

**Orientation Packet:  
Hawai‘i Ocean Resources Management Plan  
(ORMP)  
Policy and Working Groups**

Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program  
State of Hawaii, Office of Planning



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## **I. Introduction**

The Hawai'i Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP) is a statewide plan mandated by Chapter 205A of the Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). The plan is an integrated, place-based approach to management of ocean resources in the islands. This approach builds upon recognition of the ecological connections between land and sea, of the links between human activities and environment, and of the need for improved collaboration and stewardship in natural resources governance. A new vision for Hawai'i's ocean resources has been framed by a set of concrete management goals and strategic actions to be addressed through a logical progression of five-year implementation phases that will guide agency work over the next 30 years. In order to implement and further develop the ORMP, in the summer of 2007 the Office of Planning, Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program, established a Policy Group and a Working Group made up of state and county agencies, federal partners, academia, and community groups. While both groups continue to meet on a regular basis, maintaining momentum during changes in administrations and staff turnover is a concern for the members. Therefore, this document was developed to orient new members joining the ORMP Policy and Working Groups.

## **II. Background: Coastal Zone Management Program**

This section provides a background of both the national and the state CZM programs.

### **National Program**

The genesis of coastal zone management was the 1969 Report of the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources, better known as the Stratton Commission. The report stressed that although coastal areas are the backbone of the nation's economy, they were not being managed properly. It underscored the need for a unified national policy and management system to address population shifts to the coast, which intensify resource degradation and competition for and conflict over resources. These complex conditions render an enduring need for CZM.

Recognizing the need to coordinate and regulate coastal resources with a common focus, Congress enacted the national CZM Act (CZMA) in 1972 to preserve, protect, develop, and restore or enhance the resources of the coastal zone. Congress determined that the state, rather than federal or local government, was in the best position to manage the coastal zone because the state exercises discretion in land use policies and holds claim to the waters and submerged lands in the territorial sea. The CZMA, designed to be voluntary and flexible, identifies the basic principles a program must contain, but leaves the substance to the states. Congress encouraged each state to participate in the national program by offering planning and implementation grants, and the privilege of administering the federal consistency review program.

### **Hawai'i CZM Program**

In 1977, Hawai'i's CZM Program was enacted as the State's policy umbrella for facilitating and assuring interrelated and comprehensive coastal resource management. The Program is the guiding perspective for the design and implementation of allowable land and water uses and activities throughout the State.

The Hawai'i CZM law, Section 205A, HRS, is the State's framework for assuring good resource management practices. Rather than duplicating or usurping the authorities and responsibilities of the State and County agencies, the Hawai'i CZM law builds upon them to form a team, or network. The Hawai'i CZM Program network has working relationships with over 30 federal, State, and County agencies, as well as businesses, environmental organizations, educational institutions, non-profit organizations, special interest organizations, and the general public. To effectuate the network concept, the Hawai'i CZM law requires legal and operational compliance. Within the scopes of their authorities, all State and County agencies must assure that their statutes, ordinances, rules, and actions comply with

the Hawai'i CZM Program objectives and policies. In this way, the State and County agencies bound by the Hawai'i CZM statute help carry out the multi-functional purposes and requirements of CZM.

The Hawai'i CZM Program objectives, with their supporting policies, were established to guide planning and management of uses and activities toward a well-balanced coastal environment. The Program's ten objectives and supporting policies (enumerated in Section 205A-2, HRS) account for recreational resources, historic resources, scenic and open space resources, coastal ecosystems, economic uses, coastal hazards, managing development, public participation, beach protection, and marine resources.

#### *Geographic Scope*

Because there is no point of land more than 30 miles from the ocean, the entire State was designated as the CZM area. What occurs on land affects the quality of the coastal waters and marine resources. Seaward, the Hawai'i CZM area extends to the limit of the State's police power and management authority to include the territorial sea, a legal definition that is consistent with historic claims over the Hawaiian archipelagic waters based on ancient transportation routes. Given the inclusiveness of the coastal zone, there are many complex issues and challenges.

#### *Program Administration*

Section 205A-1, HRS, designated the Office of Planning (OP) as the lead agency to oversee the overall administration of the Hawai'i CZM Program. OP's primary responsibility is to monitor and assure agencies' actions are in compliance with the Program objectives and policies. Under Section 205A-3, HRS, OP is also responsible for the following ongoing tasks: receipt and disbursement of Program funds, support and assistance to networked agencies, federal consistency review, monitoring and enforcement of actions for consistency and compliance, public participation, preparation and issuance of guidelines and reports, coordinating the implementation of the Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP), and others.

The Hawai'i CZM Program carries out a number of broad-based administrative tasks that are consistent with its objectives and policies. Grant administration is a key work task since federal CZM funds underwrite most State and County CZM Program personnel costs. The Program monitors proposals for Congressional and State legislative consideration that potentially impact its program and initiatives. At the same time, the Program coordinates responses to legislative proposals with affected State and County agencies. Routinely, the Program reviews and analyzes bills and prepares testimonies on them.

Guidance and policy documents are developed for various Program-related interests, such as interpretation of the Hawai'i CZM Program law, submarine cable landings, marina development, public access, and others. In addition to coordination with and training sessions for County personnel on the Hawai'i CZM Program and the Special Management Area (SMA) permit system, the Program periodically responds to requests for policy and legal interpretations of Hawai'i CZM Program provisions.

### **III. Background: ORMP**

This section provides a background of the ORMP, including the authority for the plan and the history that lead up to the revised 2006 plan.

#### **Authority**

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 137, H.D. 1, Regular Session of 2005, designates Hawaii's Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM) and its lead agency, the Office of Planning (OP) with responsibility for the overall update and coordination of the ORMP and its implementation.

Published in 1991, the ORMP was developed by a multi-agency, cabinet-level council that included private sector and non-governmental representatives. The ORMP set forth guiding principles and recommended action for the State of Hawai‘i to achieve comprehensive and integrated ocean and coastal resources management. In addition to overall recommendations for a new governance structure and a comprehensive management system, the plan included a series of specific policies and implementing actions for ten resource sectors. The Legislature adopted the ORMP in 1994 and enacted legislation in 1995 to incorporate the plan into the CZM Program. A review of the ORMP was conducted in 1998, revealing a need for a revised plan to address declining funds and personnel, changing priorities, and new concerns relating to ocean resources management. Section 205A-62, HRS, charges OP with the review and periodic update of the ORMP as well as coordination of overall implementation of the plan. On December 28, 2006, an updated ORMP was submitted to the 24th Regular Session of the Hawai‘i State Legislature in fulfillment of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 137, H.D. 1, Regular Session of 2005, and Section 205A-62, HRS.

### **The Revised ORMP: A Three-Perspective Framework**

Updating the ORMP involved extensive outreach and input-gathering with participation of various stakeholder groups, government agencies, and the public over a period of eighteen months. The culmination was the 2006 ORMP. The updated plan provides a framework for integrated coastal management that aligns the numerous management agency jurisdictions to support the various cultural, environmental, and socioeconomic needs of the State. The framework is founded on three guiding perspectives, which are accompanied by concrete management goals and strategic actions in five-year implementation phases over the next 30 years.

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

*Careful and appropriate use of the land is required to maintain the diverse array of ecological, social, cultural, and economic benefits we derive from the sea.*

Strategic actions recommended under Perspective 1 include reducing soil erosion and pollutant loads, developing beach management plans, and protecting priority coastal areas from coastal hazards.

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

*A vibrant and healthy ocean environment is the foundation for the quality of life valued in Hawai‘i and the well-being of its people, now and for generations to come.*

Management goals emphasize the improvement of coastal water quality, strengthening marine protected area management, enhancing community capacity to restore and operate Hawaiian fishponds, and promoting sustainable ocean-based tourism.

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

*Working together and sharing knowledge, experience, and resources will improve and sustain our efforts to care for the land and sea.*

This perspective highlights the need for community participation in cultural and natural resources management and the exploration of place-based approaches, including Native Hawaiian principles of land division such as *ahupua‘a*.

## IV. ORMP Policy and Working Groups

The ORMP Policy and Working Groups (ORMP Group) have been collaborating since 2007 to improve the management of Hawaii's natural and cultural resources. Each ORMP partner brings a varied set of key skills and expertise as well as relationships with community constituencies, such as stakeholder engagement, planning and facilitation, and trusted relationships with community groups for on-the-ground implementation. The members have worked hard to facilitate effective management across jurisdictional boundaries by improving communications, aligning priorities, and enhancing resource-sharing between agencies. The members have learned to trust each other and seek advice from each other. As a result, they have developed relationships that foster more frequent collaboration on projects both within and beyond the scope of the ORMP.

The existing level of collaboration within the ORMP Group will enable the continuation and advancement of future partnerships on large-scale projects. The ORMP Group remains committed to working across physical and jurisdictional boundaries to finding the most effective and sustainable ways to manage Hawaii's coastal and ocean resources.

### Schedule, Mission, and Members

The Policy Group consists of the Directors of State and County resource management agencies, the University of Hawaii, federal partners, and the Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council. The Working Group consists of managers and staff of the same offices that are tasked with coordinating their respective agency's implementation efforts. The collective **mission statement** of the ORMP Group is:

*In support of a healthy and thriving ocean for today and future generations, we are committed to adopting integrated approaches to manage our ocean's resources by:*

- *Connecting Land and Sea;*
- *Preserving our Ocean Heritage; and*
- *Promoting Collaboration and Stewardship.*

These groups have continuously reached out to new partners as it becomes more evident that collaborative governance is essential for effective natural and cultural resource management. The full list of agencies and groups represented and participating in the ORMP to date are:

**Federal Partners** include NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, Pacific Islands Region (ONMS); NOAA Office of Ocean & Coastal Resource Management (OCRM); NOAA Pacific Services Center (PSC); NOAA Coastal Storms Program, Pacific Islands Region (CSP), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); United States Coast Guard (USCG); and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**State Partners** include State of Hawai'i Departments of Agriculture (DOA), Civil Defense (SCD), Health (DOH), Land & Natural Resources (DLNR), Transportation (DOT), and Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA).

**University of Hawai'i Partners** include the School of Ocean & Earth Science & Technology (SOEST); the Sea Grant College Program (UH Sea Grant); the Center for Island Climate Adaptation & Policy (ICAP); and Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System (PacIOOS).

**County Partners** include County of Hawai'i, Planning Department; County of Kaua'i, Department of Planning; County of Maui, Department of Planning; and Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS).

**Community Partners** include the Marine & Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC).

### *Promoting Collaboration and Stewardship*

As the ORMP Policy Group and Working Group (ORMP Group) collaborate to improve the conservation and management of our ocean and coastal resources, it became evident that streamlining efforts, resources, and time is crucial for success. At the ORMP Policy Group meeting on February 3, 2010, ORMP Group members requested the Policy Group to meet more frequently and increase engagement with the Working Group. As a result, CZM developed a two-day strategic planning meeting for the Policy Group and the Working Group. The result was the Joint ORMP Policy & Working Group Strategic Planning Meeting, held at the Waikiki Beach Marriott on July 8-9, 2010.

The purpose of the joint meeting was to reinvigorate the ORMP Policy & Working Groups and refocus members on collaborative governance and stewardship. Collective alignment of our strengths and goals for the ORMP is essential. An objective of the joint meeting was to develop an action plan to achieve our collective goals. The end result was two action plan tracks: 1) implementation focused on creating this orientation packet to aid the ORMP Group through administration and staff changes; and 2) ORMP outreach and education.

### **Working Group Caucuses**

In order to address the numerous tasks of the Working Group, members decided that small break-out groups, or caucuses, would be an efficient way to discuss particular topics. Based upon agency projects or interests, members formed the following four voluntary caucuses in 2009:

- Climate Change/Coastal Hazards;
- ORMP Outreach;
- Policy/Legislation; and
- Watersheds.

When possible and appropriate, a portion of the Working Group meetings are devoted to caucus time. The ORMP Working Group continues to focus its efforts within three of the four caucuses: climate change/coastal hazards; outreach; and watersheds. The following describes the efforts of each caucus:

#### *Climate Change/Coastal Hazards*

Understanding that climate change has serious implications for the ORMP's efficacy and the success of the initiatives responding to its management goals and strategic actions, the climate change caucus collaborated with the University of Hawaii, Center for Island Climate Adaptation (ICAP), to finalize the document, *A Framework for Climate Change Adaptation in Hawai'i* (November 2009). The framework provides meaningful context for a number of key areas that climate change will continue to affect, such as shoreline erosion, coastal development, coastal hazards, and the preservation of our natural and cultural resources. It lays out a proposed step-by-step process by which the State can begin to develop plans and make informed decisions on climate change adaptation.

The Working Group presented the framework to the ORMP Policy Group in February of 2010 for official endorsement. The climate change caucus will continue to move forward by working with ICAP, UH Sea Grant, USACE, and other partners to implement the steps in the framework. The framework is downloadable from the Hawai'i CZM Program website at:

[http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/ormp/reports/climate\\_change\\_adaptation\\_framework\\_final.pdf](http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/ormp/reports/climate_change_adaptation_framework_final.pdf)

#### *ORMP Outreach*

The ORMP outreach caucus helped CZM to develop a graphical spread to accompany the "Man, Land, and Sea" article in the Sunday, September 27, 2009, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser. The same text ran

concurrently in the Honolulu Star Bulletin. The outreach spread was very well-received. The spread was converted into a format that can be used repeatedly for outreach efforts. This ORMP mini outreach poster is visually-appealing and succinct tool to assist CZM, ORMP Working Group members, and MACZAC members in their outreach efforts. The ORMP outreach poster is available for download at:

[http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/ormp/outreach/ormp\\_poster\\_white\\_background\\_hi.pdf](http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/ormp/outreach/ormp_poster_white_background_hi.pdf)

Several outreach and education objectives were developed during the two-day joint meeting. The outreach effort is currently expanding to include members beyond the ORMP Working Group in order to include those knowledgeable and active in similar efforts. Implementation of the newly-defined objectives will commence in early 2011.

#### *Watersheds*

The watershed caucus was created to focus on the watershed activities identified as ORMP implementation priorities. It is a starting point for coordinating watershed activities across agencies and is to be used as a sounding board for projects in CZM, DOH, the Honolulu Board of Water Supply, counties, and other partners. The CZM Program and DOH have been collaborating on efforts that have resulted in a watershed guidance document to assist with the development and implementation of watershed plans. The project also links Hawaii's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program management measures as tools to address problems identified in the watershed plans. This effort has included: the development of a watershed prioritization process to identify watersheds where the guidance will be targeted (NOAA funding through CZM); an update of Hawaii's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program management measures (EPA funding through DOH); and the watershed guidance document itself (NOAA funding through CZM). The Hawai'i Watershed Guidance document is downloadable from the Hawai'i CZM Program website at:

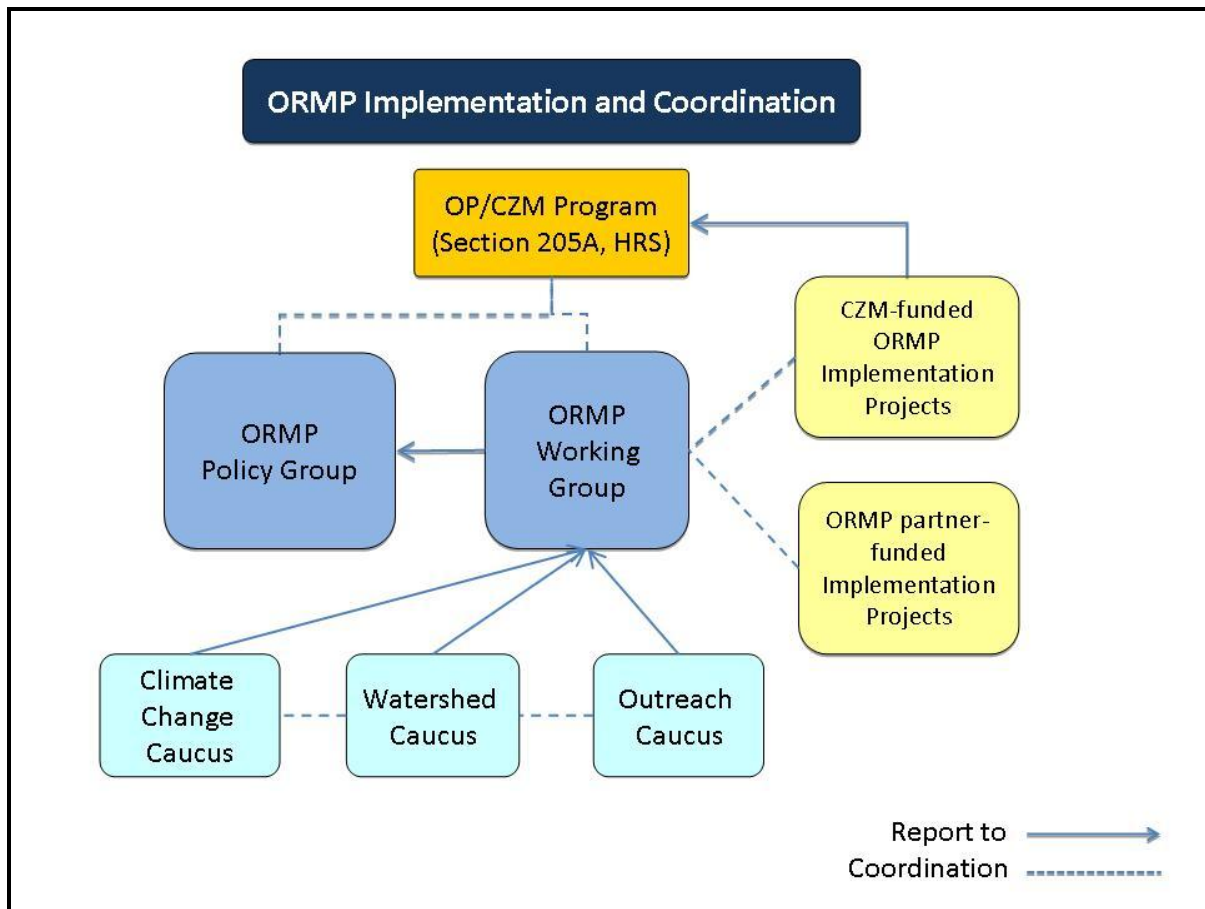
<http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/czm/initiative/nonpoint/HI%20Watershed%20Guidance%20Final.pdf>

As an outcome of collaboration within the Watershed Caucus, the West Maui Watershed Project has been initiated through joint sponsorship by USACE, DLNR, and DOH with funding support from NOAA and EPA. A more detailed description is provided under Current Projects.

#### **Organizational Chart**

ORMP implementation is coordinated within the OP/CZM Program according to HRS 205-A. The OP Director serves as Chair of the ORMP Policy Group and the CZM Program Manager (currently vacant) provides organizational development and planning oversight to the Working Group. In addition, two CZM staff members are fully dedicated to all ORMP efforts, including meeting planning, meeting materials, ORMP Group reports, coordination and engagement of partners, and implementation projects.

The Policy Group meets twice annually, usually in the spring and fall, to provide overall guidance and endorsement for Working Group efforts. The Working Group meets monthly, and reports to the Policy Group on implementation efforts, collaborative projects, legislative proposals, and decision-making policies and procedures. Working Group Caucuses break out in small groups but then report their efforts and findings back to the entire Working Group. The following organizational chart illustrates the coordination and reporting links for ORMP implementation:



**Coordination/Communication Process**

In order to ensure effective coordination and communication for implementation of the ORMP, the CZM Program, in coordination with the Working Group, developed a set of operating protocols in 2008. Specific roles and responsibilities of CZM staff, Policy and Working Group members are defined, as well as a process for decision making and conflict resolution, in the context of the collaborative group:

1. CZM Staff Roles and Responsibilities
  - Provide coordination for the Working Group (WG).
  - Provide budgetary support for organizational needs (e.g., facilitation).
  - Produce and distribute meeting summaries, agendas, etc.
  - Provide logistical support (time, place, dates, etc.).
  - Staff WG meetings.
  - In conjunction with OP leadership, define the boundaries of what moves forward to the PG, on a case-by-case basis.
  - Keep WG on track and within defined boundaries.
  - Provide broader perspective and systems knowledge to the WG.
  - Support interests of member agencies where possible.
  
2. Working Group Roles and Responsibilities
  - Read the ORMP in its entirety.
  - Clearly define WG goals and remain focused on them.
  - Utilize and advocate the ORMP as a state-wide framework.

- Serve as direct liaisons to their respective agencies, including to their Policy Group (PG) member.
- Complete requests for information related to ORMP matters on time, as agreed upon at WG and PG meetings.
- Problem-solve around issues within the WG's purview.
- Share information with peers on the WG to identify connections on ORMP issues.
- Participate in ORMP outreach.
- Focus on issues that can benefit from strengthened collaboration.
- The WG may propose and develop MOAs, etc. between interested and willing agencies in order to develop a common strategy for a specific issue/topic/place.
- WG members shall advocate for the appropriate and necessary signatures for the MOAs, etc. that are developed.
- Work with WG peers on collaborative projects between WG meetings, as appropriate.
- Provide status updates at WG meetings on collaborative efforts and other ORMP implementation efforts.
- Utilize WG network to address the challenges of particular organizations.
- Follow through on approved actions.
- Support transmittal of action items to PG.
- Work with CZM to orient new members.
- Where possible, the WG shall work to align the ORMP with other federal, state and local plans as appropriate.
- Most importantly, be committed to the process of implementing the ORMP.

### 3. Policy Group Roles and Responsibilities

- Provide direction and support for the WG.
- Collectively agree on clear objectives for the Working Group.
- Provide meaningful feedback in terms on the proposals/solutions the WG identifies.
- Remain accessible to staff dedicated to the WG.
- Continue to allow/provide for staff participation on WG.
- Influence political will to recognize and embrace necessary changes related to the ORMP.
- Delve into the policy implications of any WG proposals, suggestions, etc.
- Offer advice and input to the Office of Planning, re: ORMP implementation and update.

### 4. Decision Making Process

The following guidelines will apply to decisions about what moves forward to the Policy Group for endorsement/decision making:

- CZM/OP shall provide direction about what shall move up to the PG and what shall not.
- WG members shall inform their respective PG members of items that may move up to the entire PG.
- WG members shall inform and receive approval from their respective PG members on matters that may affect that agency prior in order to any presentation to avoid blindsiding leadership.
- In the absence of additional direction from the PG on the roles, responsibilities, and expectations of each group, the WG shall move forward as they deem appropriate.

### 5. Conflict Resolution Process

In the case of strong disagreement with CZM/OP regarding a decision about an item moving up to the PG, the following “**Steps to move an OP-rejected item up to the PG**” shall be followed:

### Steps to move an OP-rejected item up to the PG

Assure the Item is related to ORMP implementation.

Assure the Item is important to, and supported by, at least two WG entities.

Assure the Item has been vetted by affected agencies.

Assure PG members of each affected agencies rate the Item a 3 or higher on the following scale:



Provide feedback from supporting and affected agencies to CZM/OP leadership.

OP leadership shall touch base with affected agencies (PG members) after initial feedback is received.

WG members supporting the Item shall include the following information to WG & PG:

1. Executive Summary;
2. Discussion, including potential drawbacks as well as potential benefits;
3. Scenarios;
4. Recommendations;
5. Action Steps;
6. Available funding; and
7. Other necessary information.

## V. Current Projects

The following section provides information on current ORMP projects.

### *ORMP Implementation Project: Mahuahua 'Ai o Hoi*

One of the primary objectives of the Hawai'i CZM Program is to coordinate the implementation of the ORMP by promoting collaborative governance and stewardship. One of the ways CZM accomplishes this is by allocating discretionary funds toward coordinated implementation activities to support the ORMP. The current ORMP implementation project is a collaborative effort between the Hawai'i Community Development Authority (HCDA) and a community-based non-profit, Kako'o O'iwi, to implement a project in Hoi (He'eia wetlands) on the windward coast of O'ahu. In order to restore Hoi and reduce non-point source pollution at the shoreline, the partners are incorporating a traditional Hawaiian *ahupua'a* concept to land management. The planning and training phase of the project, for which Hawai'i CZM Program funds were requested, is a model implementation project for the ORMP.

### *Wetlands Habitat Restoration Plan for Honu'apo Estuary*

This project is a partnership between the County of Hawai'i and the community group Ka 'Ohana O Honu'apo. The partners are developing an integrated habitat restoration plan for Honu'apo estuary, a significant natural and cultural feature of the county's Honu'apo Park. CZM funding is supporting planning, baselines surveys, topographic/bathymetric mapping, and GIS mapping of important wetland features and planned restoration activities. This project is part of a broader resource management plan for the park and implements the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP) *Management Measure for Restoration of Wetland and Riparian Areas in WETLANDS*. A BMP the partners are using is to "plan restoration as part of a naturally occurring aquatic ecosystem."

*Building Community Capacity through Education and Outreach to Address Land-Based Pollution in Maunaloa Bay.*

This project is a partnership between the University of Hawai‘i Sea Grant College Program and Mālama Maunaloa and implements the *Urban Pollution Prevention Management Measure* by collaborating with the National NEMO Network and local partners to design and conduct at least one workshop on low impact development and tools the community can use to reduce nonpoint source pollution. The partners will also build upon the workshop(s) by developing outreach materials for the community. The project illustrates a strong link to ORMP as well as the CNPCP. Community outreach and education is an essential element to the CNPCP and the ORMP’s broader efforts. The elements of this project are greatly needed throughout the islands, lending itself as an example for other community stewardship groups.

*West Maui Watershed*

The aim of the West Maui Watershed Project is to develop a multi-purpose, multi-agency integrated plan in order to improve the overall quality of the West Maui Watershed, from the summit of Pu`u Kukui to the outer reef. The plan will incorporate holistic management aspects of traditional Hawaiian land and natural resource management (such as *ahupua`a* principles) at the watershed level within a modern context. The following ORMP partners are involved in this project: DOH, EPA, USACE, NOAA, and DLNR. Maui County and the CZM Program will be engaged as members of the Steering Committee for this project.

*Wide-spread ORMP Outreach by the Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (ongoing)*

MACZAC provides ORMP outreach throughout the Main Hawaiian Islands to garner wide-spread community buy-in. MACZAC partnered with the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (HIHWNMS) program to integrate the ORMP into the current management plan review. They were also able to reach a broad group of stake holders during a special two day scoping meeting that the HIHWNMS held on Maui. It was the first time many of these decision makers had seen the ORMP and it was very well received. MACZAC has also reached out to several communities and user groups including the entire Island of Lanai, the Ocean Tourism Coalition, Maui Visitor and Convention Bureau, Maui Hotel and Lodging Association, as well as to the larger community through op ed articles in the local news papers. This has taken place over the past three years and has cost the government very little. Much more could be done with more funding.

*Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Assessment*

Beginning in 2011, the ORMP Group plans to partner with the USACE through its Planning Assistance to the States Program to develop a Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Assessment for Hawaii, pending appropriation of federal funds.

*Collaborating to Reduce Risk through the USACE Silver Jackets Initiative:*

The USACE Honolulu District through its Silver Jackets Initiative invited the ORMP Policy and Working Groups as a partner to support the continued development of synergies between agencies to help reduce risk associated with an array of issues, including environmental degradation, natural disasters, and climate change. Through funding received from the USACE, the Honolulu District will continue to support interagency collaboration through engagement in key interagency working groups, the ORMP and the Pacific Risk Management ‘Ohana (PRiMO). The goal of the project is to “enhance opportunities to bring together multiple collaboration initiatives and multiple Federal, State and local agencies to learn from one another and facilitate partnering capabilities to reduce risks in the Pacific that could affect or impair holistic water resource management.”

*ORMP as the Foundation for a Hawai‘i Sub-Regional Ocean Partnership; Implementing Priorities of the ORMP that Align with National Ocean Policy Objectives*

The Office of Planning, on behalf of the ORMP Policy and Working Groups, recently submitted a \$3.5M proposal to NOAA’s Coastal Services Center in response to a competitive federal funding opportunity (FFO) for Regional Ocean Partnerships (ROP). The purpose of the FFO was for implementation of activities that contribute to achieving the priorities of the ROP while advancing coastal and marine spatial planning (CMSP) efforts as envisioned in the National Ocean Policy (NOP).

Using the existing ORMP partnership as the foundation for a Hawai‘i Sub-Regional Ocean Partnership (SOP), the partners propose that the first two years of a planned five year effort (as suggested in the NOP) will be spent enhancing the existing planning efforts via the ORMP Group efforts and building capacity at the state and local level by addressing specific national goals and principles in the guidance for CMSP. This project is based upon the clear linkages between the established goals and objectives in the ORMP and the NOP. The ORMP Group sees potential in CMSP as a public policy process for Hawai‘i to better determine how our coasts and ocean are sustainably used and protected – now and for future generations.

## **VI. Potential Funding Sources**

One of the benefits of participating on the ORMP Working Group is the sharing of information and opportunities, such as available funding for different kinds of projects. Many of the funding opportunities that do arise are only available for a limited time; however, here are a few examples of funding that may be available on a more regular basis:

- Clean Water Act, Section 319 administered by the Hawai‘i Department of Health, Polluted Runoff Control Program to support activities to address polluted runoff issues (primarily through the development and implementation of watershed plans). For more information, see: <http://hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/cleanwater/prc/prc/grants.html>
- The USACE Civil Works programs offer a variety of options for USACE to provide technical, planning and engineering assistance for water resource management to non-federal sponsors through cost-shared programs. The USACE programs are not grants but opportunities for USACE to support non-federal agencies, such as assisting the State of Hawai‘i DLNR to update the Rainfall Atlas.
- NOAA Bay Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) Hawaii Grants: The B-WET Hawai‘i Program is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment on priority topics, such as understanding climate change, earth sciences and community resilience to hazards. The B-WET Hawai‘i competitive grants are awarded annually to fund projects that provide meaningful watershed educational experiences for students, related professional development for teachers, and support regional education and environmental priorities. For more information, see: <http://csc.noaa.gov/psc/grants/projects.html>.
- Coastal Resilience Network (CRest): CRest is a new and exciting grant opportunity for the Pacific Islands, Gulf of Mexico, and West Coast regions. The program funds projects that help communities become more resilient to the threats posed by coastal hazards (which include storms, flooding, sea level rise, climate change, etc.). For more information, see: <http://csc.noaa.gov/psc/grants/crest.html>.
- NOAA Coastal Storms Program (CSP) Small Grants Program: The Coastal Storms Program (CSP) is a networked program with partnerships and working relationships in 5 of the 6 major

line offices within NOAA and other federal, state and local organizations designed to increase the resiliency of coastal communities from coastal storm impacts. Products developed through collaborations by the CSP team range from community risk and vulnerability assessments, improved weather forecasting and observations to increased integration and outreach of existing tools and service in an area.

## **Appendix: ORMP Member Profiles**

### **County of Hawaii, Planning Department**

The Planning Department provides technical advice to the Mayor, Planning Commission and County Council on all planning and land use matters. The department is also charged with the administration of the Subdivision and Zoning Codes. The major divisions of the department are: Administrative Services, Ministerial Division, Long-Range Planning Division and Planning Section

### **County of Kauai, Planning Department**

The Planning Department advises the Mayor, Planning Commission, and County Council on planning and land use matters for the County of Kauai. The Department is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances as well as the County's planning program, which consists of long range and regulatory policy documents like the General Plan and Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.

### **County of Maui, Department of Planning**

Section 8-8.4 of the Maui County Charter designates the Planning Commissions of Maui, Moloka'i and Lāna'i as the authority in all matters relating to the Coastal Zone Management law in their respective areas. Special management area use permit procedures provide in relevant part that any rule adopted by the authority shall be consistent with the objectives, policies, and special management area guidelines provided in HRS 205A-29. All commissions adopt administrative rules in accordance with HRS 91, *Notice of public hearing and Public hearing procedures*.

### **Department of Agriculture (DOA), Aquaculture Development Program**

The Hawaii Department of Agriculture's (HDOA) mission is to lead the State's effort to maintain the agricultural sector of Hawaii's economy, including livestock production, forestry, crops and aquaculture, in a strong and competitive condition by providing policies, services, loans, subsidies, environmental protection, land and water, operations, facilities, advice, coordination, and information so as to achieve appropriate rates of growth, high levels of employment, reasonable returns on investment, and steady gains in real personal income.

The Aquaculture Development Program (ADP) provides essential support services to encourage further growth and diversification of the aquaculture industry. ADP is a planning, development, and problem-solving organization whose goals are to assist in the start-up of production and service businesses, and to contribute to their success. Specific activities include planning and policy formulation, new business development, permit facilitation, marketing assistance, disease diagnosis and prevention assistance, and co-funding of statewide technical extension.

### **Department of Defense, State Civil Defense (SCD)**

State Civil Defense leads the State in prevention, protection, and rapid assistance during disasters with a full range of resources and effective partnerships.

### **Department of Health (DOH)**

The mission of the Department of Health is to protect and improve the health and environment for all people in Hawaii.

### **Department of Land & Natural Resources (DLNR)**

The mission of the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) is to preserve, protect, conserve and manage Hawaii's unique and limited natural, cultural and historic resources.

Within the DLNR, the Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) manages the state's marine and freshwater aquatic resources and ecosystems.

DLNR's Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) is responsible for overseeing approximately 2 million acres of private and public lands that lie within the State Land Use Conservation District. In addition to privately and publicly zoned Conservation District lands, OCCL is responsible for overseeing beach and marine lands out to the seaward extent of the State's jurisdiction.

#### **Department of Transportation (DOT), Harbors Division**

The Harbors Division is responsible to plan, design, construct, operate, and maintain State facilities in all modes of water transportation. Coordination with other State, County, and Federal programs is maintained in order to achieve the objective. The Division currently provides, operates, and maintains ten (10) commercial harbors.

#### **Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS)**

The Board of Water Supply (BWS) manages Oahu's municipal water resources and distribution system. The BWS provides residents with safe and dependable water service at reasonable cost. Monies collected from water sales finance its operations and projects.

#### **Marine & Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC)**

Chapter 205A-3.5 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes clarifies the lead agency's (Office of Planning) responsibility to maintain a public advisory body (MACZAC). The body is composed of twelve advisory members who are recruited from the Islands of Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i, and Hawai'i, and have diverse backgrounds in business, environment, native Hawaiian practices, terrestrial and marine commerce, recreation, research, and tourism. Since its founding in 2001, MACZAC has worked on the mapping of coastal parking access and recommendations regarding shoreline certification, commercial boating regulations, harbor facilities, ocean resource management, and cultural management, as well as other marine and coastal issues.

#### **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**

NOAA is an agency that enriches life through science. Our reach goes from the surface of the sun to the depths of the ocean floor as we work to keep citizens informed of the changing environment around them. From daily weather forecasts, severe storm warnings and climate monitoring to fisheries management, coastal restoration and supporting marine commerce, NOAA's products and services support economic vitality and affect more than one-third of America's gross domestic product. NOAA's dedicated scientists use cutting-edge research and high-tech instrumentation to provide citizens, planners, emergency managers and other decision makers with reliable information they need when they need it. NOAA's roots date back to 1807, when the Nation's first scientific agency, the Survey of the Coast, was established. Since then, NOAA, officially formed in 1970, has evolved to meet the needs of a changing country. NOAA maintains a presence in every state and has emerged as an international leader on scientific and environmental matters. NOAA is an agency in the United States Department of Commerce.

#### **Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)**

Under the direction of nine trustees elected statewide, OHA has functioned operationally as both a government agency with a strong degree of autonomy, and as a trust. Its purpose is to provide the opportunity for a better life and future for all Hawaiians. OHA's mission is to mālama (protect) Hawaii's people and environmental resources and OHA's assets, toward ensuring the perpetuation of the culture, the enhancement of lifestyle and the protection of entitlements of Native Hawaiians, while enabling the building of a strong and healthy Hawaiian people and nation, recognized nationally and internationally.

### **Office of Planning, Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM)**

The Federal CZM Program was created through passage of the CZM Act of 1972. Since approval of Hawaii's program in 1977 (Chapter 205A, Hawaii Revised Statutes), Hawaii's CZM Program was enacted to provide a common focus for state and county actions dealing with land and water uses and activities. As the State's resource management policy umbrella, it is the guiding perspective for the design and implementation of allowable land and water uses and activities throughout the state. Within a framework of cooperation among federal, state, and local levels, the Hawai'i CZM Program employs a wide variety of regulatory and non-regulatory techniques to address coastal issues and uphold environmental law. Among them are stewardship, planning, permitting, education and outreach, technical assistance to local governments and permit applicants, policy development and implementation, and identification of emerging issues and exploration of solutions.

### **Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System (PacIOOS)**

The Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System (PacIOOS) is one of eleven regional observing programs around the country that are supporting the emergence of the U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS). The emergence of PacIOOS in 2007 is coordinated by the University of Hawai'i, School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (SOEST) in partnership with the University of Hawai'i Sea Grant College Program, with funding from NOAA, SOEST, the State of Hawaii, and its partners.

The initial focus of PacIOOS has been on the development of the Hawaii Ocean Observing System (HiOOS) as a prototype for future system expansion in the western and southern Pacific. HiOOS is a coordinated effort among numerous researchers at SOEST as well as various other federal, state, and county agencies, non-profit organizations, and private companies. HiOOS seeks to provide accurate, timely and reliable information about the coastal and open ocean. Several HiOOS component groups are collecting data and producing data products that focus on four main catalyst projects in the Hawaiian Islands. A HiOOS database and web interface to access real-time and historical datasets is currently being developed. As data becomes available in the broader Pacific Islands it will be integrated into the HiOOS dataset and will be available online.

### **United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)**

Through the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) and past Flood Control Acts, the USACE Civil Works Program is given the authority to provide assistance to non-federal sponsors on water resource management activities. USACE's primary Civil Works missions include navigation, flood risk management, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and watershed planning. USACE has a variety of cost-shared programs that allow USACE to conduct technical studies, develop comprehensive plans and feasibility studies, and design and construct projects consistent with these missions. Through the Regulatory Program, USACE also regulates the placement discharge of dredged or and fill material in waters of the U.S. in accordance with the Clean Water Act, Section 404 authorities and regulates activities proposed in navigable waters under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. In accordance with the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act, all USACE actions (whether through the Civil Works Program or through the Regulatory Program) must be consistent with the State of Hawaii's CZM Program. USACE also provides emergency management technical and direct response assistance to communities in partnership with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through the Emergency Response Program, provides environmental, engineering and construction support to other Department of Defense agencies through our Military Program, and provides technical assistance to other federal, state and local governments and other organizations on a reimbursable basis through the International and Interagency Services (IIS) program.

### **United States Coast Guard (USCG)**

The U.S. Coast Guard is one of the five armed forces of the United States and the only military organization within the Department of Homeland Security. The Coast Guard protects the maritime economy and the environment, defends our maritime borders, and saves those in peril.

### **United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment -- air, water and land -- upon which life depends. To accomplish this mission, the EPA: develops and enforces regulations; gives grants; studies environmental issues; sponsors partnerships; teaches people about the environment; and publishes information.

EPA's *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan* provides a blueprint for advancing EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment. The *Strategic Plan* identifies the measurable environmental and human health outcomes the public can expect over the next five years and describes how we intend to achieve those results. The *Strategic Plan* represents a commitment to our core values of science, transparency, and the rule of law in managing our programs. The *Plan* identifies five strategic goals to guide the Agency's work:

- Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
- Goal 2: Protecting America's Waters
- Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
- Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
- Goal 5: Enforcing Environmental Laws

(See [http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2015/FY2011\\_2015\\_EPA\\_Strategic\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2015/FY2011_2015_EPA_Strategic_Plan.pdf))

In Hawaii, EPA Region 9 works closely with the Hawai'i Department of Health by providing funding, oversight, and technical assistance to support implementation of a variety of environmental programs. EPA's participation in the ORMP is through staff located in the Pacific Island Contact Office in Honolulu and focuses primarily on clean water program interests and activities (primarily watershed management and polluted runoff control) but also includes coordination with EPA regional and headquarters office expertise to further efforts of the ORMP.

### **University of Hawaii, School of Ocean & Earth Science & Technology (SOEST)**

The School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology was established by the Board of Regents of the University of Hawai'i in 1988 in recognition of the need to realign and further strengthen the excellent education and research resources available within the University. SOEST brings together four academic departments, three research institutes, several federal cooperative programs, and support facilities of the highest quality in the nation to meet challenges in the ocean, earth and planetary sciences and technologies. SOEST strives to serve society by acquiring and disseminating new knowledge about the Ocean, Earth and Planets, and to enhance the quality of life in the State and the Nation by providing world-class education, contributing to a high-tech economy, and promoting sustainable use of the environment

### **University of Hawaii, Sea Grant College Program (UHSG)**

The University of Hawaii Sea Grant College Program (UHSG) was established in 1968 and is one of 32 Sea Grant College Programs nationwide. UHSG's mission is to provide integrated research, extension and education activities that increase citizens' understanding and responsible use of the Nation's ocean and coastal resources and support the informed personal, policy and management decisions that are integral to realizing this mission. UHSG envisions a future where people live along our coasts in harmony with the natural resources that attracts and sustains them. This is a vision of coastal America where we use our natural resources in ways that capture the economic and recreational benefits they offer, while preserving

their quality and abundance for future generations. UHSG concentrates its efforts in five general focus areas: healthy coastal ecosystems; sustainable coastal development; safe and sustainable seafood supply; hazard resilience in coastal communities; and sustainable coastal tourism.

**University of Hawaii, Center for Island Climate Adaptation & Policy (ICAP)**

The Center for Island Climate Adaptation and Policy (ICAP) facilitates a sustainable, climate-conscious future for Hawaii, the Pacific, and global island communities. The Center produces innovative, interdisciplinary research and real-world solutions to island decision-makers in the public and private sectors. As a focal point for University of Hawaii climate expertise, the Center serves as a two-way conduit between the university and island communities to catalyze climate change adaptation and resiliency.

ICAP is a diverse body that coordinates research, education, and policy recommendations through a team of academic specialists in UH Mānoa's Planning, Ocean Science, Hawaiian Studies departments and the Law School. While these institutions are the primary source for Center-related research and work product, the Center encourages participation and topic-specific contributions, and specifically solicits the expertise of various researchers and faculty, from all departments on the UH campus in order to achieve its mission and provide top-notch climate data and solution-sets.