ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL
June 13, 2017, 1:00-3:00 PM
Meeting Location – Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building, 15th Floor Conference Room

AGENDA

1. Call to Order, Roll Call, Introductions, Quorum
2. Review and approval of prior meeting minutes;
   a. Meeting held on May 9, 2017
3. Environmental Council meeting schedule for second half of 2017
4. Director’s Report on OEQC Activities;
   a. Environmental Review Process Guidebook Update;
   b. Review of recent presentations to the American Planning Association and the State
      Department of Health, Public Health Preparedness Branch conference on climate
      change and public health.
5. Status of revisions to Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 11-200
6. Information & Outreach Committee Report
   a. Hawaii Department of Health’s policy on posting of warning signs for high bacteria
      levels
   b. Potential initiatives on stormwater pollution control
      i. Public-private partnership with the visitor industry
      ii. State water quality standards and current point and non-point source
          discharge permitting and compliance challenges
   c. Invasive species control
   d. Seabird recovery progress update
   e. Climate change adaptation issues
7. For review and approval: Draft letter to the U.S. Department of the Interior regarding
   Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (see Attachment A)
8. Envision sustainability rating system and its potential for utilization in Hawaii
   a. Presentation by Jon Young and Amber Takenouchi
9. Adjournment

Note: Public comments will be accepted on each agenda item prior to voting or completion of the
agenda item.

Note: The Council may go into an executive session on an agenda item for one of the permitted
purposes listed in Section 92-5(a), Hawaii Revised Statues (“HRS”), without noticing the executive
session on the agenda where the executive session was not anticipated in advance. The executive
session may only be held, however, upon an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present,
which must also be the majority of the members to which the board is entitled. The reason for
holding the executive session shall be publicly announced and the vote of each member on the
question of holding a meeting closed to the public shall be recorded and entered into the minutes
of the meeting. HRS Sections 92-4, 92-5(a) and 92-7(a).
June XX, 2017

Monument Review, MS-1530
Attn: Secretary Ryan Zinke
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM)

Dear Secretary Zinke,

I am writing today on behalf of the State of Hawai‘i’s Environmental Council regarding the recent expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM). We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments. The Environmental Council fully supports the establishment and subsequent expansion of the PMNM through Proclamation 8031 of June 15, 2006, as amended by Proclamation 8112 of February 28, 2007, and as further amended by Proclamation 9478 of August 26, 2016.

The Environmental Council is a board of appointed volunteers who constitute a broad and balanced representation of educational, business, and environmentally pertinent disciplines and professions. Among its duties, the Environmental Council acts as a liaison between the Hawai‘i state government and the general public on matters concerning ecology and environmental quality.

During the summer of 2016, the Environmental Council considered whether to support the proposed expansion of the PMNM at two public meetings. At those meetings, we received written and oral comments from numerous stakeholders, including commercial fishermen, recreational hunters and fishermen, environmental groups, and research scientists. After careful deliberation of the comments received, the Environmental Council wrote a letter to the President of the United States dated July 15, 2016 in support of the proposed expansion of the PMNM.

Executive Order 13792 directed the Department of the Interior to consider several factors in its review of whether certain national monuments reflect the requirements and original objectives of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (the Act), and appropriately balance the protection of landmarks, structures, and objects against the appropriate use of Federal lands and the effects on surrounding lands and communities. A summary of the factors to be considered is provided below, along with the Environmental Council’s comments on each of those factors.

DRAFT
The requirements and original objectives of the Act, including the Act's requirement that reservations of land not exceed "the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected."

The PMNM was designated as a national monument due, in part, to its unique geological and oceanographic features that provide habitat for thousands of marine species, including several endangered species. Many of these species rely on a broad area of the ocean for foraging, migration, and spawning. Protection of the entire 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone around the Northwest Hawaiian Islands is critical in order to properly manage these animals and their habitat.

Whether designated lands are appropriately classified under the Act as "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of scientific interest."

The water and lands within the PMNM contain a unique, pristine ecosystem that remains a significant scientific interest because of its remote location, geological features, and diverse biological communities. The marine habitat and biodiversity protected by the PMNM will help mitigate the impacts of climate change by enabling a more resilient ecosystem.

The effects of a designation on the available uses of designated Federal lands, including consideration of the multiple-use policy of section 102(a)(7) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C 1701(a)(7)), as well as the effects on the available uses of Federal lands beyond the monument boundaries.

The prohibitions promulgated under the PMNM do not apply to actions associated with emergency response, law enforcement, or the U.S. Armed Forces, including the U.S. Coast Guard. Therefore, this designation does not adversely impact the readiness, training, and global mobility of the U.S. Armed Forces.

The effects of a designation on the use and enjoyment of non-Federal lands within or beyond monument boundaries.

During the public hearings that the Environmental Council held in the summer of 2016, several parties indicated strong concerns about the loss of fishing grounds for the U.S. flagged fishing vessels based out of Hawaii. They indicated that approximately 10% of the annual catch over the past five years by the longline fishing industry is collected within the recent expansion area. However, the testimony of oceanographers and biologists demonstrated that this relatively small loss of fishing grounds will be offset by the numerous benefits associated with expansion of the PMNM. Ultimately, areas outside of the PMNM will benefit due to spillover from the protected area.

Concerns of State, tribal, and local governments affected by a designation, including the economic development and fiscal condition of affected States, tribes, and localities.

The recent expansion of the PMNM was supported by the mayors of all four counties in Hawaii, the governor of Hawaii, and numerous state agencies. The boundary at 163° West Longitude preserves access to an important fishing area around NOAA Weather Buoy 51101, a particular concern of stakeholders from Kauai and Niihau.
(vi) The availability of Federal resources to properly manage designated areas.

There is an existing infrastructure of federal and state agencies who actively coordinate management of the PMNM. Moreover, the recently expanded area of the PMNM may actually be easier to manage from an enforcement perspective, since the U.S. Coast Guard will have more time to respond to vessels that enter the area for suspected illicit purposes.

(vii) Other such factors as the Secretary deems appropriate.

It should be noted that the Act authorizes the President to reserve parcels of land as a part of the national monuments, but does not authorize the President to subsequently remove parcels of land that were previously designated as monuments. We believe that any proposed removal or withdrawal of lands from the PMNM, would require congressional approval.

The Environmental Council appreciates your careful consideration of this important matter, and we look forward to realizing the many benefits associated with the PMNM.

Sincerely,

Joseph Shacat
Chairperson

c: The Honorable David Ige, Governor of the State of Hawai‘i
Jared Kushner & Stephen Miller, Senior Advisor to the President, White House Executive Office
Acting Director, White House Council on Environmental Quality
Hawai‘i State Legislature
Hawai‘i Congressional Delegation
Suzanne Case, Chair, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawai‘i
Colette Y. Machado, Chairperson Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees
The Honorable Wilbur Ross, Secretary of Commerce
Benjamin Friedman, Acting Administrator & Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans & Atmosphere