

# HAWAI‘I OCEAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (ORMP)

What is it?

Why do we have it?



# Statutory Basis

- ∞ HRS Chapter 205 A Coastal Zone Management
- ∞ HRS Chapter 225 M Functions of the Office of Planning



**Hawaii CZM Program**  

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**Coastal Zone Management**

# Objectives, Policies, Guidelines for Coastal Zone Management (CZM)

HRS 205 Chapter A-2 lays out ten objectives and policies for coastal zone management:

- 1) Recreational resources
- 2) Historic resources
- 3) Scenic and Open Space
- 4) Coastal Ecosystems
- 5) Economic Uses
- 6) Coastal Hazards
- 7) Managing Development
- 8) Public Participation
- 9) Beach Protection
- 10) Marine Resources



# Lead Agency Responsibilities

HRS Chapter 205-3 and 205 A-62 lay out lead agency responsibilities

- 1) Receive, disburse, use, expend and account for funds received from state and federal
- 2) Support and assistance in administration
- 3) Review federal programs, permits, licenses and proposals for consistency
- 4) Consult counties and the public
- 5) Continuing review of CZM program management
- 6) Facilitate public participation in CZM
- 7) Prepare and update a Plan...to resolve coastal problems and issues
- 8) Advocate for agency compliance
- 9) Monitor enforcement activities
- 10) Prepare an annual report
- 11) Coordinate implementation of the ORMP

In 1995 Office of Planning was named the Lead Agency for CZM.

# Compliance by Agencies

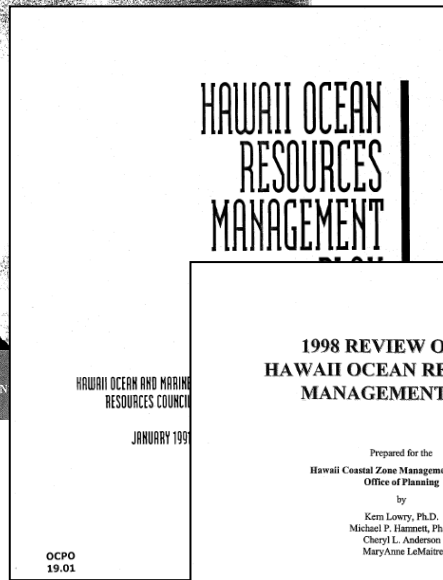
HRS Chapter 205 A-5 and 205 A-63 lay out the responsibilities of all state agencies

- a) All agencies shall ensure their rules comply with the objectives, policies and guidelines of this Act.
- b) All agencies shall enforce the objectives and policies of this Act.

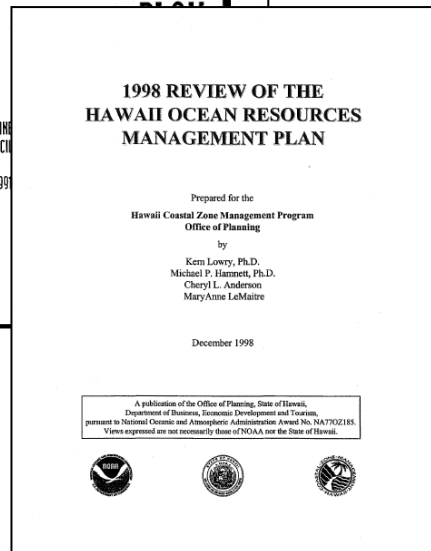
# History of Ocean Resource Management Plans



1985



1991 (adopted by Legislature in 1994)



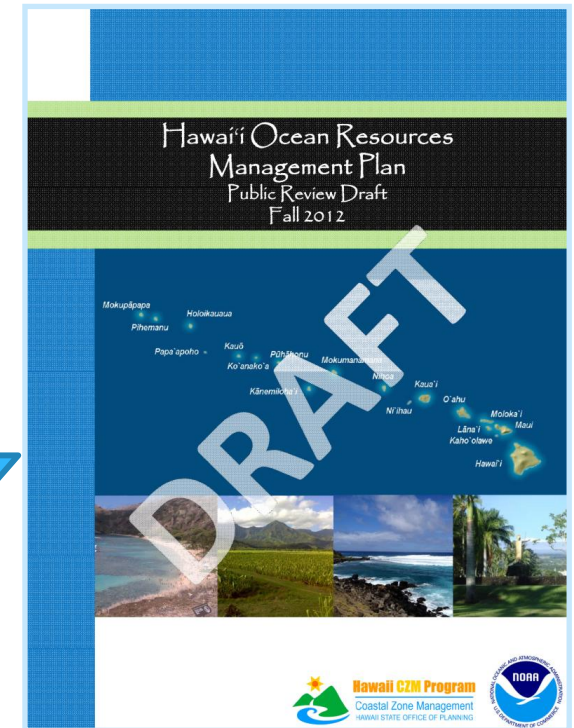
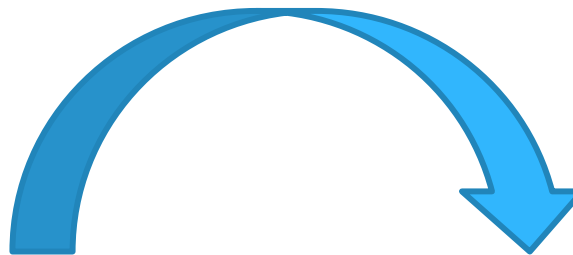
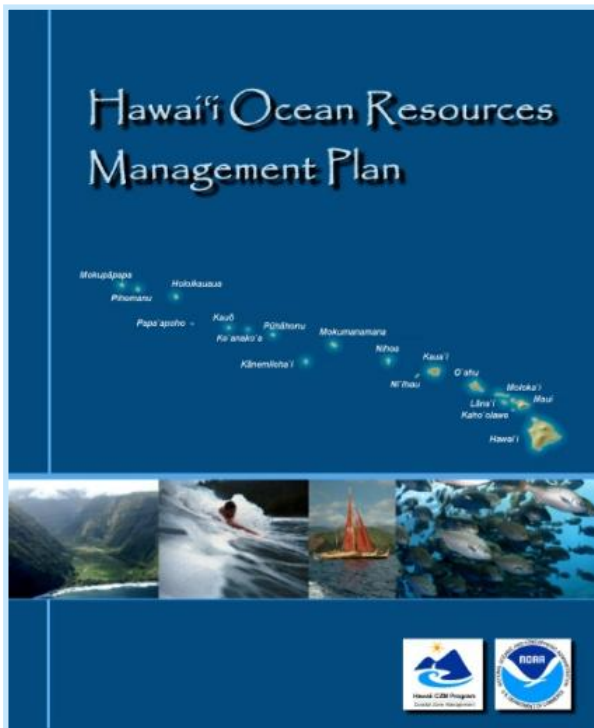
1998 Review

# History of Ocean Resource Management Plans

Updating the 2006 Plan

Review of Draft

2013 Plan





# What has been done so far in the current update?

- ☞ Initiated in 2011
- ☞ Review of related plans
- ☞ Review of accomplishments since 2006
- ☞ Agency executive interviews (Spring 2012)
- ☞ Two rounds of Public Listening Sessions (Spring and Fall 2012)
- ☞ Intensive review sessions with Working Group
- ☞ Public Review Draft issued in October 2012
- ☞ Comments being received until January 15





# Where do the agencies fit in?

- ☞ Agency comments on the Public Review Draft are due January 15
- ☞ Meetings will be scheduled over the next two months with each state agency to review coordination issues, and to confirm commitments to the Management Priorities
- ☞ Administrative Review Draft will be ready in Spring 2013
- ☞ Next ORMP Policy Committee, members will be asked to confirm commitments and to sign-off on the document
- ☞ Submission to State Administration for approval and Governor signature
- ☞ Final 2013 Update will be completed by Summer 2013.



# Importance of the Ocean

- ∞ Ocean dependent industries in the US economy, including shipping, fishing, tourism, marine renewable energy, beach activities, comprise 40% of all jobs in the country.
- ∞ According to the National Economic Ocean Project, in 2009, Hawaii's ocean economy accounted for 92,160 jobs and over \$2.5 billion in wages
- ∞ **Vision:** *The vision for Hawaii's ocean resources is to have a healthy, productive, and sustainable ocean system that fosters economic growth while preserving and protecting Hawaii's values and needs.*

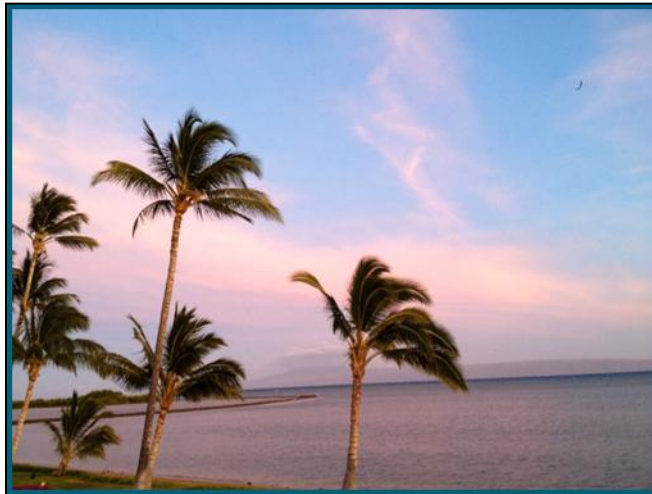
# Importance of having an ORMP

- ∞ Provides a sense of purpose and direction
- ∞ Helps to balance activities, rather than silo them
- ∞ Speaks to:

Management

Beneficial Use

Protection and Development



# What's new in this version of the ORMP?

- ∞ Statement of a vision
- ∞ Addition of climate change as a “coastal risk”
- ∞ Incorporates the 2050 Hawaii Sustainability Plan
- ∞ Incorporates the National Ocean Policy
- ∞ Sets forth eleven Management Priorities for the next five years





# What's the same?

The plan is still organized around three themes:

Perspective 1: Connecting Land and Sea

Perspective 2: Preserving Our Ocean Heritage

Perspective 3: Promoting Collaboration and  
Stewardship



# Management Priorities

## **Perspective 1: Connect Land and Sea**

- #1 Appropriate Coastal Development
- #2 Management of Coastal Hazards
- # 3 Watershed Management

## **Perspective 2: Preserving Our Ocean Heritage**

- #4 Marine Resources
- #5 Coral Reefs
- #6 Ocean Economy
- #7 Cultural Heritage of the Ocean

## **Perspective 3: Promoting Collaboration and Stewardship**

- #8 Training, Education, and Awareness
- #9 Collaboration and Conflict Resolution
- #10 Community and Place-Based Ocean Management Projects
- #11 National Ocean Policy and Pacific Regional Ocean Initiatives

# Criteria for Selecting Management Priorities During Adaptation Phase

- ∞ Agency commitments exist for substantial effort and measurement of progress over the upcoming five years
- ∞ Presents an immediate or urgent threat
- ∞ Presents a long term threat which if untreated can lead to irretrievable harm
- ∞ Work involves a state agency and requires several years of effort
- ∞ Work involves a community group with efforts already underway with demonstrated progress

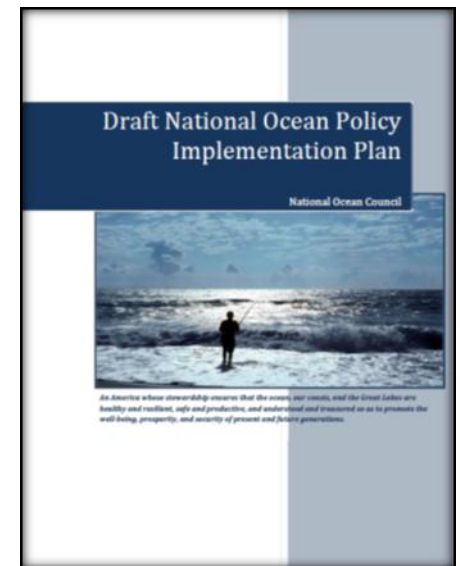


# What are the National Ocean Policy Priority Objectives?

1. Adopt ecosystem-based management as a foundational principle for comprehensive management.
2. Increase knowledge to continually inform and improve management and policy decisions and the capacity to respond to change and challenges.
3. Strengthen and integrate ocean observing systems, sensors, data collection platforms, data management and mapping capabilities into a national system.
4. Better coordinate and support management of the ocean and the coasts. Improve coordination and integration and engage the international community.
5. Establish an integrated ecosystem protection and restoration strategy that is science-based and aligns conservation and restoration goals.

# National Ocean Policy Priority Objectives, continued

6. Strengthen resiliency of coastal communities and marine environments and their abilities to adapt to climate change impacts and ocean acidification.
7. Enhance water quality in the ocean and along the coasts by promoting and implementing sustainable practices on land.
8. Address environmental stewardship needs in the Arctic Ocean and adjacent coastal areas in the face of climate-induced and other environmental changes.
9. Implement comprehensive, integrated, ecosystem-based coastal and marine spatial planning and management in the United States.



# EXAMPLE: Management Priority # 5 Coral Reefs

- ∞ Falls within Perspective 2: Preserving Our Ocean Heritage
- ∞ Statutory Basis: HRS Chapter 205A Objective 4 & Policy 4
- ∞ National Ocean Policy Objective 6
- ∞ Goals:
  - A. Create educational opportunities to show residents, visitors, and businesses the significance and proper care of coral reefs.
  - B. Increase species richness, diversity, and abundance of reef fish and health of coral reefs.
  - C. Improve water quality around and near reefs.



# EXAMPLE: MP # 5 Coral Reefs: Metrics

- Increase the abundance and average size of ten targeted coral reef fisheries species critical to reef health and ecological function
- Number of day use pin moorings installed
- Number of impaired coastal waters listed is reduced
- Number of shoreline postings due to sewage or other water pollution



# EXAMPLE: MP # 5 Coral Reefs – Assigned Agencies and Actions

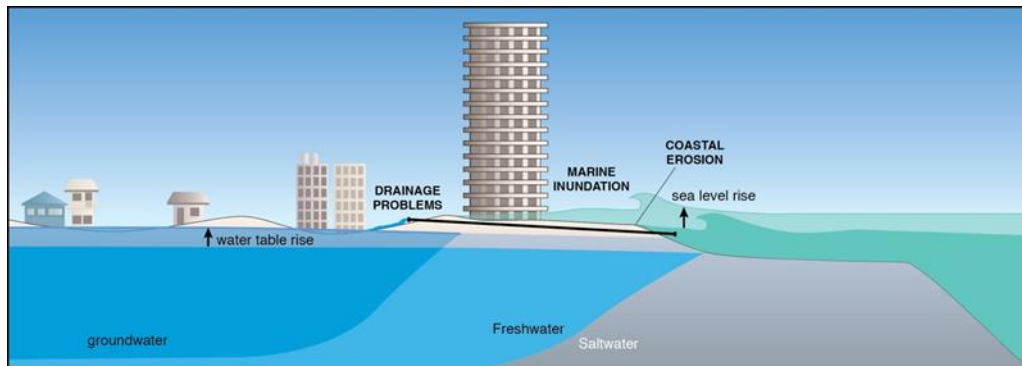
- ∞ Lead Agency: DLNR – Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR)
- ∞ Other state agencies: DLNR-DOCARE and DLNR-DOBOR
- ∞ Partners: Nature Conservancy, USCE, NOAA Coastal Reef Conservation Program, Hawai‘i Coral Reef Working Group
- ∞ Example Actions:
  - Follow Coral Reef Strategies as prepared by DLNR-DAR
  - NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program Plan to leverage additional funding
  - DOH to improve water quality metrics that affect coral reefs and nearshore waters

# EXAMPLE: Management Priority # 2 Coastal Hazards

- ∞ Falls within Perspective 1: Connecting Land and Sea
- ∞ Statutory Basis: HRS Chapter 205A Objectives 2,4,6,7,8 & 9, and Policies 3 (C&D), 6 (A-D) and 9 (A-C)
- ∞ National Ocean Policy # 6
- ∞ Goals:
  - A. Support adoption of county laws for Best Management Practices for coastal development to reduce risks from coastal hazards and sea level rise and to protect the shoreline.
  - B. Complete coastal mapping of the Main Hawaiian Islands to assist with management of coastal hazards
  - C. Collaborate and support county and state efforts to develop climate change risk analysis and adaptation strategies for public facilities.

# EXAMPLE: MP # 2 Coastal Hazards: Metrics

- Number of counties implementing planning practices which consider climate change and its potential impacts in their respective county plans and adaptation plans
- Number of state departments completing coastal hazards risk analysis for their facilities
- Number of state departments adopting climate change adaptation strategies in maintenance and CIP plans
- Number of climate change adaptation training sessions held
- Completion of shoreline erosion studies and maps for Hawai'i Island, Lāna'i, and Moloka'i
- Review and update shoreline maps for Kaua'i, Maui and O'ahu





# EXAMPLE: MP #2 Coastal Hazards: Assigned Agencies and Actions

- ∞ Lead Agency: OP CZM with County Planning Departments and County Councils
- ∞ Other state agencies: DLNR-OCCL, HDOT
- ∞ Partners: UH SOEST, Coastal Geology (Mapping)  
UH Sea Grant College (Training)  
State and County Civil Defense  
NOAA  
FEMA National Flood Insurance Program  
PacIOOS

# EXAMPLE: MP #2 Coastal Hazards: Actions Needed

## Example Actions:

- Funding for shoreline erosion studies and risk maps that show rates of shoreline change, volume change, and impacts on coastal parcels
- Maps of wave inundation, storm surge, and beach erosion
- Preparation of curricula for climate change literacy and for advanced science/application
- Adoption of land use regulations with climate change adaptation elements



Mahalo !!!

