

## **PART II - PROGRAM COORDINATION**

Section 6217(a)(2) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) of 1990 requires state coastal zone management and water quality programs to jointly develop that state's coastal nonpoint pollution control program. Specifically, the federal statute states that:

*A State program under this section shall be coordinated closely with State and local water quality plans and programs developed pursuant to sections 208, 303, 319, and 320 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1288, 1313, 1329, and 1330) and with State plans developed pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended by this Act. The program shall serve as an update and expansion of the State nonpoint source management program developed under section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as the program under that section relates to land and water uses affecting coastal waters.*

The intent of the coastal nonpoint pollution control program is to build upon, rather than duplicate, existing programs. The array of existing programs will be loosely bound together in a “network” under the rubric of the coastal nonpoint pollution control program. Ultimately, there will be one statewide program for the management and control of polluted runoff, elements of which will be implemented by a number of existing agencies. The development of this program brings together the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program's experience in coordination, and land and water use control, and the Department of Health's (DOH) expertise in water pollution management.

### **1. Coordination With Water Quality Program**

Hawaii's Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319 program is administered by DOH, Environmental Planning Office, and provides matching grant assistance for nonpoint source pollution prevention and control projects. Priorities for funding are developed by DOH staff in consultation with the various federal, State, and county agencies with responsibilities for nonpoint source pollution control. Program priorities include both geographic and programmatic priorities.

The basic principles and strategies for nonpoint source pollution control developed by the DOH are directly applicable to the coastal nonpoint pollution control program. Basic strategies include assessing the resources affected by nonpoint source pollution, providing education and technical assistance, supporting demonstration projects, and, in appropriate instances, enforcing water quality standards and regulations.

## **2. Coordination With Coastal Management Program**

Hawaii's CZM Program coordinates a network of State and county agencies implementing land and water use controls, resource management, and environmental protection. In developing the CZM Program in 1977, the legislature recognized that an array of regulatory mechanisms already existed, and, rather than add to existing layers of bureaucracy, the CZM Program could bind the existing network of management controls to achieve coastal management objectives. The core coastal program contains objectives and policies concerning recreational resources; historic resources; scenic and open space resources; coastal ecosystems, including coastal, surface, and ground water quality; economic uses; coastal hazards; managing development; public participation; and marine resources. This networked arrangement enables the CZM Program to address coastal and marine resources management in a holistic manner.

The CZM network is a coordinating device intended to ensure that State and county agencies address coastal management objectives and policies. To implement the network, Chapter 205A, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), requires that coastal zone objectives and policies be binding on all agencies. As a result, at least 58 State laws and county ordinances and rules are incorporated into the Hawaii CZM Program. State agencies included in Hawaii's CZM network are DOH, the Land Use Commission, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, the Office of Environmental Quality Control, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, and the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to the various State agencies, a series of State-mandated county regulatory programs are incorporated into Hawaii's CZM Program. These include erosion control programs subject to review and approval by DOH (Chapter 180C, HRS) and programs to ensure beach access and park dedication (Chapter 46-6, HRS). Most importantly, the county planning departments play a major role in implementing the CZM Program through the Special Management Area (SMA) and shoreline setback provisions, as provided for in Chapter 205A, HRS.

The fundamental role of core CZM Program staff is to coordinate all of the several and various parties that have some interest in the use and management of a particular coastal resource. The desired outcome of coordination efforts is to arrive at State and local policies and implementation mechanisms for managing scarce and valuable resources. For example, the Hawaii CZM Program staff currently have fundamental responsibilities for coordinating interests, projects, initiatives, and the development of policies related to managing ocean resources, mitigating natural coastal hazards, managing beaches, and protecting coral reef ecosystems.

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### **3. Hawaii's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program Development**

The coastal nonpoint pollution control program is yet another coastal resources management initiative that is mostly a coordination mechanism involving those agencies which are already part of the CZM network. When Hawaii first received the draft program guidance documents from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the CZM Program immediately initiated a process to coordinate the various parties and agencies interested in and affected by the new mandate. This coordination has remained a hallmark of the developing phases of the coastal nonpoint pollution control program in Hawaii.

Ultimately, while the CZM Program has had the lead in coordinating the development of the State's overall coastal nonpoint pollution control program, the development of the separate program elements themselves has been a shared responsibility. The CZM Program and DOH, with significant assistance from other State, federal and county agencies, non-governmental organizations, and individuals, have jointly developed Hawaii's coastal nonpoint pollution control program management plan. The coastal nonpoint pollution control program will continue to rely on the resources, expertise, programs, and authorities of other agencies and organizations during its continuing development and implementation.

Actual development of the program has been a collaborative effort involving (see complete listing in Appendix A):

- citizens
- business owners
- environmental organizations
- industry organizations
- professional associations
- county planning departments
- county departments of public works
- Hawaii CZM Program
- Hawaii Department of Health
- Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
- Hawaii Department of Agriculture
- Hawaii Department of Transportation
- Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
- Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- University of Hawaii
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- U.S. Forest Service

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- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Hickam Air Force Base
- U.S. Coast Guard

Hawaii's program submittal reflects the results of collaborative discussions on the management measures and how they should be implemented in Hawaii.

Developing Hawaii's coastal nonpoint pollution control program has also involved describing existing programs, and collaborating in the recommendation of new or revised program components, where necessary, to meet federal requirements. The successful implementation of this program will require continued coordination among agencies, organizations, and land and water users.