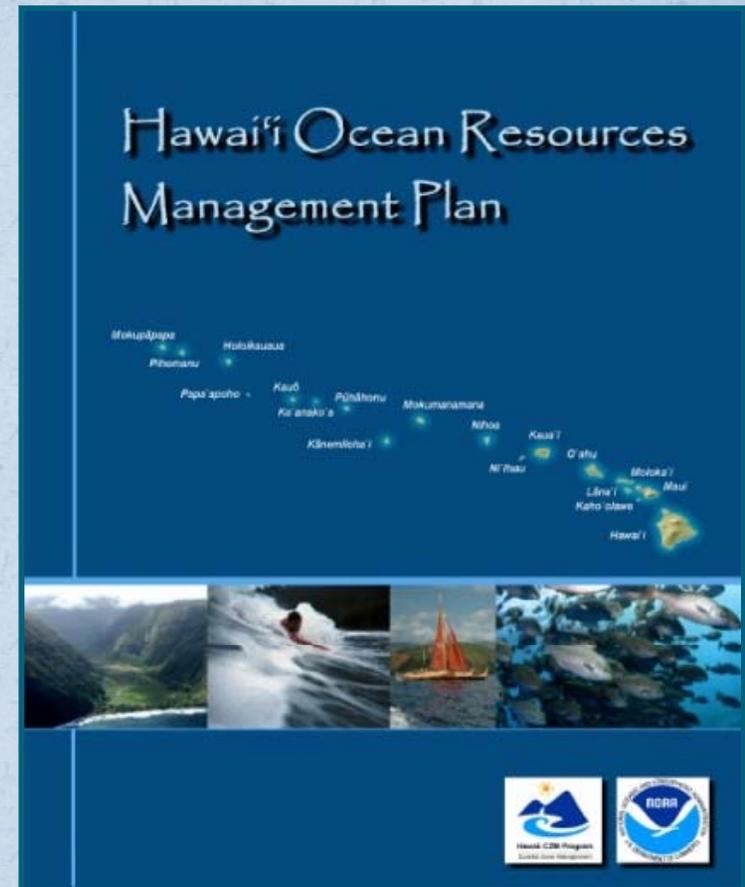
Welcome and Introduction

Marnie Meyer
Planning & Policy Analyst
Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program
Office of Planning
State of Hawai‘i



Why We're Here

- 1) Report back to you on how your previous input was used
- 2) Invite your comments on the Draft ORMP Update
- 3) Discuss your top issues in ocean and coastal resource management



What is the ORMP?

- Statewide plan mandated by HRS §205A
- Office of Planning Coastal Zone Management Program is mandated to lead
- Guides State Agencies as identified in HRS §205A-62:

Department of Land & Natural Resources

Department of Defense

Department of Agriculture

Department of Education

Department of Transportation

Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism

Department of Health

University of Hawaii

Department of Public Safety



What is the Purpose of the ORMP?

Under HRS §205A, the purpose of this statewide plan is to:

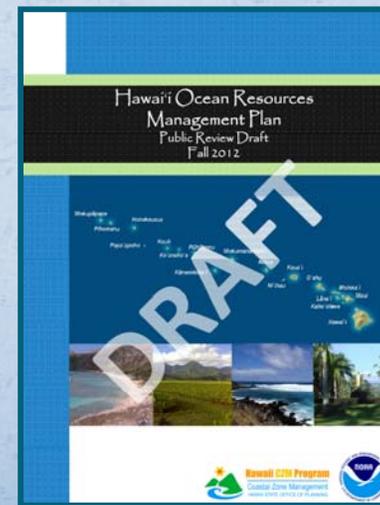
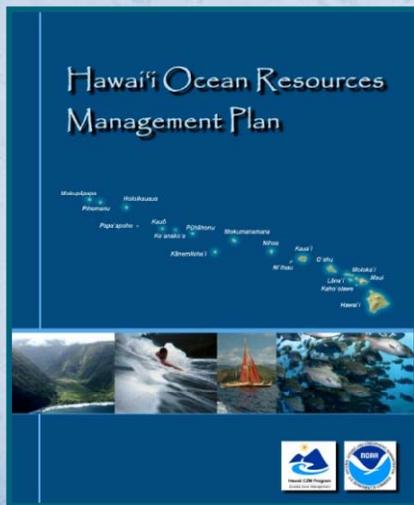
- Ensure that state agency activities are closely coordinated with the activities of relevant federal and county agencies;
- Analyze, resolve conflicts between, and prioritize sector-specific recommendations included in the plan;
- Coordinate exclusive economic zone and other marine- related issues with state and county agencies;
- Provide technical assistance to the agencies on policy and issue-related matters regarding marine and coastal resources management; and
- Coordinate marine and coastal education activities.

Updating the 2006 ORMP in 2012

- Responsibility of OP-CZM under HRS §205A-62 and HRS §225M-2
- Updated every 5 years
- Must actively involve the state agencies and the public

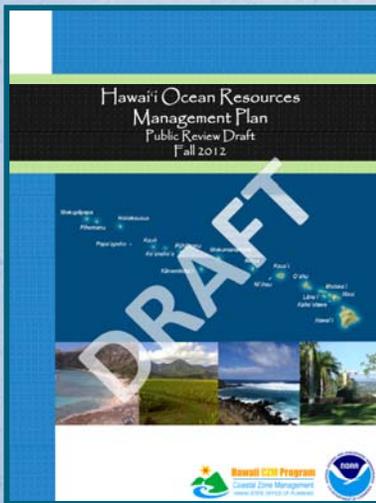
Where Are We Now?

- Updating the 2006 Plan
- Public Listening Sessions held in Spring 2012 for early input
- Input from State Agencies at the ORMP Working Group and Policy Group
- We are now holding Public Listening Sessions Round #2



Tonight's Handouts to Assist in Your Review

- Public Review Draft of the ORMP
- Management Priorities Handout
- ORMP Update Reader's Guide
- Update of ORMP FAQs



DRAFT ORMP MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES HANDOUT 2012



Management Priorities

Management Priority #1	Appropriate Coastal Development
Management Priority #2	Watershed Management
Management Priority #3	Marine Invasive Species
Management Priority #4	Marine Debris
Management Priority #5	Coral Reefs
Management Priority #6	Aquaculture, Fishponds, and Food Source
Management Priority #7	Training, Education, and Awareness
Management Priority #8	Collaboration and Conflict Resolution
Management Priority #9	Community and Place-Based Ocean Man Projects
Management Priority #10	National Ocean Policy and Pacific Ocean Initiatives

Hawaii's Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP) Update Reader's Guide
This Reader's Guide outlines the chapters and sections of the Draft ORMP Update allowing readers to quickly find issues of concern and how they are addressed. A copy of the DRAFT ORMP Update is available at: http://www.state.hi.us/ibeet/czm/ormp/ormp_update_draft.php

Chapter I: Introduction

- Background of this Plan
- What Has Changed in the 2013 ORMP and How it was Prepared
- What Was Accomplished Since the 2006 ORMP
 - 2009 Hawaii Watershed Prioritization Process
 - 2010 Hawaii Watershed Guidance
 - A Framework for Climate Change Adaptation in Hawaii
 - Consolidated Waters Plan
- Several Place-Based Examples

Chapter II: Vision and Perspectives for Ocean Resource and Protection and Management

- Vision: The long term vision for Hawaii's ocean resources is one where the state surrounded by pristine waters, where a diversity of native species can live and is able to supply residents and visitors alike with recreation, relaxation, and top Cooperation and collaboration enhance the quality of life for all who live, work, and play in Hawaii.
- Perspectives and Strategies: The Three Perspectives were first seen in the 2006 way to integrate ocean resource management and to provide guidance for all that are performed by the ORMP agencies and partners to manage Hawaii's ocean resources.
 - Perspective 1: Connected Land and Sea
 - Perspective 2: Preserving our Ocean Heritage
 - Perspective 3: Promoting Collaboration and Stewardship

Chapter III: Pressures On The Ocean and Critical Issues That Need to Be Addressed

- Section One: 2006 ORMP Driving Forces
 - Urbanization
 - Impacts from Tourism
 - Commercial and Recreational Ocean Uses
 - Sea Level Rise and Other Coastal Hazards
 - Marine Debris
 - Aquatic Invasive Species
- Section Two: Key Ocean Related Issues Identified in Other Plans of State and County
 - Hawaii 2010 Sustainable Plan, 2008
 - A New Day in Hawaii, 2010
 - 2009-2013 University of Hawaii Sea Grant Strategic Plan, 2010
 - Hawaii Marine Debris Action Plan, 2010
 - Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, Management Plan, 2009
 - Honolulu Board of Water Supply Watershed Management Plans
 - 2009-2012 Hawaii Tourism Strategic Plan, 2009
- Section Three: Newly Identified Issues Expressed Concerning Ocean Resources
 - Climate Change Adaptation: Disaster Preparedness & Community Resilience
 - Coastal Erosion & Sedimentation
 - Watershed Management: Water Quality and Water Quantity
 - Shoreline Access & Conflicting Uses

Update of the 2006 State Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP)

Frequently Asked Questions

Prepared by
Office of Planning State of Hawaii

1. QUESTION: What is the ORMP?

ANSWER: The ORMP is a state plan that guides state agencies with responsibilities relating to marine and coastal zone management. It is outlined under Part IV of Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 205A, Hawaii's Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Law.

2. QUESTION: What is the purpose of the ORMP?

ANSWER: Under HRS §205A-62, the purpose of the plan is to:

- Ensure that state agency activities are closely coordinated with the activities of relevant federal and county agencies;
- Analyze, resolve conflicts between, and prioritize sector-specific recommendations included in the plan;
- Coordinate exclusive economic zone and other marine-related issues with state and county agencies;
- Provide technical assistance to the agencies on policy and issue-related matters regarding marine and coastal resources management; and
- Coordinate marine and coastal education activities.

The ORMP is needed to support a healthy and thriving ocean for today and future generations. This is achieved through integrated approaches to managing our ocean's resources by (1) connecting land and sea, (2) preserving our ocean heritage, and (3) promoting collaboration and stewardship. These are called the Three Perspectives.

3. QUESTION: Who updates the ORMP?

ANSWER: Under HRS §§205A-62 and 225M-2, the State Office of Planning (OP), through its CZM Program, is charged with coordinating the overall implementation and reviewing and periodically updating the ORMP.

Issues Raised on Lāna‘i

Cheryl D. Soon, Ph.D.

Manager,

Planning Group

SSFM International



ORMP Guiding Perspectives

Perspective 1: Connecting Land and Sea

Perspective 2: Preserving our Ocean Heritage

Perspective 3: Promoting Collaboration and Stewardship



Public Listening Sessions Statewide Spring 2012 including on Lānaʻi in May 2012



Summaries and video available here:
http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/ormp/ormp_update_draft.php



Conflicting Uses

What was said: “So much of Lāna‘i’s coastline is remote, it’s like the ‘Wild West’ out there with boaters, fishers, and divers. ” “Thrill crafts like jet skis come over from Maui running at 40 mph. This use conflicts with swimming and fishing.”

Where this is discussed in the ORMP Update: Chapter VI approaches conflicting uses in two different management priorities:

Management Priority #7: Training, Education, and Awareness involves educating both state agencies as well as the community about ocean and coastal protection. The Office of Planning, Coastal Zone Management (OP-CZM) would be the lead coordinating agency.

Management Priority #8: Collaboration and Conflict Resolution establishes the ORMP Policy Group as a forum for discussion, raising and resolving issues, and conflict resolution when appropriate.

Enforcement

What was said: “DLNR-DOBOR needs to regulate the jet skis so they are not riding near the coast.” “The state should license boat drivers. There are clueless boat drivers out there driving boats while drinking alcohol, and it’s not being enforced.”

Where this is discussed in the ORMP Update: Chapter IV discusses the cross-jurisdictional approach between agencies at all levels.

Management Priority #7: Training, Education, and Awareness: involves educating both state agencies as well as the community about ocean and coastal protection.

Fishing: Traditional, Sustenance Fishing, and Fish Farming

What was said: “Maui Fresh Fish proposed 10 cages off the coast of Lāna‘i so that they can ship the fish to the mainland. These fish cages were opposed by some in the community.”

Where this is discussed in the ORMP Update: Chapter III discusses Food Security and Aquaculture and Fishpond Restoration.

Management Priority #6: Aquaculture, Fishponds, and Food Sources has a goal to develop aquaculture standards based on scientific data and to support sustainable local food production .



Runoff and Erosion

What was said: “From Maunalei to White Rock there is at least 3 to 4 feet of siltation. You can tell from a picture of the church steps, where there were 5 steps and now there’s just 1.”
“Runoff kills the reef, and there are no fish.” “Erosion is caused by animals like goats and deer.”

Where this is discussed in the ORMP Update: Chapter III discusses runoff, including land-based pollution and runoff.

Management Priority #2: Watershed Management gives an introduction on the Department of Health Polluted Runoff Control Program and water quality monitoring. DLNR takes the lead on this Management Priority , in partnership with DOH, county water and planning departments, public-private Watershed Partnerships, U.S. EPA, NOAA, and the Nature Conservancy. By implementing priority recommendations in watershed plans, runoff from high forests could be reduced.

Watersheds and Water Quantity

What was said: “Our watershed is in trouble.”

“There’s only one aquifer on Lāna‘i, and it shouldn’t be used to irrigate the golf course.” “The company was supposed to fence land above the aquifer and they haven’t. The State is going to end up paying.”

Where this is discussed in the ORMP Update: Chapter III discusses watersheds and water quality including the need not only for good water quality but also appropriate water quantity.

Management Priority #2: Watershed Management: gives an introduction on watersheds and how they are managed. This management priority requires agency partnerships at county, state, and federal levels.

Marine Debris and Japan Tsunami Marine Debris

What was said: “There is a lot of land-based trash on the east side. People need to respect the land.”
“There’s so much debris coming from the Japan Tsunami. How much money will it cost to clean up?”

Where this is discussed in the ORMP Update: Chapter III defines the various types of marine debris and associated problems.

Management Priority #4: Marine Debris discusses strategic activities to reduce the backlog of all types of accumulated marine debris.



Water Quality

What was said: “Water quality at Hulopoe and Manele was required to be tested through the LUC Docket. The reef is dead, but the report doesn’t mention it at all. It’s hard to believe the hotels have not had an impact to the ocean water quality or the reef.”

Where this is discussed in the ORMP Update: Chapter II discusses improving coastal water quality by reducing land-based sources of pollution. Chapter III discusses water quality as well as water quantity.

Management Priority #2: Watershed Management provides indicator measures to improve overall water quality.

Endangered Species and Protected Species

What was said: “There are too many turtles. They are stacked several turtles high on the reef from Maunalei to White Stone.” “The turtles eat all the limu, so there isn’t any food for fish.”

“People are unescorted by tour companies from Maui, and they do not know how to behave around dolphins.”

Where this is discussed in the ORMP Update: The NOAA National Marine Fisheries Office is working on the petition from the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs to classify the Hawaiian Green Turtle population as a discrete population segment and delist it under the Endangered Species Act. Because this issue is currently in status review, this issue is not discussed in the ORMP.

Spinner Dolphins are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. NOAA has developed the Dolphin SMART program to train and educate tour operators. This issue is not currently in the ORMP as an ocean resource management issue to be measured.



Big Wind Project

What was said: “The Big Wind project is very divisive. Neighbors won’t talk to one another. Brothers and sisters have stopped speaking. That is not Lāna‘i.”

“We need to think about the impact the undersea cable with have on the island and the ocean.”

“What will the undersea cable do to the Whale Sanctuary?”

Where this is discussed in the ORMP Update: The issue of alternative energy was also discussed on the islands of Kaua‘i and Moloka‘i. Chapter III discusses the Hawai‘i Clean Energy Initiative and the Hawai‘i Outer Continental Shelf Task Force. This issue is still very much in public discussion.



Draft ORMP Chapter VI: Management Priorities for The Adaptation Phase

Marnie Meyer



Management Priorities (10)

Goal A

Goal B

Action 1

Action 2

Action 3

Metrics

Metrics

Metrics

Management Priorities #1-#6

- Management Priority #1: Appropriate Coastal Development
- Management Priority #2: Watershed Management
- Management Priority #3: Marine Invasive Species
- Management Priority #4: Marine Debris
- Management Priority #5: Coral Reefs
- Management Priority #6: Aquaculture, Fishponds, and Food Sources

Management Priorities #7-#8

- Management Priority #7: Training, Education, and Awareness
- Management Priority #8: Collaboration and Conflict Resolution

Management Priorities #9-#10

- Management Priority #9: Community and Place-Based Ocean Management Projects
- Management Priority #10: National Ocean Policy and Pacific Ocean Regional Initiatives

Top Issues: What Should be Done?

Cheryl Soon



Facilitated Issues Discussion

- You have a handout to help you in the discussion
- When time is up, we will move to the next issue
- When we have visited all issues, we will move on to next steps

Next Steps and Closing

Marnie Meyer



~ROUND TWO~

Statewide Public Listening Sessions for the Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan

The Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP), mandated by Chapter 205A of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, approaches management of Hawaii's ocean resources using an integrated, place based approach. The ORMP was last revised in 2006 to include a three-perspective framework including: 1) *Connecting Land and Sea*, 2) *Preserving Our Ocean Heritage*, and 3) *Promoting Collaboration and Stewardship*. Public Listening Sessions will be held Statewide. The purposes of the listening sessions are to solicit comments on the First Draft *ORMP Update*. To accomplish this, we are encourage you to review the draft which can be found online at: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/ormp/ormp_update_draft.php

*Open house: 5:30-6:30PM * Formal Presentation: 6:30PM * Followed by Questions & Answer Session till pau*

EAST HAWAII
Tuesday, October 23
 Hilo High School Cafeteria
 556 Waianuenu Avenue
 Hilo

WEST HAWAII
Wednesday, October 24
 Kealahou High School Cafeteria
 74-5000 Puohuluhuli Street
 Kona

WINDWARD OAHU
Tuesday, October 30
 Ka Hooilina Na Kuhio - Halau
 41-253 Ilaulohole Street
 Waimanalo

WEST MAUI
Wednesday, November 7
 King Kamehameha III Elementary
 School Cafeteria
 611 Front Street
 Lahaina



CENTRAL MAUI
Thursday, November 8
 Maui Arts & Cultural Center
 Alexa Higashi Room
 1 Cameron Way
 Kahului

HONOLULU
Wednesday, November 14
 Washington Middle School Cafeteria
 1633 South King Street
 Honolulu

KAUAI
Thursday, November 15
 War Memorial Convention Hall
 4191 Hardy Street
 Lihue

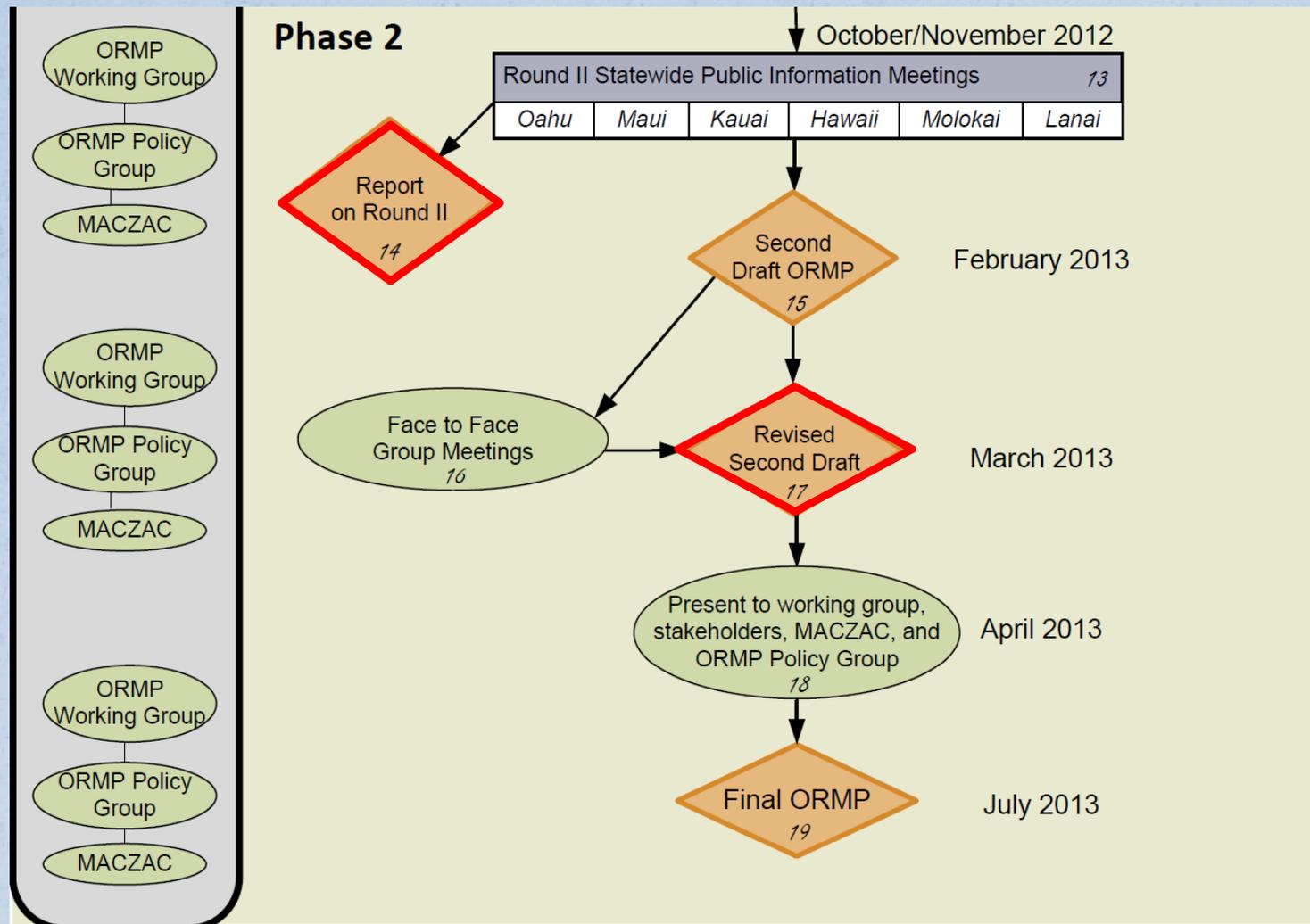
LANAI
Tuesday, November 27
 Lanai Senior Center
 309 Seventh Street
 Lanai City
 *Meeting starts at 6PM

MOLOKAI
Wednesday, November 28
 Mitchell Pauole Community Center
 90 Ainoa Street, Kaunakakai



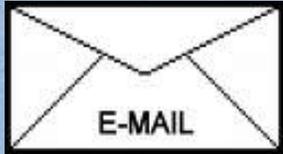
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Next Steps

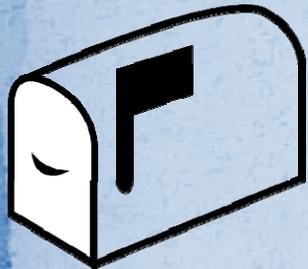


- Report on Round II Public Input
- Second Draft ORMP Update
- Approval
- Final ORMP Update

Way to Provide Input



ormp_update@dbedt.hawaii.gov

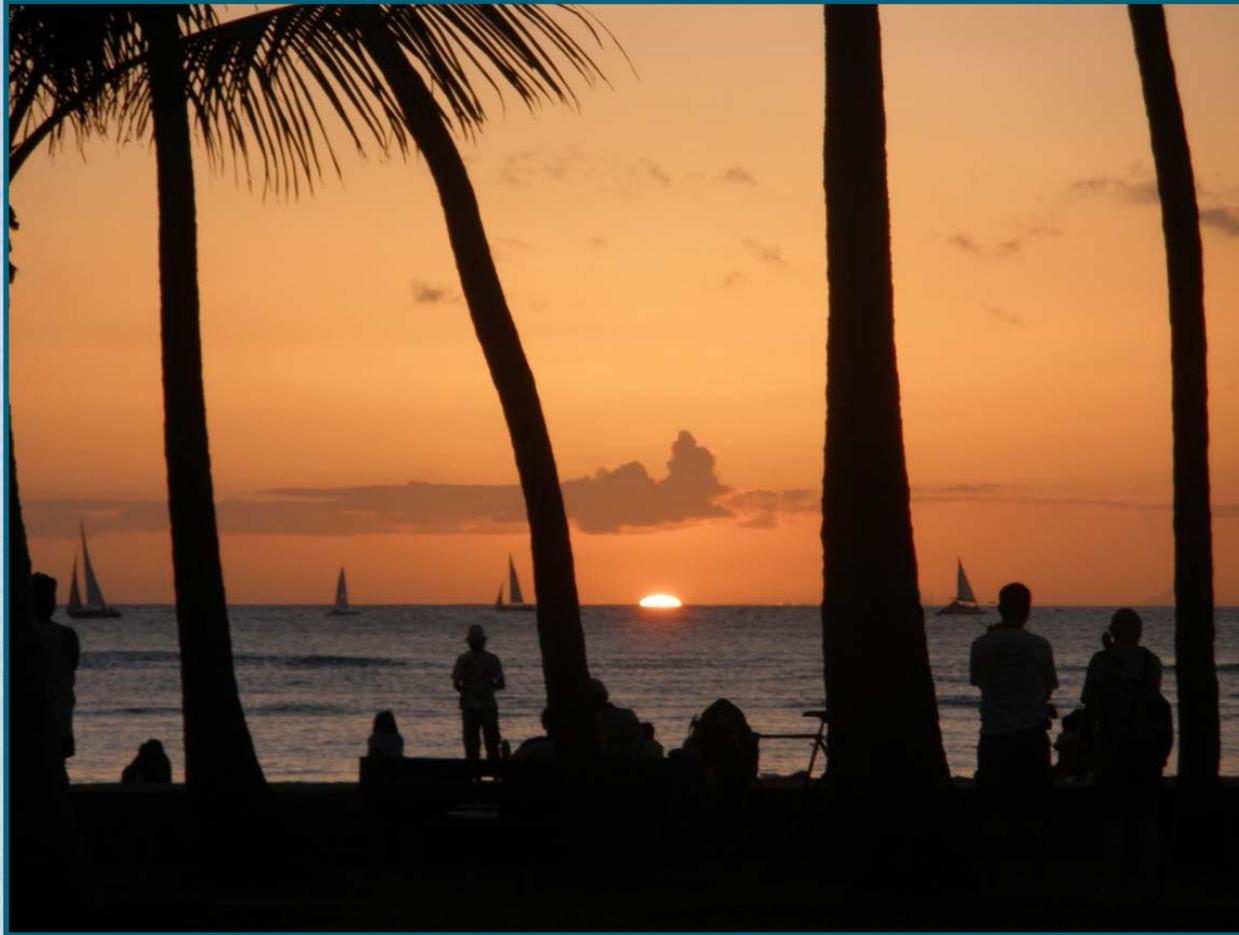


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Mahalo!



Funding pursuant to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Award No. NA09NOS4190120, funded in part by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, administered by the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce. The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of NOAA or any of its sub-agencies.