

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

September 28, 2007
12:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Hapuna Beach Prince Hotel, Executive Boardroom A
62-100 Kaunaoa Drive, Kohala Coast, HI 96743

MINUTES

ATTENDANCE

- Members Present: Donna Brown, James Coon, Herbert Pua Ishibashi, Barbara Makaala Kaaumoana, Henry Lau, Rhoda Libre, Susan Sakai, Ronald Terry
- Members Absent: Arnold Lum, Justin Kanoa Withington, Donna Wong
- OP/CZM Staff Present: Melissa Iwamoto, Mary Lou Kobayashi, Marnie Meyer, Douglas Tom
- Others Present: Jessica Stabile

DISTRIBUTED MATERIAL

- Meeting Agenda
- Minutes of the June 8, 2007 Meeting
- MACZAC Membership Roster List
- "Finalist Named in Hawaii's Living Reef Awards"
- CZM Hawaii Program Report
- Idaho 'OnePlan' Conversion Project
- CZM Funding Opportunity
- Envisioning the Future of Coastal Management: Hawaii Stakeholder Meeting (June 7, 2007)
- Coastal Zone '07 Conference: At A Glance (Portland, Oregon, July 22-26, 2007)
- Solutions to Coastal Disasters Conference (Turtle Bay Resort, Oahu, April 13-16, 2008)
- Water Issues Workshop: Agenda (Honolulu, September 29, 2007)
- MACZAC Goals Workshop Memory
- MACZAC Investigative Working Groups
- "Hawaii Beach Could Soon Open to Public"
- "Public Denied Access to Some Oahu Beaches"
- "Lawmakers Debate Iroquois Beach Access"
- Public Access on Beaches and Shorelines (DLNR)

Call to Order

Vice-Chair Jim Coon called the meeting to order at 12:30 p.m.

Approval of the June 8, 2007 Meeting Minutes

Minutes were unanimously approved.

MACZAC Members' "Hot Topic" Reports

Ron Terry reported on wastewater issues, including the decentralization of small wastewater treatment operations in rural areas. Sue Sakai recommended that the group investigate the self-contained johkasou wastewater treatment systems that are commonly used in Japan, and consider their potential adaptation for use in Hawaii.

Sue Sakai reported on the Super Ferry controversy. She felt that, for many opponents of the Super Ferry, their opposition was more a negative reaction to growth issues in the State, rather than purely a concern over environmental issues. This represented a surprising schism between the islands; it happened in Molokai years ago and now it has happened in Kauai too. Jim reported that Maui youth are saying that they do not want Oahu folks ferrying to Maui and taking over the best surf and fishing spots. Rhoda and Makaala reported that the kupuna on Kauai could not control the protesters, and that the violent behavior was scary, especially as many of the protestors were not even from Kauai.

Pua Ishibashi reported on the proposed Punaluu development (hotel, condos, houses), and discussed how the Hawaii County Council voted to purchase 150 acres of coastal land fronting the Punaluu Black Sand Beach in an effort to either prevent the controversial development or force it to downsize.

Henry Lau reported on how many people he has encountered are not familiar with the ORMP. On Maui, the proposed Olowalu Town development is utilizing similar principles in its privately sponsored plan that encompasses ahupuaa concepts and balanced land use. Henry also mentioned that one of the goals of the Maui County General Plan currently under review is to embrace the ahupuaa system. Yet he is concerned that many planners do not know enough about the principles involved in an ahupuaa system, and so Henry would like to see a greater focus put on educational communication of historical resource management principles to today's planners.

Makaala Kaaumoana, MACZAC's newest member, briefly introduced herself and her particular interests in marine and coastal zone issues. Makaala reported that the Hanelei River has been designated by the federal government as an American Heritage River. Hanalei watershed has a lot of scientific data collected and will be developing a community-based, integrated natural resource management plan over the next few years. Makaala also mentioned House Representative Morita's upcoming legislation to be proposed next year regarding the requirement of a state permit for the transit over a state beach for commercial purposes (e.g., such as occurs with weddings, surf schools, snorkel tours). Makaala feels that this is a statewide issue and one that MACZAC may want to draft a letter or provide oral testimony in support of, or form a new MACZAC investigate working group on.

Rhoda Libre lamented the increasing development in the greater Poipu area associated with the PMRF Barking Sands military base. Rhoda is also concerned about the future of the Hanapepe Salt Ponds. She sees the commercialization of natural resources and native Hawaiian cultural resources as a serious issue. Military activities are taking place on the beaches and also mauka in West Kauai. The privatization of water is a threat as freshwater may be diverted from the Waimea River for hydroelectricity, and thus adversely affecting limu and opihi species, as well as causing pollution.

Donna Brown reported that 2008 will be the International Year of the Reef. With regards to Maui County, the mayor's office has plans to celebrate this, and Donna suggested that MACZAC might want to get involved in these plans as well. CZM Hawaii Program Manager Douglas Tom added that there will be coral reef activities occurring in October 2008, and also that the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force's semi-annual meeting will be held in Hawaii in 2008.

MACZAC project assistant Jessica Stabile noted that Jim Coon's company Trilogy Excursions had recently been nominated for the Living Reef Awards in the commercial division. The Awards honor those who do the most to preserve Hawaii's coral reef ecosystems.

CZM Hawaii Program Report and Legislative Update

See attached report for September 28, 2007 prepared by Douglas Tom, CZM Program Manager.

Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP) Overview

Marnie Meyer, CZM planner employee, reported that the ORMP Policy Group and ORMP Working Group were formed. The ORMP Policy Group meets semi-annually; it already met in July 2007 and will meet again in March 2008. The Policy Group is comprised of State and County agency directors, along with the Chair of MACZAC (Arnold Lum), and will oversee and guide the activities of the Working Group. The ORMP Working Group meets monthly, and is comprised of staff representatives from State and County agencies, other groups who will implement the ORMP, and MACZAC (Jim Coon). The Working Group is to provide the Policy Group with three major products: an identification of the prioritized management goals and strategic actions for the first two-years, each agency's workplan for how to implement the priority, and annual performance indicators. The Working Group has met twice to date, and decided to draft a contract to hire a professional facilitator to assist with running the meetings.

When she was still the Director of the Office of Planning (OP), Laura Thielen, in an effort to promote collaboration and stewardship over ocean resources, informed the four counties and other potential recipients that available CZM discretionary funds will be dedicated solely to supporting the implementation of the ORMP and thus proposals only generally relating to CZM objectives and policies will no longer be entertained.

To be eligible for Moku Management demonstration project funding awards that implement the ORMP, a project must involve a partnership between a community group and either a state, county or federal governmental agency. The moneys must be able to be used up by June 30, 2008, but there are restrictions on what the funds can be used for (e.g., education, outreach or research are acceptable

uses, while land acquisition, physical construction or staff salaries are not). The CZM Program advertised available funds of \$300,000 in August 2007 for the first round of proposals, and then advertised an additional \$120,000 in September for the second round of proposals. The OP is currently evaluating the submitted proposals, which are all very different. One award has been granted to the County of Hawaii for the development of a tsunami preparedness plan for Hilo. It is unknown whether additional moneys will be available next year.

Lastly, new CZM planner employee, Melissa Iwamoto was introduced. Melissa is working with Marnie Meyer on the ORMP and Moku Management issues, and is also working on the Coastal Non-point Pollution Program, as well as on climate change issues.

Investigative Working Group Reports

Boating Working Group:

Boating Working Group Chair Jim Coon gave an update on the Working Group's ongoing activities. Jim discussed the need for a haul out facility on Maui so that vessel owners would not have to take their boats to Oahu or the Big Island for servicing. DLNR choose Kahului Harbor at the proposed site of the new haul out facility, although this is problematic because Kahului Harbor is very busy and its facilities are already overstressed, this would be a rough and therefore difficult and dangerous place to haul out (only possible about 6 months of the year), and there is significant local community opposition. A Maui legislator, however, is going to try to reopen the haul out issue this upcoming legislative session by tying it into the future improvement projects associated with the Maui/Molokai/Lanai interisland ferry. Perhaps other viable site options can be explored, if DLNR would be willing to spend money to widen existing boat ramps. Either way, money is needed to make the proposed haul out facilities and boat yards compliant with EPA regulations. Hopefully, a new/upgraded facility will be completed within the next 3 years.

Marine Managed Areas Working Group:

Marine Managed Areas Working Group Chair Donna Brown gave an update on the Working Group's ongoing activities. To date, the Working Group has only met for informational meetings on Maui, but it would like to expand this to conducting meetings on all the islands so as to tap into local kapunas' knowledge of traditional management. Dr. Eric Brown, Dr. Ivor Williams and Dr. Alan Friedlander gave a talk on their coral research in Maui and Molokai. The Working Group's goal is to see a few areas set aside as permanent no-take zones so as to allow the fish populations to become robust enough to then repopulate neighboring areas. To do this, however, will require local buy-in, achieved through education when researchers present results to the public. MACZAC could package its proposals to the public for community buy-in and get DLNR approval of the MPA designation. In terms of increased enforcement of MPAs, MACZAC could support Makai Watch and write a letter suggesting the need for more DOCARE agents. In addition, local communities would also have a role in monitoring enforcement. MACZAC members could also lobby legislators on their home islands (although not on particular projects but on the broader statewide issue).

Moku Management Working Group:

Moku Management Working Group Chair Pua Ishibashi indicated that at this preliminary stage, there were only lingering questions rather than concrete steps being taken by the Group. One issue of concern is that the MACZAC Working Group does not want to duplicate the efforts of DLNR's Aha Moku Council and the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs. The Group also does not

want to interfere with the fairly comprehensive work being done by the environmental consulting firm Tetra Tech. It was noted, nonetheless, that local communities are apt to be much more receptive to public groups such as MACZAC than to government agencies or consultants. A first task of the Working Group is to identify the moku and who should be at the table, as well as true Hawaiian experts and also potentially problem groups. Mary Lou Kobayashi indicated that OP and Tetra Tech drafted and distributed a survey questionnaire to various community groups about what they do and to inventory what the current best practices are. This will be followed up by a Tetra Tech-led workshop with community group representatives in January 2008, and again by additional community workshops in mid-2008 conducted by OP and hopefully with MACZAC involvement. Pua suggested starting a web chat room on moku issues. Lastly, because quorum was lost in the last few minutes of MACZAC's strategic planning meeting on June 8, 2007, there was a successful motion and vote for the Moku Management Working Group to be officially formed at this time. The other new MACZAC Working Groups (Wastewater, Regulatory Review, and Lua/Compost Toilet Facilities) were likewise officially formed at this time.

Wastewater Working Group:

Wastewater Working Group Chair Ron Terry gave an update on the focus of the Group, that being the areas that directly impact coastal water quality, particularly residential areas located right along the coastline. The most important critical areas are those that impact people's coastal recreational and cultural activities. Plus, poor water quality is bad for Hawaii's economy because polluted waters harm the tourism industry. Although Ron initially aimed to have more homes hooked up to municipal sewer systems, his current thinking is to reduce wastewater pollution through more decentralized treatment systems (that are installed correctly, registered and monitored) such as what is being done in other coastal states like Rhode Island and South Carolina. Because most of the problem areas are older housing developments, not the new upscale developments, State subsidies would be needed to help offset the cost of installing wastewater treatment systems that would keep the residences in line with modern standards. The Department of Health would not have to be involved in cesspool issues after installation was complete. This would be a cradle to the grave water cycle, using recycled grey water for irrigation purposes. Mary Lou Kobayashi mentioned that information from the OP's Rural Land Use Project such as the University of Hawaii's soil type study may be useful to Ron. Sue Sakai again suggested that Ron investigate the johkasou wastewater treatment systems commonly used throughout Japan. Ron indicated that a first step would be to identify the precise locations where the greatest problems are since this is not always so obvious because the presence of bacteria and nutrients in water can come from sources other than sewer links or wastewater runoff (e.g., birds, agriculture). Makaala Kaaumoana informed Ron that there is a lot of water quality data for the Hanalei River that she could share with him.

Regulatory Review Working Group:

Regulatory Review Working Group Chair Sue Sakai explained that the impetus for the Working Group was that there were a lot of beneficial uses that have to go through the same full 9 yards of the lengthy and expensive permit review process as do potentially harmful uses. Beneficial uses include things like fishpond restoration, invasive species removal, beach sand replenishment, pin moorings to protect coral reefs, mangrove removal, and artificial reefs. MACZAC can work with DLNR and the Counties to speed good projects through the regulatory system. They can help to cut through the red tape and streamline the bureaucratic nightmare of permitting for beneficial uses. Although the Working Group was slow to get started, Sue thought that the Group could be convened at least once before the next MACZAC meeting.

Lua/Kauai Compost Toilet Facilities Working Group:

Lua/Kauai Compost Toilet Facilities Working Group Chair Rhoda Libre reported that two areas she has identified as needing compost toilets is the Hanapepe Salt Pond Beach Park in Southwest Kauai and Smith's Tropical Paradise (a luau site located within the Wailua Marina State Park) in East Kauai. People have been getting sick and the sewage smells are very offensive, so the parks could benefit from having dry compost toilets. Rhoda is looking into similar demonstration projects in South Carolina, Montana, Utah, and Oregon. In addition, she is investigating the PRMF Barking Sands military base partnership initiative for sewage treatment enhancement of wetlands. Rhoda will also contact DLNR and DOH to try to collaborate on these issues, and to encourage local entrepreneurship of biodegradable and eco-friendly products.

Shoreline Access/Coastal Parking Working Group:

Jessica Stabile, reporting for absentee Shoreline Access/Coastal Parking Working Group Chair Arnold Lum, indicated that Arnold had been communicating with Oahu Surfrider Foundation on the Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor parking situation. MACZAC and Surfrider share the position that they do not want a net loss of coastal parking (a public access issue). Another issue that Arnold has been investigating is the lack of public access to the beaches at the Iroquois Point development on Oahu (a leasehold development on Navy-owned lands). The activities of the Working Group are ongoing.

New Business

Solutions to Coastal Disasters Conference:

The Solutions to Coastal Disasters Conference will be held from April 13-16, 2008 at the Turtle Bay Resort on the North Shore of Oahu. This Conference is held only once every three years. MACZAC members may later decide whether to attend or not.

Agenda Items for the Next MACZAC Meeting:

Members would like an update on MACZAC's budget at the next meeting. MACZAC members would also like a legislative update, focusing on the bills that the CZM Program will be pushing for.

Adjournment and Next Meeting Date

Vice-Chair Jim Coon adjourned the meeting at 3:25 p.m. Next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 6, 2007 at 10:00 a.m. in the Office of Planning Conference Room in Honolulu.

September 27, 2007

To: MACZAC Members
From: Doug Tom *Dr Tom*
Subject: CZM Report

Personnel. At the end of July, Melissa Iwamoto joined the CZM team. She received a masters degree in Geography from the University of Hawaii. Before graduate school, she worked as a coastal specialist in Yap for about three years.

Melissa has several major tasks: coordinating the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program, assisting in coordinating the implementation of the Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP) and the work of the ORMP Working Group, and overseeing the further development of the ORMP, namely the moku project. She will also be our point person in dealing with global climate change.

We are working out technical and legal details for a job sharing arrangement, after which we will recruit to fill two full time vacancies to become fully staffed.

National CZM Act. Reauthorization of the CZM Act, overdue by about 10 years, is a national priority. The question is not so much about whether the act will be authorized, but how it should be strengthened. The driving forces for its continuation – population shift to the coast and more intense competition for coastal resources – are still clearly visible. At this juncture, there is agreement between the federal government and coastal states only at the very broad level – the principles. As discussions on the details proceed, the devil will emerge on numerous fronts. This expectation is substantiated by present discussions. A major concern is the erosion of states' rights and self-determination, which Congress established to entice state participation in the voluntary national program.

A major problem for CZM managers is federal reliance on quantifiable measures to justify the allocation and expenditure of federal funds. Although plausible in the broadest sense, this notion ignores the fundamental precept of resource management – prevention – the Rodney Dangerfield of the discipline because it lacks glamour and respect. How is prevention quantified? If the administration prevails, and prevention is not encouraged or allowed for funding because of the difficulty or impossibility of quantifiable measurement, an ugly circular problem will likely occur and persist. Federal CZM resources will focus only on matters that can be quantifiably measured, and prevention will be ignored. Violations of "enforceable CZM policies" will likely result, and expensive and time-consuming remedies will be required. Because resources have been previously committed, however, CZM will not have the financial resources to immediately respond to the crises.

Responses to violations can be measured, so they are eligible for federal CZM funding, but immediate funding may not be possible. There are serious questions and concerns about this federal thought process and the wisdom governing the investment of taxpayers' money. We have similarly argued these concerns about the national performance measures program. Recording the number of public accesses the CZM program was responsible for providing as the measure of success, for example, does not characterize the effectiveness of the program. It ignores the truism that meaningful goals may not always be quantified. A case in point is Hawaii's CZM public access program. Its success is the attitudinal change of developers rather than the number of accesses provided. The shift in the developers' questions from "why" to "how many" and "where" is the significant indicator. In spite of this, we have not been successful to incur changes in the federal government's perspective or program requirements.

A lot of time and energy continue to be devoted to the collaboration on reauthorization given the contrasting perspectives at work. In addition to five visioning sessions across the nation by the federal Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) and the Coastal States Organization (CSO) to solicit stakeholders' recommendations, CZM managers have been collaborating with both organizations on numerous issues, concerns, and opportunities. Last month in Pago Pago, American Samoa, the U.S. island CZM managers deliberated and arrived at a consensus of what the reauthorization should do. Some of the major elements include:

- Reaffirmation of the principles of jurisdictional rights and self-determination,
- respect for different values and needs,
- support of critical management principles rather than quantification for performance measurement,
- pursuit of aggressive program to enhance insular science,
- establishment of a more flexible, adjustable formula for determining grant levels,
- local capacity building, especially in insular environments,
- encouragement and support of ocean resources planning and management, and
- adequate funding, research, and collaboration to assist local jurisdictions in their efforts to minimize, respond to, and mitigate the effects of global climate change.

The goal is to reach a unified federal-state position by March next year.

Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP). Our dual tasks are to coordinate implementation of and further develop the ORMP. In June, an ORMP Policy Group comprising director level representatives (OP, DLNR, DOH, OHA, DOT, DOA, DOD, U.S. Coast Guard, county planning departments, MACZAC, UH-SOBST, and AHCC) convened and directed the ORMP Working Group to identify and prioritize the management goals and strategic actions of the ORMP that will be carried out individually and in partnership over the next two years, develop work plans specifying how the priority actions will be carried out, and identify the annual results indicators that will be employed to measure progress for each strategic action. The ORMP Working Group,

comprising managers and key staff of the Policy Group agencies, is meeting monthly in response to the directive. A set of recommendations will be submitted to the Policy Group for consideration by March, 2008. In addition to being a member of the Working Group, Marnie Meyer is also responsible for coordinating the overall implementation of the ORMP.

The second tract is further development of the plan via the moku project, spearheaded by Melissa Iwamoto. Tetra Tech has been contracted to work on the project. This initial task of a multi-year effort is to develop the principles for a moku management framework. In addition to a survey and workshop on community and place-based efforts for natural and cultural resource stewardship to develop the draft principles, there will be a broader public review opportunity. A demonstration or pilot project will be subsequently undertaken to demonstrate the principles and how they can be incorporated into the management system and regulatory programs.

Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP). Not all of the management measures DOH and CZM submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) were approved. In a conference telephone discussion, questions and concerns were raised about consistency in reviews and more fundamentally undefined parameters for federal review and approval. As a result, a strategy for refining our submittals, considering the measures approved in other jurisdictions, was prepared and preliminarily endorsed by the federal agencies. As a result of a meeting with DOH on September 13, the final strategy will be submitted shortly, and based on that document, DOH and CZM will collaborate to determine how to proceed expeditiously within the human and fiscal constraints.

Most of the remaining management measures will be addressed in a watershed planning process and guidance document because of the sheer number of watersheds (more than 500) and the impossibility of developing measures for each one. As a management tool, collaboration and partnerships between CZM, DOH, DLNR, the Board of Water Supply, Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), and others are necessary. CZM is working on developing an executive order for gubernatorial consideration. This mechanism is based on the Governor's expressed support for watershed partnerships.

CZM has been underwriting the costs for the development of the Idaho OnePlan project, an implementation activity of the CNPCP. The purpose of this mechanism is to assist farmers in the development of erosion and sediment control plans toward protecting and conserving lands. It is a GIS-based tool for environmental management initially developed for Idaho that is being converted to Hawaii parameters. The first phase identified the system requirements and database design. The second, which will be completed by December 31, addresses the basic GIS tool and the erosion and sediment control function. Subsequent phases, further system development and ongoing administration and maintenance, will be spearheaded by DOA in cooperation with DLNR and DOH. They will also develop the agricultural management measures for runoff from confined animal facilities management, nutrient and pesticide management, grazing

management, and irrigation management. Our support will be limited to specific CZM requirements.

Coastal Hazards. In partnership with the City and County of Honolulu Building Department, American Institute of Architects, Construction Specifications Institute, and Society of Fire Protection Engineers, CZM supported and participated in training sessions for over 760 government and industry professionals on the 2003 International Building Code (IBC) and 2003 International Residential Code (IRC). The training is essential to maintaining a high quality public/private building industry. Additional training opportunities will be offered to respond to demand. In June, the City Council adopted the IBC and IRC, which incorporate Oahu wind speed amendments. The action was an important milestone for the coastal hazards program change in our Section 309 program enhancement strategy. Ann Ogata-Deal is CZM's point contact for coastal hazards.

CZM has been working on a number of coastal hazards projects. Some have been in conjunction with the Land Use and GIS programs. They include:

- Underwriting wind speed maps and building code standards for hurricane force winds for the counties of Maui and Hawaii for adoption in the counties and incorporation in the International Building Code.
- Completing the climatic atlas of tropical cyclones over the central north Pacific (1996-2003) for use by the National Weather Service for forecasting and emergency management planning.
- Customizing FEMA's loss estimation model for earthquake hazards and mitigation in the counties of Maui and Hawaii.
- Assessing the consistency of federal activities with the CZM coastal hazards objective and supporting policies in federal consistency reviews.
- Exploring innovative GIS uses to enhance and strengthen hazard information for decision makers. The Tsunami Risk Assessment Project will provide GIS-based comparisons of community exposure and sensitivity to tsunami hazards in terms of land cover, population, economic assets, and critical and essential facilities.

In October, CZM and the State Civil Defense will receive the 2007 Overall Award for Excellence in Mitigation from the Western States Seismic Policy Council for the report on "Earthquake Hazards and Estimated Losses in the County of Hawaii." The Chair of the Hawaii State Earthquake Advisory Committee will accept it on our behalf. This report customizes FEMA's earthquake loss estimation model to Big Island specific parameters, including building construction type, seismic activity, and soil types. Data from the October, 2006 Kiholo earthquake validated the model.

Performance Measures. The national performance measures project is intended to track how well the CZM programs are achieving certain national CZM act objectives. Data must be routinely collected, managed, and reported in six categories: public access, coastal habitats, coastal hazards, coastal water quality, coastal community development and coastal dependent uses, and government coordination and decision-making.

Recently, phase 2 data collection survey forms were streamlined, and terms were clarified to make them more understandable and relevant to Hawaii's environment. The forms deal with public access, coastal water quality, coastal habitat, contextual measures, and financial measures.

Phase 3 will collect data beginning from FY 2007-08 and will add indicators on coastal hazards and coastal community development and coastal dependent uses.

CZM Website. Connie Hoong is restructuring the website to make it more user friendly and standardizing its look and feel. The content will be organized by subject, such that the prominent ones will be highlighted and linked via a navigation menu. For example, as a major program initiative, the ORMP will be highlighted as a first level item. The Server Side Include routine will be incorporated so that repetitive contents (e.g., headers, footers, and navigation menus) are pulled from an external file to avoid having to re-enter codes in every page. This will save time, eliminate errors, and make the site easier to manage. Unfortunately, due to technical issues with ICSD, the state control unit in DAGS, the tasks will take longer than expected.

Special Management Area (SMA) Assessment. A review of the administration of the SMA permit system, assessing the extent to which county decisions are upholding and supporting the relevant CZM objectives and policies, particularly those relating to the ORMP, coastal hazards, and water quality, is being conducted. It will also assess the nexus of permit conditions with the CZM objectives and policies. A draft report is expected by December, after which discussions with the counties will follow.

CZM/SMA Training.

CZM is also preparing for training sessions for the Maui and Lanai planning commissions on the CZM Program in general and the SMA permit system in particular. In 2006, a session was held for the Hawaii Planning Commission. The goal is to conduct a session for each county authority by 2008.

The SMA assessment and the dialogue from these training sessions will provide insight about and help us determine the need for statutory or regulatory amendments and/or administrative remedies such as guidance documents to improve administration of the SMA permit system.

Federal Consistency. The U.S. Coast Guard filed a federal consistency determination for the emergency security zone that was established on September 1, 2007 at Nawiliwili Harbor, Kauai, for the Hawaii Superferry. Originally in place through October 31, 2007, the zone has been extended until December 31, 2007. The zone will be activated for enforcement for 2 hours and 10 minutes each day -- 1 hour before the ship's arrival in the harbor, 1 hour while it is in port, and 10 minutes after its departure. A public notice of the federal action is published in the OEQC Bulletin. Public comments on it relative to the consistency review extends to October 22, 2007. According to Commander Kathy

Moore of the U.S. Coast Guard, the security zone is necessary to ensure enforcement action for public safety and navigation.