

Hawai'i CZM Section 309
Enhancement Grant Public Meetings
November 20, 2000 to January 11, 2001

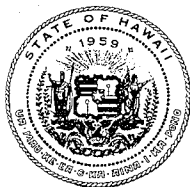
FINAL REPORT

Prepared for the
Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program
Hawai'i Office of Planning

by
University of Hawai'i at Manoa
Sea Grant Extension Service
Honolulu, Hawai'i

February 2001

A publication of the Hawai'i Office of Planning, State of Hawai'i,
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, pursuant to
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Executive Summary

Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act provides for the funding of projects that will enhance the achievement of national CZM objectives. With the beginning of a new five year funding cycle in 2001, the State of Hawai'i Office of Planning, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) contracted with the University of Hawai'i Sea Grant Extension Service to conduct a series of statewide public meetings for the purpose of gathering input from the various islands.

Between November 20, 2000 and January 10, 2001, 18 public meetings were held statewide to gather community suggestions for future Coastal Zone Management Section 309 enhancement projects. One hundred twenty-three individuals identified about 500 issues and concerns, of which 384 (76%) were considered higher priority. The enhancement areas which rated among the top priorities were: cumulative and secondary impacts of growth and development; special area management planning; public access; and coastal wetlands.

A number of issues and concerns were discussed at various meetings throughout the state, often overlapping across the eleven enhancement areas. These are summarized in the report under "General Issues and Concerns Identified.". Finally, a few recommendations are made for conducting future meetings.

Introduction

Every five years, the Hawai'i CZM Program submits an Assessment and Strategy to describe how grants allotted under Section 309 of the CZM Act, as amended, might be used. In 1997, the following areas were listed in Hawai'i CZM Program's submittal as priority areas: public access, coastal hazards, ocean resources, and cumulative and secondary impacts. The Office of Coastal Resource Management, NOAA, initiated the voluntary Section 309 Grants Program to encourage coastal states to develop *program changes* in one or more of the designated enhancement areas to achieve certain national objectives. To participate in the program, the Hawai'i CZM Program needs to assess specific coastal resources and management actions for each enhancement area and propose a strategy of program changes for those areas ranked as high priority. The 1996 CZM Act reauthorization added a ninth enhancement area – aquaculture. There are now two additional enhancement areas pending – endangered species and marine protected areas. This current process of obtaining community input included eleven enhancement areas – the nine existing categories and the two proposed areas.

Public Meetings Held Statewide

Between November 20, 2000, and January 11, 2001, 18 evening meetings were held on

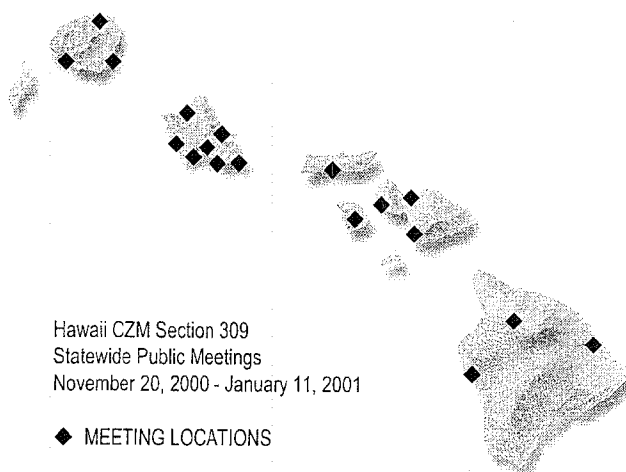


Figure 1: Locations of Public Meetings.

Lana'i, Molokai, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Maui, and the Big Island of Hawai'i (See Figure 1). There were 123 individuals registered at the meetings (See Appendix A for a list of attendees).

<u>Meeting Dates</u>	<u>Meeting Places</u>
November 20, 2000	Lana'i City, Lana'i
November 21, 2000	Kaunakakai,
November 27, 2000	Aina Haina, O'ahu
November 28, 2000	Kapolei, O'ahu
November 29, 2000	Kaneohe, O'ahu
November 30, 2000	Haleiwa, O'ahu
December 4, 2000	Waianae, O'ahu
December 5, 2000	Downtown, O'ahu
December 6, 2000	Pearl City, O'ahu
December 12, 2000	Keahole, Hawai'i
December 13, 2000	Waimea, Hawai'i
December 14, 2000	Hilo, Hawai'i
January 2, 2001	Waimea, Kaua'i
January 3, 2001	Kapaa, Kaua'i
January 4, 2001	Hanalei, Kaua'i
January 9, 2001	Lahaina, Maui
January 10, 2001	Wailuku, Maui
January 11, 2001	Kihei, Maui

Methodology

Publicity. Publicity for the meetings included: (1) direct mailing by DBEDT Office of Planning to their mailing list of individuals, agencies and organizations having an interest in the Hawai'i CZM Program; (2) press releases mailed by UH Sea Grant to the local media including the two daily newspapers and major neighbor island newspapers; (3) paid advertisements in December and January placed in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Honolulu Advertiser, Garden Island, Maui News, West Hawaii Today, and Hawaii Tribune-Herald; (4) information disseminated on the Internet, primarily by e-mail discussion groups and lists. Names, affiliations, and mailing addresses were gathered from attendees for use in future mailings regarding the Hawai'i CZM Program.

Agenda & Process. At each meeting, after welcome and introductions, a 45-minute overview of the Hawai'i CZM Program and the Section 309 Enhancement Grants program was presented, followed by questions and general discussion. The second half of the meeting focused on obtaining written input on worksheets for each of the eleven enhancement areas. Attendees were asked to identify issues or concerns, suggest solutions or projects, and identify who should work on them. Following this, the attendees were given eleven blue dots and asked to place a dot next to the one project that they considered the most important in each enhancement area. Finally, they were given three red dots and asked to place them on the three

enhancement areas (out of the eleven total) they considered the most important. For the sake of analysis, each blue dot counts as one point (i.e., an issue/concern with 7 blue dots would have 7 points). Also, each red dot is scored as one point for the particular enhancement area (i.e., if "coastal wetlands" had 5 red dots, it would have 5 points).

Analysis

Every entry (i.e., issues/concerns, solutions/projects, "who should do it?") from all the worksheets was entered in a Microsoft Access database. Scores for all the individual issues and enhancement areas were also entered. From this raw data, all issues receiving at least 1 point were selected for further analysis. Out of 506 total issues/concerns, 384 (76%) received at least 1 point. The scores for the enhancement areas were tallied by meeting and by island (See Appendix A for complete list of issues listed by meeting).

Figure 2 shows that the first four enhancement areas account for more than half of the total

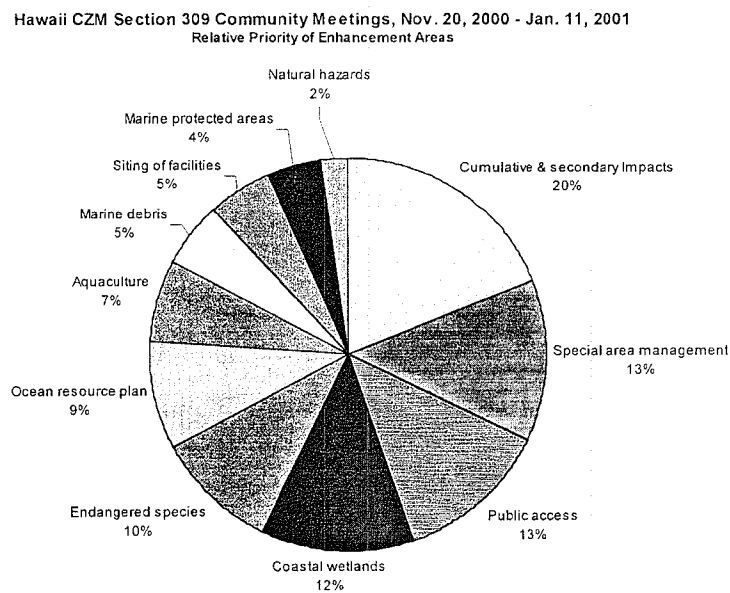


Figure 2: Relative priority of enhancement areas statewide.

score. Based on scores received, the enhancement areas can be ranked as follows (statewide total scores indicated in parentheses):

- Cumulative and secondary impacts of growth and development (61)
- Special area management planning (42)
- Public access (41)
- Coastal wetlands (40)
- Endangered species (32)
- Ocean resource planning (28)
- Aquaculture (22)

- Marine debris (17)
- Siting of coastal energy and government facilities (17)
- Marine protected areas (14)
- Natural hazards (7)

Figure 3 shows how the individual enhancement areas were scored by attendees on the various islands. For example, for “cumulative and secondary impacts,” O’ahu and Big Island attendees accounted for about two-thirds of the total score of 61. On the other hand, “ocean resource planning,” was scored highly by Kaua’i attendees. “Public access” was almost equally important to attendees on O’ahu, Hawai’i, Kaua’i and Maui.

To provide a more general sense of enhancement area priorities, scores for the enhancement areas were totaled for each island. Figure 4 shows the relative importance of each of the enhancement areas for each island. For example, On Kaua’i, “cumulative & secondary impacts” and “marine debris” seem to be relatively more important. On O’ahu, “cumulative & secondary impacts,” “coastal wetlands,” and “endangered species” scored highest. On Lana’i and Moloka’i, “special area management” and “coastal wetlands” scored higher, respectively. On Maui, “cumulative & secondary impacts” and “public access” were greater concerns, while on the Big Island of Hawai’i, “cumulative & secondary impacts” scored higher.

Limitations. The results from the public meetings cannot be generalized for the broader general public. The attendees were self-selected; that is, of those who learned about the meetings, a select number decided to attend the meetings. Also, while every effort was made to distribute the meeting sites around the major regions of each island, it was not possible to reach the most remote areas – such as Hana, Kahuku, Koke’e, Honoka’a, and Pahala. The findings from these meetings would be most useful if compared with results from 157 responses to a formal assessment conducted by SMS Research in 2000. The findings from the public meetings and formal assessment should complement each other. The meetings reflect more regional and local concerns, especially from a community perspective, while the formal assessment reflects the views of individuals more involved with coastal zone issues from agency or organizational perspectives.

General Issues and Concerns Identified. Upon reviewing the individual issues and concerns identified by attendees, it becomes apparent that there are certain themes throughout the eleven enhancement areas, sometimes listed in two or more enhancement areas, or identified at several meetings in different regions or islands.

For example, concerns about *mauka* (inland) runoff and effects on *makai* (seaward) areas were listed under cumulative and secondary impacts, coastal wetlands, and special area management. Because the enhancement area categories are not exclusive, but rather overlap in many ways, meeting attendees did not consistently list certain types of concerns in only one enhancement area. The following (not listed in priority order) summarizes some of the concerns that appear noteworthy and may warrant some attention for future enhancement projects:

Hawaii CZM Section 309 Enhancement Area Scores
 Statewide Community Meetings, November 20, 2000 - January 11, 2001

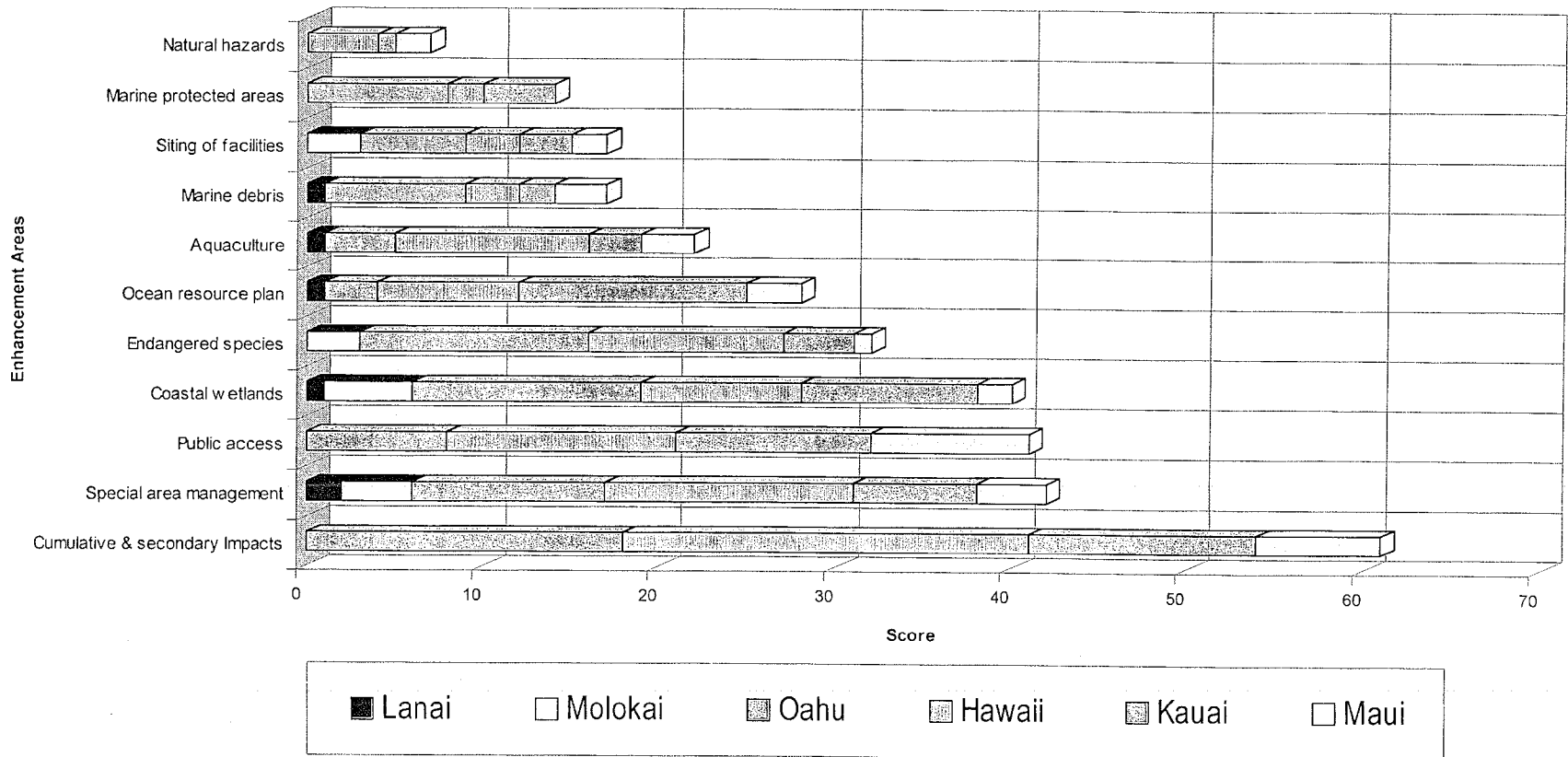


Figure 3: Statewide Total Enhancement Scores.

Hawaii CZM Section 309 Enhancement Area Score Ratios by Island
 Statewide Community Meetings, November 20, 2000 - January 11, 2001

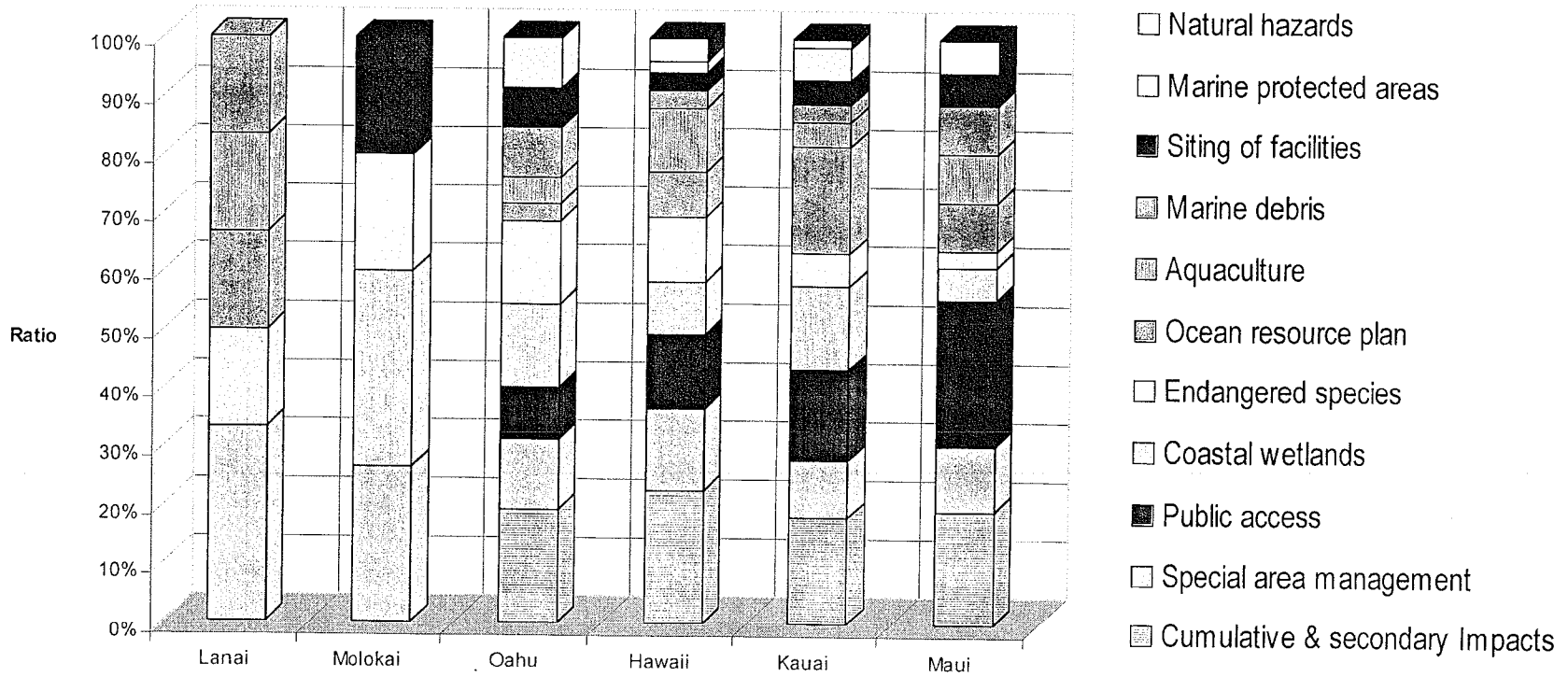


Figure 4: Relative Importance of Enhancement Areas by Island.

- Vegetation debris clogging waterways and causing coastal flooding was listed under special area management planning. There was also general concern about the effects of mauka runoff on coastal water quality and sedimentation.
- Closure of sugar and pineapple plantations on the various islands and loss of customary fishing/hunting access, especially among former plantation workers.
- Undocumented traditional access which could be lost to the public; need to document prescriptive easements to preserve such access.
- Depleted fisheries (fish, algae, freshwater species); particular concern about lack of marine protected area on Kaua'i; interest in using restored fishponds for stock enhancement.
- Managing impacts of commercial ocean-based tours (e.g., dropping anchors on live coral, user conflicts, congestion, jet skiing, snorkeling in natural area reserve)
- Off-road vehicle (ORV) use on beaches and coastal areas.
- General interest in community-based efforts in restoration and revitalization of natural and cultural resources in the coastal zone (e.g., replant native forests, restore streams, create turtle nesting areas, restore kalo lo'i); interest in fishpond restoration. Concern about restrictive regulations that discourage community efforts (i.e., water quality regulations and fishpond restoration)
- Community-based resource management using the ahupua'a (traditional "mountain to the sea" resource management area) model.
- Effects of inadequate shoreline setbacks and inappropriate coastal structures (e.g., seawalls, groins, etc.); coastal highways which are too close to shorelines.
- Effects of cruise ship industry on harbor infrastructure and coastal environment.
- Effectiveness of coastal permitting laws in ensuring compliance with CZM objectives.
- Public education in areas such as coastal ecosystems and processes, CZM laws, biological bases for resource management, marine debris sources, coastal erosion and endangered species.
- Poor condition of public recreational boating facilities.
- Active involvement of Hawaiian specialists and practitioners in cultural impact statements.
- Identification of public access on the various islands and publication of printed guides.
- Create new public access opportunities (e.g., coastal waterways, eliminate obstacles to lateral access)

Conclusions

The statewide series of public meetings succeeded in increasing awareness among the interested public about the Hawai'i CZM Program, and more specifically, the Section 309 Enhancement Program. More importantly, the meetings elicited an array of suggestions from communities on the various islands. The worksheet method proved to be an efficient and neutral method for gathering considerable information in a short time. The information gathered at the meetings, supplemented by the information obtained from 157 respondents in a formal assessment conducted by SMS Research, should provide the State Office of Planning with sufficient information to determine priorities for future Section 309 enhancement projects.

The list of attendees also offers an excellent base to build a more comprehensive contact list for future public outreach and education programs.

Recommendations for Future Meetings

Future efforts to obtain community input for Section 309 could be enhanced in the following ways:

- Develop a more comprehensive mailing list of community organizations, neighborhood boards, and associations, as well as interested public. For example, a widely publicized CZM newsletter could help develop a broader mailing list of individuals and organizations having CZM interests and concerns. This list could be effectively used for direct mailings to announce future events.
- Utilize a variety of communication media to provide continual public education about the Hawai'i CZM Program – including the Section 309 enhancement grants program. This could include a periodic newsletter, Web site, email list, TV/radio public service announcements and live shows, participation in public events, and presentations at meetings of civic groups, neighborhood boards, and community associations.
- While the statewide meetings provided a broad assessment of coastal issues and concerns in the various communities, there was inadequate time available to discuss individual issues or concerns except in a cursory manner. A statewide “ocean summit” being considered by the Office of Planning would provide an excellent opportunity to use input from the formal assessment and statewide community meetings to design facilitated discussion on high priority issues and concerns that would result in recommendations for implementation. The Marine and Coastal Zone Management Advisory Group (MACZMAG) is a statewide advisory group to the Hawaii CZM Program. Reorganization of MACZMAG so that its membership primarily consisted of non-government representatives would provide a meaningful forum to discuss and resolve coastal issues and concerns.

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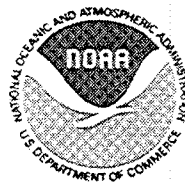
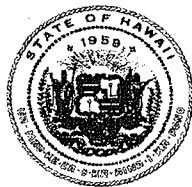
APPENDIX A
LIST OF ATTENDEES

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Hawaii CZM Section 309 Meetings: List of Attendees

Meeting Place	Lname	Fname	City
Lanai City, Lanai			
<u>Monday, November 20, 2000</u>			
	Hera	Robert	Lanai City
	Kahoohalahala	Sol	Lanai City
Kaunakakai, Molokai			
<u>Tuesday, November 21, 2000</u>			
	Cooke	Rik	Kualapuu
	Dibben-Young	Arleone	Kaunakakai
	Mischke	Rudi	Kaunakakai
	Mokuan	Diane	Hoolehua
	Young	Rich	Kaunakakai
Aina Haina, Oahu			
<u>Monday, November 27, 2000</u>			
	Ackerman	Diane & Bob	Honolulu
	Alencastre	Phil	Honolulu
	Anderson	Eve	Honolulu
	Benham	Roy	Honolulu
	Hebel	Dale	Kaneohe
	Hebel	Sue	Kaneohe
	Kekona	Kevin	Honolulu
	Liggett	Alice	Honolulu
	Liggett	Reese	Honolulu
	Lum	Arnold	Honolulu
	Reeder	Robert	Honolulu
	Sakai	Sue	Honolulu
	Suzan	Harada	Honolulu
	Takeuchi	Dawn	Ewa Beach
	Washino	David & Kelly	Honolulu
Kaneohe, Oahu			
<u>Wednesday, November 29, 2000</u>			
	Brooks	Mary	Kaneohe
	Feeney	Jerry	Kaneohe
	Feeney	Susan	Kaneohe
	Kumabe	Liz	Kaneohe
	Madlener	Fred	Kaneohe

Meeting Place	Lname	Fname	City
	Morgan	John	Kaaawa
	Tamaru	Clyde	Honolulu
	Wong	Donna	Kailua
	Wood	Shannon	Kailua
	Woolaway	Chris	Honolulu
Haleiwa, Oahu			
<u>Thursday, November 30, 2000</u>			
	McNulty	Michael & Kandis	Waialua
Waianae, Oahu			
<u>Monday, December 04, 2000</u>			
	Aila	William & Melva	Waianae
	Rezinters	Cynthia	Waianae
	Rodrigues	Leandra & Sparky	Waianae
	Suiso	Mark	Waianae
Downtown, Oahu			
<u>Tuesday, December 05, 2000</u>			
	Arora	Neeraj	Honolulu
	Clark	Athline	Honolulu
	Kaohelaulii	Annette	Kaneohe
	Mandrel	Janet	Honolulu
	Reilly	Sharon	Honolulu
	Sakamoto	Maile	Honolulu
Pearl City, Oahu			
<u>Wednesday, December 06, 2000</u>			
	Pelzer	F. William	Honolulu
Keahole, Hawaii			
<u>Tuesday, December 12, 2000</u>			
	Arai	Daryn	Hilo
	Campbell	Susie	Kailua-Kona
	Chaikin	Ray	Kailua-Kona
	Cysewski	Gerry	Kailua-Kona
	Eoff	Karen	Kailua-Kona
	Erway	Duane	Kailua-Kona
	Ford	Larry & Brenda	Captain Cook
	Fujimoto	Phyllis	Hilo
	Hayashi	Norman	Hilo
	Jacobson	Bob	Kurtistown

Meeting Place	Lname	Fname	City
	Leslie	Wayne	Captain Cook
	Mason	Betty	Captain Cook
	McRae	Jim	Kailua-Kona
	Murano	S.	Kamuela
	Peck	Sara	Holualoa
	Rattinger	Dennis	Kealakekua
	Sims	Neil	Holualoa
	Varney	Mike	Kamuela
	Wilkins	Marian	Kailua-Kona

Waimea, Hawaii

Wednesday, December 13, 2000

Bowles	Steve	Kamuela
Darrow	Jeff	Hilo
Hendricks	Pete	Kamuela
Varney	Mike	Kamuela

Hilo, Hawaii

Thursday, December 14, 2000

Aste	G.	Pahoa
Blue	Karen	Hilo
Francisco	Gary	Hilo
Hurt	Steve	Keaau
Jacobson	Julie	Hilo
Olson	J.	Pahoa
Yamada	Tomoaki	Hilo

Waimea, Kauai

Tuesday, January 02, 2001

Collins	Linda	Waimea
Godbey	Tom & Elsie	Hanapepe
Naumu Stewart	Judy	Kekaha
Pleas	Bruce	Waimea
Saguin, III	Roland	Waimea
Stevenson, Jr.	Lester	Kekaha
Young	Blossom	Hanapepe

Kapaa, Kauai

Wednesday, January 03, 2001

Asquith	Adam	Kapaa
Dalton	Judy	Lihue
Freeman	Marge	Kapaa

Meeting Place	Lname	Fname	City
	Guiremand	Harry	Kapaa
	Heacock	Don	Lihue
	Honjo	Randall	Lihue
	Loo	Audrey	Anahola
	Lovell-Obatake	Cheryl	Lihue
	Nishek	Lelan	Lihue
	Pereira	Loke	Anahola
	Prisse	Joe	Anahola
	Smith	Greg	Kapaa
	Wells	Fred	Kapaa

Hanalei, Kauai

Thursday, January 04, 2001

Berg	Carl	Kilauea
Kaumoana	Makaala	Hanalei
Loo	Michael	Princeville
Robeson	Barbara	Hanalei
Wagner	Ron	Hanalei

Wailuku, Maui

Wednesday, January 10, 2001

Anderson	Michelle	Wailuku
Edlao	Jerry	Wailuku
Guild	Barbara	Paia
Hau	Skippy	Wailuku
Hemming	Christina	Paia
Kahanu, Sr.	George & Beatrice	Paia
Knowlton	Bill	Haiku
Wilder	Rob	Kihei

Kihei, Maui

Thursday, January 11, 2001

Felsing	Helen	Kihei
Nielsen	Helen	Kahului
Shepherd	Diane	Kihei
Shepherd	Glenn	Wailuku
Starr	Jonathan	Kahului
Suarez	Jerold	Kahului

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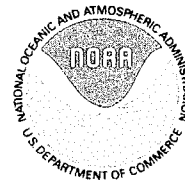
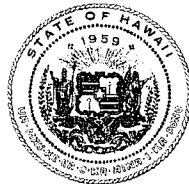
APPENDIX B
ISSUES & CONCERNS

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Hawaii CZM 309 Meetings, Nov. 20, 2000 - Jan. 11, 2001

Listing of issues by meeting place

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Lanai City, Lanai		Monday, November 20, 2000	
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>	<u>2</u>		
Island watershed in "decline" per Bob Hobdy	Reforestation and ungulate control (I.e., mouflon sheep and deer)	State DofAg, DLNR DOFAW & DAR, Lanai Company, DOH (WQ, NPS), US Army Corps of Engineers (404), and US SCS	1
<u>Aquaculture</u>	<u>1</u>		
Two Hawaiian fishponds need restoration, but regulations too restrictive (WQ standards)	Revise DOH policy re Clean Water Act; study impact of WQ rules on fishpond restoration; report on how to restore and reactivate fishponds; restore fishponds as NPS "filters"; study potential of fishponds for production of various species (e.g., marine shrimp)	Look at Molokai task force: DOH, DBEDT/OSP, DLNR Historic Preservation Office, Molokai fishpond interests, EPA, US Army Corps, Bishop Estate, Aquaculture Development Program	1
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>	<u>1</u>		
Magroves taking over wetland areas (e.g., Maunalei at river mouth, Kalaeli, Keomoku, Ka'a, Lopa fishpond)	Restore wetlands by eradicating mangrove. Need for siltation basins to protect reef. Special area management to reduce nonpoint source pollution.	Lanai Company, SCS, DLNR/DOFAW, Coral Reef Initiative, "watershed council"	1
<u>Marine Debris</u>	<u>1</u>		
North and east Lanai - major debris problem (nets, plastics); Lanai residents are part of problem.	Educate kids on Lanai; international exchange program among Pacific Basin students; media campaign to increase public awareness.	Schools, international community, shipping/fishing industry (includes commercial shipping)	1
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	<u>1</u>		

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Dwindling fishery resources (esp. for subsistence, moi, shellfish, opihi, etc.); overfishing and overharvesting (including non-Lanai residents); inappropriate cultural practices; overefficient methods (e.g., night diving, scuba diving, netting)	Establish konohiki system (based on Moomomi model) to regulate taking by species and location with focus on enforcement, regulate night diving.	DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources	1
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u> <u>0</u>			
Potential for sewage from hotel's tertiary ponds	none	none	1
Ocean recreation tours to Lanai creating congestion, user conflicts (e.g., fishing vs. snorkeling), jet skis vs. thrownet)	Regulate carrying capacity, establish konohiki system.	Community	1
<u>Endangered Species</u> <u>0</u>			
Harassment of dolphins by tourists (Hulopoe)	Hotel education program for guests, tour boat operators should educate customers.	Hotels, tour operators, visitor industry, Maui Visitors Bureau, Hawaii Tourism Authority	1
Endemic coastal plants -- loss of habitat to alien species and off-road vehicles.	Control inappropriate uses, control access, replanting.	DLNR, Nature Conservancy, Lanai Company, DLNR DOFAW (Bob Hobdy)	1
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u> <u>0</u>			
State of marine environment in Manele/Hulopoe MLCD	Assess environmental changes since 1978	DLNR	1
Status of reef health in NE Lanai	Baseline reef survey from Naha to Polihua	DLNR, US Army Corps, DBEDT Office of Planning, NASA	1
<u>Natural Hazards</u> <u>0</u>			
Potential storm damage at Kaunalapau Harbor	Develop civil defense warning system.	State and county civil defense agencies	1
Potential for high surf in low-lying areas of Manele/Hulopoe (i.e., harbor, hotel, park)	Develop civil defense warning system (i.e., sirens)	State and county civil defense agencies.	1
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u> <u>0</u>			

Issues and concerns

Solutions and projects

Who

Issue Score

Need reef protection from northwest plateau of Lanai to southeast end.

Establish ahupuaa management system to help recharge aquifer, SAM study to assess situation and coordinate efforts

Hui Malama Pono o Lanai

1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Kaunakakai, Molokai			
Tuesday, November 21, 2000			
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>			
	<u>5</u>		
Not only do coastal wetlands filter our drinking water, but they provide habitat for endangered species and provide educational & learning opportunities for the local community.	Community involvement.	Private landowners in partnership with government and nonprofit agencies.	4
Students are unaware of the importance and functions of coastal wetlands.	Field trips for students; community awareness and materials; Web-based projects - comparisons between islands, etc.	Division of Aquatic Resources, Dept of Education.	1
Coastal wetlands clean our oceans. The only way this happens is to keep wetlands working as intended by nature.	Public education and forum.	Public and government, nonprofit organizations.	0
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>			
	<u>4</u>		
Management of alluvial plain of ahupuaa of Kawela. Funding is needed to purchase two mauka parcels totalling 50 acres of which Kawela Stream flows through this area. This area is the aquifer of Kawela - the county well is there and that of Kawela Plantation. By protecting this area one also protects the aquifer, but can manage siltation from upslope goat erosion before it enters the reef system. Also dense vegetation plugs the state DOT bridge causing overflow into the National Wildlife Refuge and floods the homes of landowners 1/4 mile away. Funding is also needed to manage this area through a lease.	Purchase the two mauka parcels as a leverage for donation of makai parcel. Place in conservation easement. Have nonprofit manage special management area.	Nonprofit organization.	5
Kawakiu Nui Beach and adjacent area, and Kaunala - erosion caused by people driving on beach and permanent camps.	Beach should be designated park; close road and provide trail access only. Reintroduce native plants. Create special area management for cultural sites.	DLNR, Molokai Ranch, Kaluakoi land owner.	0
Concern about expansion of Kaupoa Camp. Monk seals use same beach as Molokai Ranch guests.	Plan should be created around monk seals; expansion of tourist facility would not be good.	blank	0
<u>Endangered Species</u>			
	<u>3</u>		
By protecting endangered species through habitat/wetland enhancement and protection, not only are the species provided for via conservation easements, but aquifers and our drinking water are purified.	Community involvement.	Partnerships between private landowners, government agencies, and nonprofit organizations.	5

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
To protect culture - we need to see live examples, not stuffed recreations (i.e., in museums).	Education - create community interest and appreciation.	State, county and federal government with direction from public and action groups.	0
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u> 3			
More recycling opportunities needed on Molokai. We don't have high quantities like other islands..	Matson container or such to be shared by different schools - so cans can be recycled throughout theyear. More collection of magazines, etc., to be utilized.	Recycling company?	5
Molokai landfill - pollution from dump onto land and shoreline.	Seems to be growing way too fast; more recycling needed on Molokai.	blank	0
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u> 0			
Lack of education about effects of run-off from land upon coral reefs.	Pilot study on Molokai awareness presentation & materials; school curriculum materials.	Division of Aquatic Resources; Dept of Education - Colleen Murakami.	4
Runoff drainage on west end gulch, both sides and Kaluakoi hill, erosion of pipeline ditches.	Plan should be created to slow erosion; plant native species and control runoff in Palaaau area and Moomomi.	blank	1
<u>Marine Debris</u> 0			
Marine debris at Moomomi Beach.	More organized cleanup plan and action.	Nature Conservancy; PRISM Program at Kualapuu School; government input; MEPO (MHIS); Hawaiian Homes; fisheries management agency; MAC Poipoi.	0
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u> 0			
Hawaii's chief source of dollars is tourism; tourists want to see natural beaches. We must protect [beaches] for ourselves.	Hold public forums; listen to the people - not the paid lobbyists! (Maalaea).	The county should be first; the state next; the feds third -- coordinated by nonprofit organizations.	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
<u>Public Access</u>	<u>0</u>		
Beach and mountain access for public recreation -- bicycles, surf, hiking.	Opening private and government land ownership to the people who pay! Residents.	Government (state and feds) should listen to the wants of the taxpayers -- not business.	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Aina Haina, Oahu			
Monday, November 27, 2000			
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>			<u>10</u>
Hanauma Bay - City's planned marine education center on upper rim of nature preserve will forever ruin and destroy open spaces. More buildings just for growth or tourism is not the answer.	Go back to drawing boards. Scrap present plans and save the park space as is. Development is not the answer! Tourists want natural areas. Local residents don't want more development. More is not better or best.	DLNR should not pass CDUA. Need Hawaiians, cultural & environmental group input.	4
Maunalua Bay is being invaded by diving boats (as many as 17 vessels daily) whose anchors are tearing up the reef.	Put mooring balls [buoys] outside in the diving areas and [require] use of mooring buoys [I.e., no anchoring]	DLNR	3
City & County's proposed marine education facilities. \$13 million project is intrusive and inappropriate in a Nature Preserve.	There are many alternatives to educating visitors, and these should be fully explored before proceeding with one idea.	Not only should City/State but the communities, including environmental and Hawaiian groups, should be included.	2
Shoreline where there once was sand is now covered with mud, [leading to] loss of marine life.	Stricter enforcement of pollution control laws. How to clean up now?	City and State.	2
We need a vision and plan for the future to benefit the land, people, tourism, etc. (see #7 of HCZMP objectives)	Have community meetings and take our time to develop the right vision and plan.	Everyone, DLNR, HCZMP.	2
Hanauma Bay coastline to Makapuu onwards must be left in open space [to preserve small parkland areas, [and allow] only foot traffic.	All vehicles off the beach except for emergencies. [Allow] only lifeguard stands and lua (restrooms) and kaukau wagons that leave in the evening.	City & state, community laws must be enforced.	1
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>			<u>7</u>
Wild coastal areas are becoming fewer and fewer and more threatened. We must save them before they are paved and developed.	Inventory remaining wild coastal areas. Develop plans for their condemnation and protection as wild places.	CZM, DLNR, US Fish & Wildlife Service.	7
Hanauma Bay was a rushed project without community ideas and concerns addressed.	Hold new community meetings and put the project on hold.	DLNR, HCZMP, residents, and community organizations, C&C, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, etc.	3

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Extremely concerned with the City's proposed facilities at Hanauma Bay! They go against CZM's program objectives #2, 3,4, and 7. The City's project does not consider historical resources and protect scenic and open space resources.	Have the City follow the Hawaii CZM Program objectives.	Environmental groups, residents, cultural groups need to be included.	2
Maintain Kaneohe Bay with no further commercial development.	Studies to evaluate current resources in bay - baseline studies.	All of above -- UH, HPU.	1
City's planned marine education center in a nature preserve on upper rim of coastal park at Hanauma Bay.	Established [that] it is not needed -- only 1/3 of area is for "education", rest for offices and gift shop, snack bar. Scrap buildings on upper rim. Consider alternatives to "education" at other sites.	DLNR - don't grant CDUA.	0
Maintain Nature Preserve at Hanauma Bay.	No further development.	blank.	0
<u>Public Access</u>	<u>5</u>		
Current state law doesn't properly address public access through gated resorts and residential areas.	Update the law.	BLNR/DLNR with public input.	4
Four-wheel drive trucks accessing the Ka Iwi coast.	Small lava rock wall at the beach side entrance to the Ka Iwi coast protected area.	DLNR, HCZMP.	2
In Honolulu, public access easements are written without any public input. Easement at Hawaiiiloa is a travesty -- must sign civil rights away, non-Hawaii residents forbidden and small parking lot-trick precludes most of public from enjoying a State Na Ala Hele Trail.	Mandate public comment phase for every public access.	Legislature, DLNR.	2
Access to ocean and beach at Portlock.	City should complete condemnation of beach access paths along Portlock Road.	City & County of Honolulu.	1
Liability of [private landowners who provide] limited access over trails on private lands.	Strengthen laws that protect private landowners who allow public access for recreation.	Na Ala Hele (DLNR)	1
Evaluation of cultural (Hawaiian) concerns for all projects involving shoreline activities.	Require oversight to be part of environmental assessments.	Appropriate city and state agencies.	1
Lack of good comprehensive public access plan for state.	Cooperation between state and county agencies to ensure public access.	DLNR, AG, Counties.	1
Need more public access to beach.	Require landowner to provide access/easements.	?	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
There are no signs identifying public access areas on Oahu.	Mandate it (install public access signs)	Legislature. (Note: Maui's signs were done by county with CZM participation)	0
<u>Endangered Species</u> 4			
Entanglement [of marine species]in marine debris.	Fund programs and projects to combat marine debris.	Everyone -- internationally as well as nationally and locally.	5
Lack of enforcement of current laws.	Added funding for enforcement.	US Coast Guard for marine wildlife; State conservation for terrestrial wildlife.	2
Sonar and killing of the whales.	No sonar within ____ feet of any whales.	US Coast Guard.	2
Lack of education and enforcement (e.g., many people don't know turtles are protected species).	More funding for education and enforcement.	Everyone [internationally as well as nationally and locally]	2
Open spaces, such as upper park at Hanauma Bay and coastal areas, parks, etc.	Stop any further building & development in conservation areas and coastal areas.	State and city policies should be in effect.	1
Blanket approach to designation of critical habitat; potential impact on public access and recreation.	Need to comment on USFWS proposal.	DLNR.	0
Any species that are endangered in Hawaiian waters.	Spend funds for TV spots for education and awareness.	CZM Program.	0
Longline fishing.	Ban long-line fishing.	US Coast Guard, DLNR.	0
<u>Marine Debris</u> 4			
Litter control along the coastline.	More trash cans at tourist stops and beaches - simple and cheap, big impact.	City & County of Honolulu.	6
International debris inundating NWHI.	International agreement on debris; enforcement of laws/agreements.	CZM, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Coast Guard.	5
Not enough recycling.	Mandate beverage container deposits.	Legislature.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Trawling nets.	State should work with Alaska, Taiwan, etc., who are evidently behind most trawling net debris.	State of Hawaii.	1
Plastics persistent in the environment.	Recycling, education and using different materials.	Everyone.	0
[Inadequate] recycling.	[increased] recycling.	Everyone.	0
Debris coming out of Koko Marina could be easily caught.	Catch [debris] by the bridge over Ala Wai [Canal]	?	0
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u>			<u>4</u>
Preserve [open space and conservation area at] Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve Park.	Don't develop it; there are other alternatives to "education."	DLNR and City Council - don't go forward as planned.	5
Coastline areas to be left in natural condition (i.e., no development).	Tighten existing laws.	House/Senate, DLNR, OEQC	5
Loss of marine life in coastal areas.	Need more areas designated as marine protected areas throughout the state.	DLNR.	2
Hanauma Bay is a "nature preserve."	Define the terms, "protect and preserve." Evaluate the new new plans for Hanauma.	DLNR, HCZMP, MACZMAG	1
Protection of coral reef areas.	Designate new MLCDs.	DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources.	1
Enforcement of protection laws.	Added funding for conservation enforcement [and] public education programs.	DLNR & Coast Guard.	0
Fish feeding at Hanauma Bay	Study to see if fish feeding is really detrimental to the environment.	DLNR.	0
Education [that is] easy to understand must be available.	Our proposed new aquarium could have a section on what is a reef and show how we must interact with it.	Everyone!	0
<u>Aquaculture</u>			<u>2</u>
Doesn't this seem like a natural industry for Hawaii?	Take it [aquaculture] seriously -- support it.	State of Hawaii.	7
Open cage aquaculture's impact on marine environment (i.e., feed, waste, etc.)	Additional data collection to determine impacts.	DOH, DLNR, CZM	4

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>			<u>2</u>
Protect the Ka Iwi coastline from Hanauma Bay to Makapuu, including upper coastline at Hanama.	Don't develop any part of coastline -- make this policy clear.	State and city policy should support open spaces -- decline to develop Hanauma Bay.	5
The master plan at Ka Wai Nui must be implemented. Too much time is being wasted -- while the marsh gets overgrown and a hazard.	A plan of projects needs to be agreed upon and a timeline defined.	Everyone -- the state needs to take the lead, the community can help.	4
Protect and keep areas open and undeveloped. Do not allow any buildings on our shorelines. City should not be exempt.	Promote our natural resources including our shorelines. Oahu has already lost much of hers.	All should be involved and allowed to participate.	4
Inappropriate development of wetlands.	Adherence and enforcement of building code requirements.	County and state building offices.	1
Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve -- City's planned education center bad idea for natural area (see CZM objectives)	DLNR should not pass CDUA.	DLNR, native groups.	1
Destruction of natural areas by all-terrain vehicles and motorcycles.	Signage, barriers, and enforcement (periodic citation, about 2 per week in each area would get the word out nicely).	State DOCARE and county police.	0
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>			<u>2</u>
Stock of fish is sadly depleted from our populated coasts.	Develop no-fish areas equal to 50% of our coastal waters -- equally shared around each island.	Legislature, CZM, DLNR	3
Loss/depletion of limu and fish.	Working consortium between recreational fishing, commercial fishing and aquaculture to renew resources.	DBEDT, UH, DLNR.	3
Loss of nearshore marine life.	Outlaw gill nets. Stricter enforcement. More education & PR -- for different cultures.	blank.	2
Fish feeding at Hanauma Bay.	Study to see if fish feeding is detrimental to the environment.	DLNR, Sea Grant.	2
Renewal of ocean resources -- particularly fishing.	Research in fish management.	UH in conjunction with WESPAC	1
Decrease in reef fishes (up to 80% in some areas) although the health of the reefs are good.	Determine primary cause; investigate methods/avenues to mitigate the impacts.	?	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Marine debris.	Determine impact on area basis; implement mitigation measures preferably at source.	Public and private sectors.	0
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities 1</u>			
The City and County of Honolulu has decided to site a large educational facility on the cliff at Hanauma Bay -- such a facility will forever deface the natural beauty of the cliff area.	Hanuama Bay is not a desirable site for a broad-based educational endeavor. For educating people on the proper use for Hanauma Bay -- a Hawaiian halau type building under the kiawe trees should suffice, or site the facility against the hillside and not on the rim/cliff of the bay.	If it has to be done -- the City of Honolulu.	9
City plans for new admin facilities right on upper coastal rim in a nature preserve at Hanauma Bay is anathema to "protect, preserve, restore, improve . . . coastal scenic and open spaces resources." (CZM objective #3)	DLNR not to pass CDUA on Hanauma Bay project -- a bad project.	DLNR	1
Development of OTEC potential (now only at Keahole)	Pilot project on Oahu	?	1
<u>Natural Hazards 0</u>			
Building too close to high tide zone.	Revise building codes to 100 feet above high tide mark.	CZM	8
Shoreline erosion. Shoreline has gotten very close to public roadway (for example, Kam Hwy - Kaneohe to Haleiwa)	Shoreline restoration. Protect roadway and serve as a recreation area.	State.	2
Construction near shoreline and its effects on water.	Strict enforcement of regulations.	State of Hawaii.	2
Hazard preparedness and mitigation.	Prepare county hazard mitigation plans and statewide mitigation plan; public outreach & education.	CZM, counties, state/county civil defense, FEMA	1
Seawalls, jetties, breakwaters, etc. cause erosion.	Enforce regulations and develop strict guidelines.	DLNR and feds.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Kaneohe, Oahu			
Wednesday, November 29, 2000			
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>			
	<u>5</u>		
Hawaiian ponds are degraded due to poor land management above [causing siltation] and destroyed by mangroves.	Study, permit and research mud removal and siltation prevention.	CZM, DLNR, ADP, private sector (I.e., Heeia Fispond, Kamehameha Schools)	5
No established stream setbacks.	Establish 100 ft. stream setbacks.	CZM, DLNR, counties, community.	1
Building too close to coastal areas.	Require further setbacks from the ocean.	CZM, DLNR, counties, community.	0
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>			
	<u>3</u>		
Wetland ecosystem process has been disrupted by development, poor planning, neglect, ignorance, etc.	Public education for community around windward side [of Oahu] using best management practices and models in other areas.	DLNR, Army Corps, CZM, HI DOE, community organizations.	2
Pollution, and development stress impacting Kailua Bay and endangered species (e.g., Kawai Nui Marsh, Ka'elepulu Pond, Kapa'a and Kainui Streams, Kailua Bay entrance).	Clean up and improve flow of water mauka to makai.	Dept of Health, DLNR, Army Corps of Engineers, private stewardship groups.	2
Identify estuaries to protect habitat.	Place such areas under special protection status.	DLNR, Army Corps, community, CZM	1
Kawainui March clogging up with weeds and muck.	Opening up Kawainui Marsh wetlands and ponds for native wildlife (flora and fauna) leading to greater public education.	DLNR, Army Corps, CZM, Fish & Wildlife, community organizations.	0
<u>Aquaculture</u>			
	<u>2</u>		
Heeia Fishpond is in great need of protection and restoration. Knowledge of fisponds is very rare and endangered.	Remove alien mangroves which are destroying the ancient stone wall, rebuild and repair the wall, remove the thick mud, plant fish, and document.	A community-based group who cares for the pond, in cooperation with educational groups (Center for Hawaiian Studies, DOE, Kamehameha Schools, etc.)	3

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Difficulties in obtaining startup capital for developing aquaculture enterprises.	Establish project development grants to interested aquafarmers.	Aquaculture Development Program.	2
The Kahana fishpond is in a sad state of disrepair.	Restore the wall and dredge the pond.	A coalition of community groups and the DLNR.	1
Lack of culture techniques for marine ornamentals.	Investigate methods to artificially propagate marine ornamentals.	UH, DLNR, Dept. of Agriculture.	0
Lack of best management practice for loko kuapa.	Collate and publish oral histories.	UH, DLNR.	0
Waikalua Fishpond [needs] restoration.	Restore [the fishpond].	Existing private non-profit, DLNR.	0
<u>Endangered Species</u>	<u>2</u>		
Fishpond restoration.	Expedite permits for [fishpond] restoration; fishponds catch land runoff and protect nearshore waters.	Counties and state, private owners, non-profits.	3
Runoff from the land that damages the nearshore.	Runoff controls, riparian repair, stream restoration, revegetation of watersheds.	Everybody!	1
Aquaculture at sea affects wild species (genetic and environmental problems).	Aquaculture should be only on land; wastes should be treated before going back to sea.	All aquaculture operators.	1
Coastal wetland preservation.	Absolutely no development in, on, or near wetlands.	Counties, DLNR.	1
[Lack of management of] coral reefs in Hawaii.	No taking of anykind on or near the reefs (looking only, no touching), [establish] marine protected areas or management status.	DLNR	1
Seawalls and encroachments on the beaches and nearshore.	No [seawalls and structures] should be allowed.	Counties and DLNR.	0
Cruise ships activity in environmentally sensitive areas.	The [cruise ships] must pump out ashore and that includes all ships' fluids including gray water.	Hawaii state government.	0
Sewage outfalls.	Require reuse of sewage before dumping; dump only secondary treated [water] until reuse is arranged.	Cities and counties.	0
<u>Marine Debris</u>	<u>2</u>		

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Coastal litter coming from the watershed and coming in from offshore.	Public education and litter enforcement.	CZM, Sea Grant, Center for Marine Conservation, county offices.	4
Derelict fishing gear impacting marine ecosystem.	Stop [marine debris] at the source by working with fishermen, recovery and identification of nets and gear.	CZM, Sea Grant, NMFS, Center for Marine Conservation.	1
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u>	2		
Lack of awareness of protected areas.	Educate the public and decision makers.	DLNR, UH	2
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u>	1		
Drastic increase in cruise ships stopping in Hawaii and development of needed facilities.	Study and evaluate impacts before approving more cruise ship porting and development of facilities.	DLNR, Office of Planning, community, CZM, Army Corps, Hawaiian community.	1
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>	1		
Hawaiian ponds are degraded, unprotected cultural resources.	Study SMA protected status for selected fishponds.	CZM, Sea Grant, private sector.	5
Research, review and evaluate effectiveness of the SMA permit process.	Devise a process that better protects the coastal zone.	DLNR, CZM, counties, community.	1
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	0		
Poor fishery management of Kaneohe Bay.	Stock enhancement using Hawaiian fishponds as nurseries; encourage traditional fishery practices.	Oceanic Institute, Heeia Pond, Kamehameha Schools, Sea Grant, consultants.	4
Lack of information on biology of native species.	Life history studies.	UH, DLNR	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Haleiwa, Oahu			
Thursday, November 30, 2000			
<u>Endangered Species</u>	<u>2</u>		
Jet skis in the whale areas on Oahu's north shore.	Ban [jet skis] from December 15th to March 15th.	DLNR, Whale Sanctuary, Pacific Whale Foundation.	1
Jet skis in the same area as turtle areas.	Move the skis.	DLNR.	1
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	<u>1</u>		
Conflicting useage of an ocean resource (i.e., jet skis vs. surfers, swimmers, paddlers, etc.)	Better enforcement of current law.	DLNR, City and County lifeguards, Fire Dept., the Mayor and Police.	2
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>	<u>1</u>		
Enforcement of existing rules for the ORMA.	Spend more \$\$ and hire more officers.	Police, Fire Dept., DLNR.	1
Protection of the North Shore ORMA [Ocean Recreation Management Area]	Curtailing severely or completely eliminating jet skis, PWCs (personal watercrafts).	DLNR.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Waianae, Oahu			
Monday, December 04, 2000			
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>	<u>5</u>		
Stream restoration for the leeward coast ([of Oahu])	[Provide] money to educate people.	State of Hawaii.	3
Concrete channels for flood control have modified estuaries.	Concrete channels should be analyzed to determine if other non-"solid" solutions are viable for flood control while restoring former estuaries.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DLNR, C&C Planning, community.	2
More protection from development and need more marine nursery areas.	Purchase lands to create or recreate wetlands; regulate activities (i.e., don't fill in and develop).	State, Feds, private landowners.	1
Reopen streams that have reduced flow and poor flushing.	Use sewage effluent to provide for more stream flow.	City and County, DLNR	0
Ala Wai Canal in poor environmental health.	Dredge [the Ala Wai Canal].	State of Hawaii.	0
Wetlands are deteriorating.	Wetlands need to be publicly identified and protected from developmental encroachment.	State DLNR & DOH, Federal, C&C.	0
Protection of watersheds and recreation of coastal wetlands.	Regulate activities in and around [wetlands]; purchase land and put in private/public trust.	Government - state/federal/counties; partnerships with community groups.	0
Modify channelization projects so that they are more environmentally friendly.	Plant trees alongsides [channels] to reduce water temperature. Create lower level natural stream bed within channelization projects to allow natural recruitment to return upstream.	State/federal government with public partnerships.	0
<u>Endangered Species</u>	<u>3</u>		
Identification and protection of critical habitat.	Fund projects to identify and determine [critical habitat].	Fed/state governments.	2
Need to reintroduce native species into areas where alien species have taken over [using] kipuka method.	Assist community groups to continue assessing and expanding projects to other areas of Makua with other native species of that ahupua'a.	Community that uses area; educate others that come to it to "malama Makua."	2
Control of nonnative invasive species (both terrestrial and marine).	Policies should be set and enforced regarding allowing nonnative species entrance into the state which could negatively impact native endangered (and non-endangered) species.	Dept. of Ag, Dept of Health, DLNR, UH	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>		<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>				<u>2</u>
Sewage disposal and negative impacts of use of water from sewage treatment plants.		[Require] higher level of treatment [of sewage].	County, State government.	1
Building in flood plains, estuaries.		Zoning should be reviewed to take care to not allow building in flood plains or estuaries causing more complex concerns during 25-50 year storms.	City & County, State.	1
Sewage effluent pumped offshore; net loss of lots of our fresh water.		Reclaim water for irrigation; discharge in streams where appropriate.	City & County of Honolulu.	1
Beach erosion at shoreline developments threaten existing property.		Careful zoning with sufficient setback; develop clear policy.	Attorney General, legislature.	1
Beach nourishment practice not well developed.		[Need] more research and review of current practices; communicate effective methods [to public].	"Adopt-a-beach" groups, DLNR.	0
<u>Public Access</u>				<u>2</u>
Access to traditional resources.		Access rights need to be clarified.	State, federal.	3
Growing community dissatisfaction with regulated and diminishing coastal access due to restrictions and commercialization.		Dramatize access rights and responsible use on community access television.	Community groups to include high school media and drama departments in Waianae to create public access do's and don'ts and responsibilities of access using Olelo (public access TV).	2
Access for Hawaiian practitioners to practice on cultural sites.		Military [needs to] be more culturally sensitive to Hawaiian practitioners.	Government.	1
There are not enough access to the beach areas.		Require [public access], possibly through zoning.	Federal, state government, private landowners, volunteers.	0
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u>				<u>2</u>
[Need to] repair slips/piers/ramps at all small boat harbors statewide.		(1) A percentage of money taken out from the general fund to pay for needed improvements; (2) fund study to determine all possible funding sources; (3) breakwaters too!	State government, federal government (US Army Corps of Engineers)	5

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
No use of discharge effluent.	Provide funding for innovative explorations [of ways to use discharge effluent.	CZM	1
Past selection of harbor locations not done with knowledgeable input from residents thereby not optimum locations selected.	[Involve residents] in selection of harbor areas.	US Army Corps of Engineers, State.	0
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u>	<u>1</u>		
Overfishing and depletion of resources.	A "real" study should be done using traditional methodology of rotating "closed" fishing areas to determine/verify restoration of animals and plants.	DLNR, Dept. of Ag, CZM (Coral Reef Task Force Initiative), community.	3
Lack of education to community and occasional users.	Combine schools media and drama, etc., to create public service announcements that educate the use rights of users and responsibilities of property rights holders, be it state, fed, commercial, etc.	Olelo Community Access [TV].	2
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>	<u>1</u>		
Beaches and streams in poor environmental condition (i.e., Pokai Bay, Ulehawa Stream)	Handbook for community groups to adopt streams, beaches, estuaries.	CZM	1
<u>Aquaculture</u>	<u>0</u>		
[Lack of involvement of community in fishpond/stream restoration]	Let community groups adopt restoration of fishponds and restore streams that feed our estuaries that provide the habitat for fish to breed.	blank	2
Open ocean aquaculture - process of identifying locations occurring without input of fishermen will lead to user conflict.	Involve fishermen in planning stages.	State, DOH, CZM, DLNR	2
Complexities to reestablish traditional fishponds.	Methods/permitting needs to be simplified and clarified to allow reestablishment of traditional fishponds.	State (DLNR, Dept of Ag), C&C, Federal.	2
Too much red tape for a fishpond restoration.	Make it easier to get permits. Change laws.	State/fed	0
<u>Marine Debris</u>	<u>0</u>		

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Too much nets end up around our islands, mostly trawl nets; also concerned about glow lightsticks that end up in birds.	Communicate with all fishermen responsible and collect money from them to help clean up their opala. Also collect money from longliners to put in a fund to help save the birds or sea mammals who ingest [the opala]. Hold persons accountable.	Trawl fishermen, longliners, State.	3
Not sure how to handle dredge spoils.	[Need] policy to make clear how to handle [dredge spoils]	Legislature, owners.	1
<u>Natural Hazards</u>	<u>0</u>		
[Need public information and] education on [location of] comfort/evacuation places other than just in phone books.	Need public service announcements on Olelo once a year.	Community -- involve high school students creating skits for television, commercials for Public Access TV.	2
Development along coastal areas	Discourage [development] through planning, zoning, government policies; increase building requirements to withstand natural hazards.	Government - federal, state.	2
[Need] comprehensive, workable evacuation plans for natural disasters.	Develop evacuation plans.	State, feds, community.	0
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	<u>0</u>		
Lack of comprehensive [ocean resource] plan; lack of will to plan and execute.	Fund more projects to assess; fund more projects to protect [ocean resources].	Government - federal and state.	3
No funding or interest [in ocean resource planning].	"Proven" methods need more support to be funded for long-term development (deep water use for potable water and farming).	State	0
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>	<u>0</u>		
Largely pristine areas of Makua & Kaena not master planned.	State Parks [should do] master plan.	Local community with State Parks.	2
Many developments/population encroach in terrestrial/marine natural areas causing "landscaping" and more work required to maintain.	Protect "natural areas."	State, C&C	1
Harbors and artificial lagoons are not very productive as fishery estuaries.	Research on existing harbors/lagoons to identify effective practices there.	Developer/owner with university.	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Downtown, Oahu			
Tuesday, December 05, 2000			
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>	<u>3</u>		
75% of state's coastal wetlands have been destroyed or are seriously degraded. These are important habitat for Hawaii's endangered birds.	Support restoration of coastal wetlands. Oahu Wetlands Partnership is a new multiagency group. Need partnerships like this on all islands.	Wetland Partnerships, nonprofit private organizations.	2
The usefulness of wetlands are not well understood by the general public; neither [do they understand] the native species that are found within. More information/education [needed].	Public outreach by messengers who are able to best communicate with the general public. Nonprofits rather than gov't organizations would be better.	Nonprofits who have "non-traditional" methods of information & education. Methods need to be more diverse and creative than the "total science" type (e.g., Ohia Productions).	1
Coastal wetlands are an important part of the flood control & pollution prevention (sedimentation, nonpoint source, etc.). The lack of coastal wetlands (compared to historical conditions) contributes to the reef/nearshore fisheries decline. Restoration of all coastal wetland areas should be the highest priority.	Restoration (key areas have been identified but need funding; planning - new land use patterns begs for more planning to assure that coastal wetlands are restored to improve habitat for endangered species but also more importantly to support coastal development.	Task force for planning; contact S. Reilly (587-0174 x122) for details and planning model.	1
Invasive plant species displacing native plants.	Restore wetlands to natural state.	Partnership of federal or state agencies with volunteer workforce.	1
Lack of education due to lack of access to coastal wetlands.	Need to develop/restore wetlands that are open to the public (e.g., Pouhala Marsh). New Wetlands Information Network needed to disseminate info over the Internet (using new technologies to reach a larger part of the public).	DLNR DOFAW & Na Ala Hele. Private organizations like Ducks Unlimited.	0
<u>Endangered Species</u>	<u>2</u>		
Endangered species education	The public needs to better understand endangered species trends in general. Need additional funding to support all native resource education programs.	DLNR, Private nonprofits.	3
Lack of education to the general public in a manner that is understandable/palatable to the masses.	Work with non-profit organizations who are more capable of interpreting to the general public.	Ohia Productions, DLNR	2

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
All programs under 309 needs to take into consideration endangered species issues.	Keep as an 11th (or 10th) enhancement area, emphasizing need for all programs to comply with existing endangered species & protection policy.	USFWS, State DLNR	0
<hr/>			
<u>Marine Debris</u>	2		
Lack of Hawaii disposal laws -- too much debris is from Hawaii. International debris is an issue, but we need to focus on local problems that contribute to the marine debris problem. It is very difficult for the U.S. to approach other countries about changing policies if our policies and local practices also negatively affect resources.	Education on effects of marine debris on natural resources. Implement laws that support recycling, tax non-disposable equipment. Fishing industry should reconsider going back to using non-plastic, non-disposable floats, e.g., glass floats.	Task force on education. Fisheries program should evaluate impact of the industry on natural resources.	2
The concerns of marine debris are not often understood by the general public as to how it affects them.	Do public outreach in a manner that will truly convey the message in a way that the public can understand and absorb.	Nonprofit organizations who can do creative outreach (e.g., Ohia Productions).	2
The public in general does not realize how marine debris affects seabirds.	Awareness programs showing dead seabirds with cigarette lighters in their guts shown on kids' TV shows.	Westpac, TV stations, media	0
<hr/>			
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>	1		
Lack of economic development planning - tourism has continued without long-term planning to determine effects.	Need top use more high technology methods for planning process -- e.g., GIS, interactive planning models, etc.	Contact Sharon @ Ducks Unlimited for details.	1
Growth of cruise ship industry and impact of numbers of people and waste disposal.	Limit number of ships arriving; charge higher landing fees and spread out so only one landing per day.	DLNR, HTA, DOT, OSP	1
Most of the public doesn't understand how development impacts in natural areas affects them.	Provide information and education in a manner that is not threatening, but can convey why development is not okay in all areas.	Non-profits who are not limited by governmental restrictions.	1
<hr/>			
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u>	1		
Commercial ocean recreation in Ahihi-Kinau Natural Area Reserve as well as promotion by hotels as snorkeling site.	Enforcement and signage.	DLNR/NARS.	3

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Local impacts on coral reefs can be minimized to increase reef/fisheries production.	Mooring buoys program. All recreational boats should be required to anchor at mooring buoys instead of dropping anchor on fragile coral reefs.	DAR, tourism (scuba companies), other private organizations, State Legislature needs to pass Mooring Buoy Law.	2
<u>Public Access</u> 1			
Disrepair of recreational small boat harbor systems. Poorly funded from the average income Hawaii resident.	Revitalize the Ala Wai Harbor, Keehi Lagoon and all small boat recreational harbor system; include all forms of recreational activities such as paddlers (canoe houses) using federal funds. See "Visions of Paradise: a New Beginning"	Stakeholder policy making council from each of the islands' recreational small boat harbors.	2
Needs to be more public education on why some areas will be available for public access and why some areas need to be protected.	Public outreach.	NAH [Na Ala Hele]	2
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u> 1			
Ocean energy needs to be taken more seriously as alternative source of energy for Hawaii's economy.	Support ocean energy planning, R&D.	UH, private organizations.	5
Poorly managed, poorly funded recreational small boat harbor system neglecting other groups such as paddlers.	Revitalize the harbor system using stakeholder policy making councils from each of the harbors using federal funding. See "Visions of Paradise, A New Beginning."	blank	1
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u> 1			
Wetlands should be added to special area management planning - historical wetland sites, converted to agriculture, should be reconverted and protected.	Land planning is needed to identify wetlands lost that can be restored.	Task force of State, FWS, private organizations like Ducks Unlimited.	2
Commercial ocean recreation in Ahihi-Kinau Natural Area Reserve as well as promotion by hotels as snorkeling sites.	Enforcement and signage.	DLNR - NARS	2
<u>Aquaculture</u> 0			
Non-native species being proposed for aquaculture. Impact on native species could be disastrous.	Do not allow any more nonnative species to be imported for aquaculture.	Legislature.	3
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u> 0			

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
0			
<u>Natural Hazards</u>	<u>0</u>		
Flood/disasters.	A study to control (1) cloud management and shifting of clouds; (2) flood control/area study to create diversion of water and control of water; (3) planning of the site rethinking of house construction and other areas.	blank	3
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	<u>0</u>		
This should be the highest priority because all issues relate to good planning that encompasses all issues.	These public meetings are great for the public to participate in information input. However there are new models available for public input in the planning process.	Task force. For more info on planning process, contact Sharon Reilly, Ducks Unlimited, 587-0174 x122.	4

Pearl City, Oahu

Wednesday, December 06, 2000

Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities 1

Boating laws (including rules and regs) too restrictive in some areas ("White Manele" <Hulopoe> MLCD prohibits anchoring; whalewatching minimum distance unrealistic).	Consideration of boaters' interests and rights (not be scapegoats); review existing laws re possible modification to accommodate boaters. Improve dialogue between boaters and regulatory agencies.	DOBOR, NMFS, boating organizations, US Coast Guard.	1
Small boat harbors need repairs and maintenance (e.g., Keehi piers falling apart, slips in disrepair, parking lots, add'l restrooms)	Establish repair & maintenance program to resolve problems. Find sources of funding. Analyze R&M problems and develop recommendations statewide.	DLNR/DOBOR. Legislative auditor.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Keahole, Hawaii			
Tuesday, December 12, 2000			
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u> <u>14</u>			
The only studies on golf course pollution have been funded by the Golf Course Association.	Initiate a study of pollution from golf courses and effect on shoreline.	University of Hawaii	5
Shoreline certifications.	Private landowners paying private surveyors to survey shoreline in their best interest, meaning pushing the line as far makai as possible.	#1 Having workshops for all the surveyors; #2 have a state agency go out and survey the site; #3 do it right the 1st time and keep it valid for 5 years.	5
No accurate rainfall measurements on shoreline except developers' verbal statements. No accurate water quality (sedimentation) & microbe studies on shore & offshore to check cesspool impacts.	Automated rain gauges reporting to centralized county computer. Independent assessment of shoreline waters at various distances from shore for water quality.	Fed/state; also force county to assess (cite) fines for violations. Force cleanup.	2
Cultural impact statements now required.	Identify cultural experts; promote ahupuaa models.	Community groups.	2
Lack of understanding of land preparation techniques when grading & earth movement is done.	Educate developers & county/state agency people to properly prepare land to avoid damaging runoff.	Sea Grant & U of Hawaii.	1
The negative impact of raw sewage effect on coastal area resulting from the county's wastewater departments' inability to control it.	State government to force the county administration to deal with this problem in some appropriate measure.	State.	1
We have heard the DOH does not have any control or authority over water pollution (ocean). It seems we are talking about trying to clean up an area after it happens rather than preventing golf course developer etc. pollution.	We must take into consideration the type of soil (porous lava) that we have on the Big Island, the rainfall, etc.. We can't undo water runoff or killing our reef in terrain that should not be built on.	County zoning and state land use. We must face facts, not wishful thinking.	1
Shoreline setbacks.	Have all new subdivisions along the shore have a setback larger than 40 feet, possibly based on the 30, 60 & 90 year erosion rate.	Have the state put pressure on the county to do it.	1
Impacts on native culture & practices.	Emphasize CIS (cultural impact statements).	Protect Keopuka Ohana.	1
There are no monitoring stations that are not funded by developers.	Provide funding for monitoring stations at sensitive locations -- especially near shore from developments.	State in conjunction with University of Hawaii.	0
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u> <u>9</u>			

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Coastal land acquisition for prime areas for recreation.	Add 2% tax on all real property transactions for an open space fund.	County.	10
Cultural impact statements are now required by law.	Need cultural advisory councils to evaluate the CIS as well as contribute to it.	Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners, State.	3
Native Hawaiians have little protection for their sacred sites, etc.	Purchase and protect such areas.	Federal, state.	2
New dive operators [in Kailua South Bay and shorelines) moor to buoys, then drop steel plates to bottom for passenger-guest use causing damage to seafloor and reef.	Prohibit dropping anything on bottom and enforce law.	State	1
Punaluu Beach was to be studied and assessed as directed by SCR89 which calls for a report to the 2000 Legislature.	Stop the county from grading the road on the sand. Close the beach to motorized traffic.	County, state DLNR, or nonprofit group.	1
Insufficient knowledge of Hawaii underground rivers and lens and the impact of growth and development on them or the offshore fisheries they impact.	Need full study of underground rivers in W. Hawaii including possible source, outflow location, sedimentation and microbe counts. Include lens.	Feds and state (beyond county capability & expertise)	1
A North and South Kona coastline for native practitioners.	Create database of the native practitioners and seek council.	Protect Keopuka Ohana, a Hawaii nonprofit group.	1
Education for planning department on coastal hazards, etc.	blank	State workshops	0
<u>Public Access</u>	<u>8</u>		
Public access parking - beach parks with very limited parking effectively restrict public access.	Require developers to provide more parking for increased density in subdivision of TDR [transfer of development rights] elsewhere.	County	8
Insufficient public access to beaches in West Hawaii; no ADA, no restrooms, no parking, no roads to many of the white sand beaches.	Select four to five white sand beaches and provide full access with road, parking, restroom, ADA, etc.	The feds; state doesn't want liability & county has no money.	4
We need easy public access for people and young children with enough parking. We also need trail access for the whole coast. What about maintaining access? There is none in Kona.	Must acquire rights-of-way to mountain lands before it's too late. Mountain parks as well as many more public parks and access with parking. Pass a law to keep landowners from being sued.	County and state must not let large landholders and developers to bar access. Adequate access must be required. (Our population is projected to double in 20 years.)	3

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Identify traditional Hawaiian access rights.	Create a Kupuna Council.	Community groups.	2
Address need for cultural practices.	Create a community mandate.	County.	1
Less and less access to traditional shorefishing sites.	Mandate access availability.	Everyone/anyone with authority to enforce.	0
Ability of people with disabilities to reaching area where they can shoreline fish, and explore & enjoy the water & coastline; also where young children would have access.	Be sure to have public access -- not limited access to ocean areas. Parking nearby, not a mile hike; enough parking, not limited to "first come only."	Federal, county, state and community working together.	0
<u>Endangered Species</u> <u>7</u>			
Not enough enforcement of existing regulations.	Fund more enforcement people.	State.	7
Native Hawaiian pearl oyster has been overfished - now in peril.	Hawaiian pearl oyster partnership - foster Hawaiian pearl farming, increase recruitment, include shell carving, etc.	Partnership of aquaculture/pearl farm companies, environmental groups, Hawaiian craft hui, etc. State CZM to facilitate it all.	3
Hawaiian stilts need nesting and foraging areas to increase numbers along Kona coast.	Build artificial wetland at Kona Wastewater Treatment Plant. This will also help with quality of water effluent from plant.	State and federal.	3
People are actually camping on top of hawksbill turtle nests at Punaluu Beach.	Train county, state or NMFS to consistently and clearly enforce federal endangered species laws. Provide bounties to those who report violations.	State, federal, or nonprofit groups.	2
Hawaii beaches need preservation for the honu and other wildlife.	Implement studies done by Chip Fletcher and others on beach erosion.	State.	1
Native Hawaiian practitioners and practices need more emphasis in CIS (cultural impact statements); emphasis on aumakua.	Fund more education and public awareness.	Federal.	1
Move the Hawaiian stilts now nesting at NELHA and in harm's way of airplanes.	Move to suggested area of Kona Wastewater Treatment Plant.	Fish & Wildlife and endangered species organizations. Fed and State funded. DLNR!	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>	<u>5</u>		
Anchialine ponds and wetlands at Kohanaiki.	Overall study of anchialine ponds; current status, public awareness, promote restoration projects.	Federal/community groups.	8
Wetlands needed for breeding and foraging areas for Hawaiian stilts. Effluent from Kona wastewater treatment needs to be improved.	Build artificial wetland at Kona Wasterwater Treatment Plant	State DLNR, Fed Fish & Wildlife, Clean Water funds, facilitated by State CZM.	4
Prevent filling of anchialine ponds for development.	If ponds are small and have no value have the landowner pay a fee for filling.	State.	2
Kaawaloa - commercial tours impact [due to] lack of toilets, etc.; need EIS.	Find suitable place for commercial tour activities.	Federal.	1
Kawa Bay (Ka'u) has hand dug wells, fresh and brackish water ponds.	Buy area for public park & preservation of aquatic resources and access to beach.	State DLNR, or have a long-term lease managed by nonprofit land trust.	1
Mongoose problem at Kaloko-Honokohau.	Trap mongoose [that are] eating birds.	National Park Service.	0
<u>Aquaculture</u>	<u>4</u>		
Is discharge affecting ocean water? I have seen photo of muddy looking water coming from a pipe. Also discolored ocean waters.	Water from aquaculture should not be discharged directly into ocean if it is too contaminated.	Aquaculturists.	6
Recognize native practitioners & importance of opelu as an important commodity as bait & food for perpetuity.	Create management program for future generations and raise awareness for need.	Protect Keopuka Ohana, a Hawaii nonprofit group.	4
Hawaiian stilts nesting and foraging at aquaculture operations at NELHA limiting operations because NELHA is near airport.	Build artificial wetland at Kona Wastewater Treatment Plant.	State and Fed. Fish & Wildlife.	3
A new nesting area for the Hawaiian stilts currently nesting in NELHA, an area specifically created for ocean industry. Also a danger to airplanes nearby.	Create a new nesting location away from industry and airport. Consider the Wastewater Treatment Plant which has been discussed.	Federal and state wildlife or endangered species agencies.	2

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Aquaculture is widely viewed as detrimental to the environment.	Support aquaculture efforts of native and benign species. Monitor such efforts.	Partnerships of private aquafarmers, ADP (State), CZM & environmental groups -- state CZM to facilitate.	1
Fishponds deteriorating.	Restore traditional fishponds for production.	Cultural practitioners/cultural resource managers.	1
<u>Marine Debris</u> 2			
Soil runoff into ocean causes sedimentation of coral and bottom.	Extend conservation areas, no development allowed in conservation areas; land swaps with owners in conservation areas; put area into National Park system.	Fed/state.	12
Stop runoff from golf courses into ocean.	Put teeth into CIS (cultural impact statement).	Fed.	3
Marine debris on the shore.	Establish an adoption system similar to the "adopt-a-highway" plan.	Everyone backed by state or county.	2
Soil runoff into ocean.	Reforestation of former forest land owned by DLNR with native hardwoods.	State, county, federal or nonprofits.	1
Debris accumulating on beach.	Enforcement to prevent disposal of debris by cruise ships, aquaculturists and recreational boaters.	State.	0
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u> 2			
Kealakekua Bay - marine sanctuary has reefs in jeopardy -- water pollution from cesspools, sedimentation from new developments.	Shoreline studies of water quality & microbe levels at various distances from shore from various sites. Adopt community ecotour operator management plan submitted to DLNR 6-12 months ago. Need ranger/custodian for safety, kayak landin, signs.	Feds; DLNR is sitting on plan; county has no money; state is ignoring situation.	6
Seepage into ocean from mauka sources.	Must not let more industry, houses, etc. be built without proper sewage systems in Kaloko-Honokohau area.	County mainly.	6
Enforcement of existing regulations.	Enhance existing penalties, then enforce, enforce, enforce.	State.	2
Fish replenishment areas (35% West Hawaii, coast)	Need studies of impact and changes.	Feds. State & county not willing or capable.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Kealakekua Bay overuse by commercial tours.	Find suitable location for existing tours.	Fed.	1
Our land being volcanic allows water to flow thru, however pesticides, fertilizers and imported soils also filter through to ocean and reefs.	Be more stringent in granting permits and in keeping tabs on development. Put more "teeth" in our laws and enforce them.	Federal & state; county must be responsible. Also EPA.	0
<u>Natural Hazards</u>			<u>2</u>
Land surveys to determine shoreline often give erroneous results.	Adopt profile surveys with modern computer modeling to establish shorelines.	State - need to reduce hazards to people and property.	6
Four-wheelers on the shoreline.	Ban [four-wheelers] on the shoreline.	State.	5
Prevent high density development too close to the shoreline.	Educate surveyors to properly certify the shoreline; increase shoreline setbacks.	State & county.	4
Hawaiian stilts nesting and foraging at aquaculture operations at NELHA could become potential hazard to air traffic.	Build artificial wetland at Kona Wastewater Treatment Plant and attract and/or chase stilts from aquaculture operations.	State DLNR, Federal Fish & Wildlife.	2
FEMA paying to rebuild homes destroyed by tsunami or hurricanes.	Use FEMA money to acquire land further from the shore.	FEMA	0
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>			<u>1</u>
Too much soil is going into the ocean all over the island.	Reforestation of leased state lands in Ka'u and other areas.	State, county, nonprofits. Hold C. Brewer accountable for replanting the areas they denuded.	6
Get some basic data on the aquarium fish industry first.	[Monitor] log sheets for divers/collectors, shipping invoices from wholesalers.	Forget DLNR! Get CZM to hire an independent outfit to do it.	5
Need baseline studies of present condition of ocean ecosystem.	Commission a study around our island to be used for legislation, enforcement, etc.	State, University of Hawaii.	4
Native Hawaiian resource management not strong enough.	Create native Hawaiian advisory council for resource management.	Community groups.	3
Not enough native Hawaiian input.	Create database of native and cultural practitioners for advisory capacity.	Protect Keopuka Ohana.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Lack of control over aquarium fish removal.	Strict state regulation and enforcement; check airport shipments.	State.	0
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u> 0			
Cruise ship impact.	Monitor their activities.	State and federal.	9
Effects on culture and practices [of native Hawaiians].	Create native (Hawaiian) council for input.	Federal.	5
Carbon dioxide sequestration.	No dumping [of CO2 should be] allowed.	State and federal.	2

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Waimea, Hawaii			
Wednesday, December 13, 2000			
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>	<u>3</u>		
Shoreline setbacks need to be increased in certain areas -- beaches, high erosion areas	Use the recommended 30, 60, & 90 year erosion hazard areas.	DLNR, DOT	3
Shoreline certifications: landowners hire private surveyors to survey the shoreline in their best interest (too far makai).	Current rules need revision, i.e., do not use vegetation as shoreline.	blank	0
<u>Public Access</u>	<u>3</u>		
Hilo public access guide.	Monies to hire work to be done.	Designated planning department employee or hire private [contractor].	2
Public access at Kauanoa (Mauna Kea Beach); limited parking effectively restricts public access.	Have courts require more parking stalls!	County	1
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>	<u>3</u>		
Shoreline certification of areas in Kapoho (Vacationland/beach lots) and Puako.	Recertify entire areas and move shoreline in (or allow to build).	DAGS	3
Hardening of the shoreline/rock walls.	Stricter planning/enforcement for building violation.	[County] planning, DLNR	0
DOH "critical wastewater treatment areas", i.e., Puako, Kapoho/Vacationland.	Task force for improved wastewater treatment.	RCAC/community/CZM	0
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u>	<u>0</u>		
Compliance with resource regulations - fishing, etc.	Public education programs, i.e., media-TV, school materials.	UH Sea Grant, DLNR, counties, ocean retailers.	3
<u>Natural Hazards</u>	<u>0</u>		
Development too close to the shoreline.	Increase building setbacks & correct the current shoreline certification rules.	DLNR & county.	3
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u>	<u>0</u>		
Kawaihae cruise ship terminal will ship discharge effluent enroute to Kailua-Kona?	No dumping allowed as this coastline is still pristine. Holding tanks at Kawaihae?	State, fed.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Hilo, Hawaii			
Thursday, December 14, 2000			
<u>Aquaculture</u>	7		
Lack of long-term funding for community groups with cultural background for teaching & restoration.	Government work with, not govern, community groups.	The people of the community.	6
Permit process & technical red tape that allows private interest supported by tourism & interest over community.	Allow waivers for community based groups who are noted to have expertise in cultural practices.	Government.	3
Need sustainable aquaculture education and programs for economic development that are environmentally friendly (i.e., ancient Hawaiian aquaculture practices are a great model).	Implement programs [i.e., aquaculture models that are environmentally friendly]	UH, DBEDT	2
Need to improve aquaculture education & resources to expand economic base at same time manage ocean resources.	Funding for research & education relating to aquaculture (i.e., black pearl cultivation).	CZM funding of research & development grants.	1
Need clear permitting pathway for individuals to follow if they want to establish small-scale aquaculture, particularly in marine area.	Augment role of Aquaculture Development Program to assist with obtaining permits & liaising between applicants and state/federal agencies.	ADP & extension agents	1
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	7		
Cape Kumukahi (Puna District) - 1100 acre of lava accretion land. Increasing population of residents & visitors causes user conflict, accumulation of trash & human waste. Lack of recreation areas with suitable facilities for visitors prevents effective management of resources.	Create Cape Kumukahi Regional Park with bathrooms, smallboat launch ramp, biketrails, regular cleanup & assessment of water quality & fayna (turtles, fish). Community has already indicated approval of concept. Can be done in phases w/gov't, volunteer cooperation.	Give private nonprofit (Puna Friends of the Parks) funds to plan (private contractor if necessary). Get state to declare Regional Park status. Public-private model can be replicated elsewhere. Policy & procedures can be established & used elsewhere (e.g., Malaekahana, Oahu).	5
No prioritization, integration, nor focus on protection of renewable inshore food resources.	An entity to address this need in comprehensive way.	Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Council, CZM	5
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>	6		

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Shoreline development & urban sprawl - burden on county's economy.	Revitalization of already developed areas rather than additional growth out.	Land Use Commission, BLNR, County Planning Commissions, DBEDT	4
Misconceptions about water quality relating to land use.	Data-based workshops with real info.	CZM, DLNR, DOH, UH	4
Specific effects on marine life, particularly on larval & food web at critical locales, especially road runoff.	Some pilot studies to identify need & sites for remediation.	DLNR, UH	3
Nonpoint pollution runoff due to ag & industrial urbanization, & tourism.	Stop building golf courses, resorts & luxury housing. We have plenty.	Hawaii Visitors Bureau & tourism.	1
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>	4		
Pollution of coastal wetlands by pesticides, PAHs, fertilizers at various levels by sites.	Prioritized study of pollution (especially road runoff, PAHs) at likely sites & tributaries, etc.	DLNR/UH	7
Turtle populations not returning as hoped.	Create nesting areas & programs to manage turtle breeding, and survival of newborn turtles; can also benefit eco-tourism.	Partnerships with government, conservation organizations and local groups.	2
Green sea turtles - substantial nesting areas lost in 1989-90 lava flow.	Research & restore areas for nesting.	Private organizations in partnership with government assistance.	1
Is there comprehensive database or atlas of coastal wetlands for Big Island? Is there a listing of issues concerning wetlands?	How about a mapping of coastal wetlands on the Big Island & identification w/critical issues for each area. Would provide a good informational basis for future project. Could also help with tourism planning.	Good project for UH students & community groups.	1
Little enforcement of current regs, e.g., Kapoho wetland destruction.	Public education & require public officials to execute surveillance & enforcement.	State agencies, specific community groups.	0
Trashing and total human manipulation of areas that are relatively intact.	Do not allow these areas to become tourist destinations, or developed in surrounding areas. Low key means less impact.	State and county.	0
<u>Endangered Species</u>	4		
Funding & research & public education on introduction of alien species & threats to Hawaii endangered species (including freshwater fish).	Continued funding of research in the populations of indigenous & endemic Hawaiian fish populations; public education programs.	DLNR Aquatic Resources Division, DBEDT, NGOs, etc.	5

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Need to dedicate funding for protected/ endangered species other than turtles/whales (e.g., terrestrial species, invertebrates.)	Simply give consideration to proposals concerning species other than the "glamour" species.	blank.	3
Coordinate with State Task Force (SCR 89) on Punalu'u Beach (home of the endangered hawksbill turtle).	Join ongoing effort. Promote especially beginning with shoreline recertification.	State/county government with community stakeholders.	2
Funding for research & restoration of turtle nesting areas - funding for newborn turtle management & protection.	Fund research & projects for turtle nesting area restoration, preservation & creation.	CZM	1
Loss of nesting areas for green sea & hawksbill turtles in recent lava flow.	Research & identify then restore or create nesting areas.	blank	1
Need more public outreach and enforcement of existing laws, e.g., bothering turtles on beach is rarely penalized.	Focus on education & outreach to residents & visitors.	blank.	0
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u> 3			
Federally negotiated ocean mineral mining (by China & Korea) 500 to 575 miles south of Hawaii Island - concern due to siltation & tailings estimated by scientists to reach Hawaii Island 5 to 7 months after start of operation in 2003.	Stop USA from endorsing, signing, or approving this operation (and withdraw Gov. Cayetano's support of this project!).	State of Hawaii! - should withdraw support of project and seek federal withdrawal of support of project.	10
Release of pollutants due to "inadvertant actions."	Do not allow this plea to be used.	Courts.	1
<u>Natural Hazards</u> 2			
Development crowding & shoreline erosion causing runoff damage to reef; also hydrocarbons from highway fuels.	EPA needs to police their applicants.	Government agencies.	8
After recent floods in Hilo, it becomes obvious that county is badly prepared for routine flooding and underfunded for implementing the solutions previously devised. Need plan & implementation of mitigation. Also public participation/education.	Review & devise new strategies for flood mitigation keeping in mind environmental impacts of solution. Explore funding possibilities. Emphasis on public education & outreach.	County, homeowner, involvement of university & other technical specialists. County Planning should include flood map of Big Island in new General Plan.	3
Don't allow people who take nature for granted [to] enter these areas.	Have people sign waivers [to enter natural hazard areas].	Hawaii tourism companies & agencies.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>		<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
<u>Public Access</u>	<u>2</u>			
No signs, little knowledge of coastal trails, inappropriate behavior.		Install signs (w/community input)	County	6
No public restroom facilities at Kehena Beach or Kalapana -- both the highest use areas of coastline.		Build/install facilities.	County of Hawaii w/state funding as well.	4
Public access denied		Grant access to public for gathering, not commercial.	blank.	3
Access & Hawaii culture is based on renewable food resources -- these should be priority & focus on this.		A coordinating entity & plan for protection of these resources.	Hawaii Ocean Resources Council, CZM office	1
Public access.		Areas with developing and degrading problems need no further footprints.	blank.	1
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>	<u>2</u>			
More concise regulations based on research and actual impact.		Review SMA and related laws to be sure they are based on actual impact and not arbitrary.	State & county planning.	7
Control the amount of development in order to maintain natural marine areas (tidal pools, beaches, etc.) (marine protected areas)		Have more "resources," limit the amount of development in coastal areas.	Developers, gov't.	2
Endangered species -- need to protect the animals.		Educate the public. Create marine preservation areas.	Everyone.	1
County overlooks some violations of SMA laws (i.e., Lower Puna walls built on ocean and nothing done by county until lots of pressure by local community).		Make laws that force county to enforce laws.	State legislature, governor, state agencies, Land Use Commission (?), DLNR enforcement? Deputize volunteers with training??	0
Ocean cleanup (pollution)		Educate the public, respect the environment.	Everyone.	0
<u>Marine Debris</u>	<u>1</u>			
There are too many convenience materials along the shore. Education efforts in elementary schools, intermediate and high schools should be increased involving cleanups.		Combine school projects to beautify coastal zone, involve parents with teaching children about pollution.	University down to elementary school system. Those who visit those areas.	4

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Need to evaluate the pollution from cesspools near the ocean, specifically in areas like Kapoho.	Research pollution in tidepools, inland pools. Require septic systems as needed.	blank.	3
[Need for more public education on marine debris]	Contact local fishing clubs; articles in Hawaii Fishing News and Hawaii Hunt News; lectures in schools K-12 with highlights on age impacts.	HCZMP	2
Litter from coastal fishermen.	Education.	blank.	1
Litter in ocean and shorelines.	Public education, cleanups.	NMFS, USFWS, DBEDT, DLNR, nonprofits, community organizations, UH Hilo, UH Manoa.	0
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u>	<u>0</u>		
Coastal debris & runoff effecting biological decline of spawning ground.	Monitor nutrient chemical transfer along coastal water sources to measure change.	University of Hawaii training program, local DOE & research groups	7
Runoff into Kealakekua Bay from Hokulia development project	Help evaluate damage; plan for future needs to prevent future run-off problems; restore reef.	Private developer should be responsible for costs, with government agencies overseeing work.	3
Negative impacts of SCUBA diving & snorkelking activities on the coral reefs. Boat anchoring damages coral reefs.	Establish education program for diving company. Increase day-use moorings.	DAR	3
Coral heads inshore at Waiopai, Kapoho heavily impacted by people.	Resolution of efforts in 1999 with DLNR to implement a protection plan.	DLNR, CZM, Ocean Resources Council	2

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Waimea, Kauai			
Tuesday, January 02, 2001			
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>	<u>8</u>		
Burns Field at Hanapepe Bay. We have an airport, historic salt pans, and a beach park. The airport does not fit into this "people" place. The airport fencing goes right over the salt pans. The fencing also is right at water/shoreline. There is a sign at the beach park end saying we (beachgoers) should be aware of planes landing. A fuel tank has been put on the field without a county SMA permit. There is a court order for DOT to redo their EA which says has no environmental impact. There is a container being used by one of the helicopter companies as an office and moved to the site next to the airfield without a county SMA. The county General Plan Update says that this area should become a park. The plan is an input of 2 years by citizens of the county. Also there is a reef walk conducted through the school year for the students near the fencing. This fence also forces traffic near the shoreline.	Follow the General Plan Update just recently submitted by the Citizens Advisory Committee.	Department of Transportation, County of Kauai, Department of Natural Resources, kauai Historic Society, FAA	5
Loss of coastal wetlands on West side over the last 100 years.	Identify and restore historic wetlands.	DLNR, county, and state agencies.	2
Kapalawai Resorts.	Don't build resort. Keep area free.	County and state.	1
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	<u>8</u>		
Commercial fishing boat setting net near to shore at Kekaha Beach. Ohai fishing boat. People called in to complain and nothing was done. It was said they caught thousands of pounds of akule.	Stop the comercial fishing boats from fishing so close to shore. Leave the coastal shores for the people in the community so they can feed their family or families.	Let the game wardens tag the commercial fishing boats instead of the local people who are trying to catch fish for their dinner. Especially the seniors who catch fish from the Waimea landing. And all those who cast their lines from the shores in Kekaha.	4
Cruise ships offshore & dumping of wastewater/bilgewater into ocean.	No offshore mooring.	DLNR	2

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Need to provide more resources for recreational sailboats, small boat harbors that are carefully managed.	Keep balance between pleasure boating facilities and commercial boating facilities.	DOBOR, DOT -- need central agency for planning.	1
Need more private and public facilities for the boating public.	Boaters generally have the money to support harbors and necessary facilities for boating activities.	DLNR	1
<u>Public Access</u>	<u>6</u>		
Puelo Point, Hanapepe (Salt Pond Park) -- the Burns Field Airport is overlapping the Salt Pond Park. This is of extreme importance.	The Kauai General Plan Update has already recorded what the majority of the people want -- to turn the entire Puelo Point into a park, and move all helicopter and airplane activity to the Lihue Airport.	DLNR in cooperation with Kauai County Council and DOT.	5
Concerned with public use of beaches in the PMRF area. Trucks traveling along beaches drive extremely fast; concerned with the safety of people utilizing these beaches.	Post signs warning that violators will be ticketed. Enforce the law by patrolling; give out tickets to violators.	City/county police or park rangers [to] enforce; educate through public announcements on TV and radio and/or newspaper.	2
Loss of access to coastline roads.	Take down barriers and allow the people to use the roads.	State of Hawaii, DLNR	1
Moloaa public access.	Take down all signs and allow the people to have access.	Stop these haoles from the mainland who purchase land [to] to know their boundaries and not stop the access.	1
Loss of public access due to makai development.	Limit makai development.	County Planning Dept., County Council.	1
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>	<u>2</u>		
Jet skis and other noise pollutants ruin the serenity of the beaches.	Ban them.	Government - state.	4
Resort development on makai lands from Kaumakani to Kekaha (Kapalawai & Kikiaola).	Preserve coastal lands for local access. Reduce damage (to proposed resorts on makai areas) and to preserve historical & cultural areas in coastal lands. Do not build on coastal lands.	blank.	3

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Much of the shoreline that is privately owned is not accessible to the public.	Allowing certain developments actually improves access to the shoreline.	County government.	1
Locals & visitors leaving trash on beaches.	Education, signage, garbage cans.	Whichever governmental branch has jurisdiction.	0
Increased use of Na Pali coast.	Make the Na Pali coast a preserve with no commercial use and (possibly) limited local use.	blank.	0
Need studies of natural pollutants such as animal (goat, deer, pigs, etc.) damage as base study to determine extent of manmade pollutants such as R2, R1 water.	Baseline studies should be done of all waterways and put into a database.	blank.	0
<u>Aquaculture</u> 1			
Clean water regulations are making marine aquaculture very difficult to initiate. Clean water standards are applied too strictly.	We need to make allowances in the standards on a case-by-case basis, depending on the zone of mixing and ability to flush and dilute.	Dept. of Agriculture, not Dept. of Health.	4
Hanapepe River -- we need to have the water flowing again, bring back o'opu and river shrimp.	Monitor sediment, pollutants, and find out what is causing the obstruction of flow.	G&R Plantation, McBryde Plantation, and Dept. of Fisheries & Wildlife (DLNR).	2
Shrimp waste (opala) is polluting the ocean near Kekaha.	Clean up the sewage waste.	Dept. of Fisheries should be given authority to clean this up before it is ruined.	1
CEATECH - 5 million gallons of shrimp wastewater permitted (by State) to put into ocean daily.	Reuse of wastewater back into shrimp farm and into fertilizer.	DLNR, DOH.	0
<u>Endangered Species</u> 1			
Oopu, hinana, opae, vee. [examples of native freshwater fauna]	Bomb the dams at the Hanapepe and Waimea Rivers to have the rivers get their life back.	DLNR, who gave the plantations the right to build the dams without controlling the excess water.	4
Continuing loss of species native to Hawaii.	Restrict or deny any permits that would affect any endangered species. Allocate monies to improve areas for endangered species to live and flourish in.	DLNR, state & federal agencies.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Humpback whales, green sea turtles and seabirds all are endangered due to fishing nets and confusing bright lights.	All fishing should be monitored and controlled. Lights should be controlled.	Dept. of Fisheries, County Planning Dept. (lights)	0
<u>Natural Hazards</u> 1			
Current rate of beach erosion appears to be a major future problem -- area of ocean, PMRF Barking Sands beaches.	Move or limit all development to mauka areas.	County & state agencies.	4
<u>Marine Debris</u> 0			
Balloons and plastic bags broght by beach park goers that blow into the ocean. Cigarette butts!	Signage at parks to be mindful of dangers to wildlife and to keep the parks clean.	County of Kauai, beachgoers.	4
Too much non-biodegradable debris collecting on the beaches.	Need to have an international solution to regulating marine debris. Need a way to identify the source of the debris -- some kind of identification material.	Coast Guard.	2
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u> 0			
Preservation of Salt Pond, Hanapepe.	Stop growth of heliport - gain public support by providing education & iinterpretation.	Government/public partnership.	6
Many of the popular diving and fishing areas are becoming depleted of certain game fish.	Need to have alternative preserves, which are closed to game harvesting for a certain period of time.	DLNR.	2
Hanapepe to Kekaha - ocean water quality.	Identify and stop pollution/sediment allowed to enter ocean.	blank.	0
Na Pali Coast.	Make the Na Pali Coast a marine preserve.	State/fed agencies.	0
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u> 0			
Not enough infrastructure and dock facilities for commercial and recreational boaters. This can be a big industry for Hawaii.	Allow for more harbors and berthing facilities. We need adequate facility for enthusiasts.	DLNR	4
Kikiaola Boat Harbor	Do the dredging for the local residents to use, no cruise boats. Dredge it as originally planned.	Federal has funded their share and the state has approved their funds.	2

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Underwater noises from U.S. Navy - endanger and confuse whales.	Do a study of this problem to determine how severe it is and how to control it.	The U.S. Navy should not do this because that is expecting them to examine themselves. Coast Guard and Fisheries Dept should do this.	1
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>			<u>0</u>
Historical (precontact and postcontact) areas on makai lands.	Identify historical areas and preserve.	blank.	8
Coastal erosion from Pakala to Na Pali	Short and long-term studies to find out the rate of erosion. Limit shoreline development.	blank.	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Kapaa, Kauai			
Wednesday, January 03, 2001			
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>	<u>8</u>		
Urban development & increased stormwater runoff & all nonpoint source pollution.	State needs to develop & implement an "urban stormwater protection program".	Office of Planning, CZM, counties (Public Works Depts.).	3
Loss of natural coastal areas.	Moratorium on building hotels and resorts on the coastlines; state to purchase prime beaches; increase setbacks for development.	DLNR or Legislature.	2
Loss of tourist industry.	Limit all building makai of highway.	State. County is too married to the building industry.	2
Seawalls at Wailua Golf Course, Aliomanu	State Law - no more seawall; removals of existing seawall.	Legislature.	1
Decreased carrying capacity due to decreases of groundwater resource due to increased urban stormwater runoff.	State needs to develop & implement an "urban stormwater protection program".	Office of Planning, CZM, counties (Public Works Depts.)	1
Derelict resorts are a hazard & eyesore.	Demolish/condemn derelict resorts	County or state.	1
Infrastructure of accessible areas is not adequate.	Need investment to maintain & increase facilities.	DBEDT, HTA	1
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	<u>4</u>		
Prohibit jet skiing and parasailing as they injure marine life.	Ban jetskiing & parasailing.	DLNR/DOBOR	4
Taking of nearshore resources (opihi, limu) to sell commercially.	Marine protected area between Kapaa and Anahola lighthouse; no commercial taking from shoreline out 2 miles.	Community, nonprofit with DLNR	4
Kalapaki reefs - has a TMK and has an assessed value (county real property division)	Change of the general [plan?] land class from industrial to _____	State BLNR (state owner); county allow the change to prevent developing on the reef.	0
Locals gathering subsistence - no controls.	Public education through schools.	DOE	0
Fisheries size limits and bag limits are inadequate and not biologically or socioeconomically based.	Set size limits & bag limits based on biological facts.	DLNR/DAR - ongoing now; will go public soon.	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>		<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
<u>Public Access</u>				<u>4</u>
Open up Waikea, Moikea, and Waipouli Canals for recreational boating and connect all together. In future connect to Opaekaa Stream and Wailua River for larger recreational area.		Tie bikepaths and horse trails into canal system. Tie into Kealia cane road system. (Project name for now is Coconut Waterways). Get community educated on plan. Get permits required. Do in phases.	DLNR, County of Kauai, community people, business people, Hawaiians.	5
Restore our "konohiki"		We need to protect from excessive gathering.	State, county and community.	3
Hughes Development at Kealia -- because of grading, soil is washing into the ocean.		Permit should have been given by the state or county and enforced or controlled by the community.	Planning Department permits. Enforce?	2
Moloaa coastal area -- new developer grubbing and grading soil into the ocean.		Permit should have been given by the state or county and enforce or control by the community.	Planning Dept. permits. Enforcement?	2
Stop harassment of nudist beachgoers.		Designate clothing-optional beaches.	State.	2
Moloaa homes that are built right on the beach area. Beach access is also being violated by owner.		Cesspool and foundation is causing loss of our fishing ground.	State and county should go in and check this area. Board of Health needs to go in and check this area.	1
[Lack of Hawaiian cultural awareness.		Increase Hawaiian cultural awareness to this [Kapaa] area by boating. Area has heiau. birth stone, bell stone, etc. Can be used to preserve and teach the Hawaiian culture.	Dept. of Transportation (enhancement money)	1
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u>				<u>3</u>
Kauai has no MLCD or other marine protected area.		Establish MLCD using community-based management.	Community group.	7
Taking of limu, opihi from neashore waters by commercial diving; bottom fishing.		Marine protected area from Kapaa to Anahola lighthouse; no commercial taking of any resource from the shoreline out 2 miles.	Local nonprofit and DLNR.	5
Submerged lands at Kalapaki general land class is industrial -- needs to be changed.		Change GLC from industrial to _____.	State DLNR/BLNR?	0
Kauai has no MLCDs.		Establish a MLCD at Salt Pond County Beach Park.	West Kauai Watershed Council & local community w/DLNR	0
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>				<u>3</u>

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Public access/PASH - [need] Kauai pilot project.	Check the Kauai General Plan Update guide for Kauai (implement actions), chapter 3, caring for land, water & culture.	State Office of Planning, Davianna McGregor, John Matsuoka & Luciano Minerbi (Phase III implement actions)	4
Marine protected area for Kauai	CZM can help to plan or start process [for MPA]	I will do it; I'm chairman for the Anahola Homestead Council, a Hawaiian nonprofit.	1
Need comprehensive watershed planning.	Establish watersheds as basic planning unit & integrate all resource use.	Office of Planning, CZM, counties.	1
Developers overlook historical properties. Building setbacks, coastal zone, burial dunes: Wailua, Mana, Nualolo, Kalalau	Presentation on burial laws and procedures, enforcement.	Kauai/Niihau Burial Council, DLNR SHOPO	0
<u>Aquaculture</u>	<u>2</u>		
No solution to depleted fisheries; [need to] focus on species low on food chain (herbivores).	Protect spawning stocks & spawning areas; focus on awa, ama'ama, & other algae eating fishes.	DLNR DAR, Dept of Ag/ADP	5
Restoration of fishponds is impeded by cost of permits.	Found a nonprofit that will expedite permitting & funding.	Non-profit.	3
Instream polluted. Nawiliwili Stream - sedimented.	Dredge?	County - they did it before.	2
Aquaculture is geared towards private enterprise and not to replace depleted stock.	Portion of stock raised to go back to [replenish] resource areas.	Private enterprises.	1
Need to restore traditional Hawaiian fishponds.	Form local watershed councils and seek funding.	Local watershed councils.	0
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>	<u>2</u>		
Streams too "dewatered" due to sugar diversions. Stream channel alterations, stream bank erosion, stream sedimentation & turbidity.	Increase instream flows by restoring some of the flows previously used for sugar. Establish "stream bank buffer/conservation zones" along the banks of all streams. Establish vegetated buffer zones w/no development within an area 1X the width of the stream on both sides; also, establish "overlay planning" that prohibits industrial areas & underground fuel tanks w/in 1/4 mile of a stream bank.	State Legislature; CWRM, DLNR, Office of Planning, CZM, EPA, counties.	9

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Coastal wetlands are altered & degraded; they need management.	Restore farmed wetlands (kalo) as management & wildlife habitat.	Private citizens.	1
Kalo restoration & wetland management is restricted by permits and permitting costs.	Fund establishment of a nonprofit group that will expedite funding & permitting.	Nonprofit community group.	0
Wetlands need to be specifically identified w/ education.	Public education of specific sites.	Community.	0
<u>Endangered Species</u>			<u>2</u>
Jet skiing and parasailing operations injuring marine life; disturbing & killing endangered species.	Ban commercial jet skis & parasails enterprises.	DLNR/DOBOR	6
Kalapaki Bay - protect Hawaiian Monk Seals	Record data on seals in the area.	DLNR, konohiki from the area.	1
Noise and sea life.	Stop noise studies [ATOC?]	blank	0
<u>Marine Debris</u>			<u>2</u>
Marine life being killed by debris.	Tougher enforcement for trolling [trawling?] operations and for cruise ships.	DOBOR, Legislature.	3
No end to debris coming ashore on North Shore.	Clean weekly.	KCCC prisoners.	1
Debris at Wailua Golf Course beach.	Clean weekly.	KCCC prisoners. They can walk across street. No transportation issues!	1
Too much non-recyclable plastics in Hawaii.	Ban non-recyclable plastics in Hawaii; establish "bottle bill" like Oregon.	State Legislature; counties.	1
Japanese ships dumping.	Patrol by ship & satellite.	Federal government.	1
Cruise ships.	Monitor their "rubbish" at port when they arrive.	DLNR/DOBOR, DOT Harbors.	0
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u>			<u>2</u>
No more oil-based energy production.	Require all building permits to include solar. Develop wind and wave production. Use all hydro resources on island.	Government & energy company coalitions.	3

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Should site & design only energy efficient government buildings/facilities that ideally use renewable energy. Should place all focus on development of renewable energy resources.	Design buildings so they have good cross ventilation; don't need AC. Use domestic sewage for methane production; design cogeneration systems using wind & solar power in all public facilities/buildings.	State Energy Office, government, State Legislature.	2
Nawiliwili Bay watershed impaired: storm drains and silt from upper land impact water quality; cruise ships dump wastewater discharges; alien species.	Data needed on storm drains, catch basins, enforcement/monitoring needed.	Community/stakeholders, commercial users, US Coast Guard (see Konohiki report)	2

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Hanalei, Kauai			
Thursday, January 04, 2001			
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u>	<u>4</u>		
Watersheds are not planned as a whole "ahupuaa"	Develop plans for each ahupuaa.	Community organizations, resource users, DLNR.	3
Identify coastal lands that could be acquired for public use.	Work in partnership with private sector - use easements, land trusts, etc. to protect land.	State & county.	1
Watershed management planning based on ahupuaa.	Work with community watershed organizations.	DOH, DLNR	0
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>	<u>3</u>		
Inadequate infrastructure for septic tanks in Hanalei - septic [wastes] in ocean water.	Community planning, study to replace/improve system.	County/Hawaii	3
Lack of sufficient shoreline setback for coastal development.	Expand shoreline setback mauka.	County of Kauai	1
<u>Endangered Species</u>	<u>1</u>		
Monk seals and turtles coming back to Kauai's beaches causing user conflicts.	Management plans, enforcement, volunteer programs.	NMFS, volunteers, Hawaii Wildlife Fund	2
Limu is disappearing.	Establish protected areas; educate local community, research on limu.	Each ahupuaa with DLNR, UH	2
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u>	<u>1</u>		
Establishment of community fishery management area to reduce poor fishing/gathering practices.	Community gatherings to describe concerns and educate pono fishing/gathering practices.	Each ahupuaa with DLNR	4
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	<u>1</u>		
Lack of coordination of ocean/land watershed planning.	Develop/assist community guided watershed planning.	CZM	4
<u>Public Access</u>	<u>1</u>		
Completion of guides to beach access for all islands.	Publishing of guides; also on the Web.	Nonprofits, counties.	1
Public access not well known (republish Kauai guide & provide signage for beach accesses).	Republish (duh!).	County planning.	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Parking & safe trails at beach access points.	Acquire land, through maybe for credit, or permit conditions.	County or state.	1
Fishermen/gatherers unable to access traditional beaches.	Acquire access to all traditional areas regardless of owner of land or developer.	Hawaii Legislature, DOCARE	1
Wahi pana access blocked/denied.	Acquire access to all traditional areas regardless of owner of land or developer.	Hawaii Legislature, DOCARE	0
Hunting area access blocked/denied.	Acquire access to all traditional areas regardless of owner of land or developer.	Hawaii Legislature, DOCARE	0
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u> 1			
CO2 sequestering in oceans	Prohibition.	DOH	2
Lack of maintenance of existing harbor/small boat facilities to accommodate recreational uses.	blank	DLNR	2
<u>Aquaculture</u> 0			
Limu, opae, crab stocks diminishing.	Establish aquacultural endeavors that foster good science & economics.	DBEDT	3
Aquaculture wastes in nearshore waters or ground waters.	Greater enforcement of Clean Water Act.	DOH	1
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u> 0			
Lack of regular maintenance of coastal wetlands results in reduced wildlife habitat (fish & birds).	Develop program for scheduled maintenance.	US Fish & Wildlife Service or other state or federal agencies focused on this area in cooperation with landowners.	4
Degradation of wetlands.	Acquisition for wildlife refuges.	USFWS	0
<u>Marine Debris</u> 0			
Destruction of nearshore environments [by marine debris]	Debris removal, targeting sources.	blank	2
Destruction of nearshore environments; impact of beach litter on visitor impressions and general public.	Stop at source thru international means, perhaps economic sanctions.	Feds.	2

<u>Issues and concerns</u>		<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
<u>Natural Hazards</u>	<u>0</u>			
Lack of adoption of FEMA recommendations after Iniki.		Implement recommendations.	County of Kauai - Planning.	3
Hau bush causing flooding along Hawaiian streams/rivers.		Remove hau.	Hawaii State/CZM, Army Corps of Engineers, Feds.	1
County not planning for future sea level rise & problems to coastal areas.		Increase setback from shoreline.	County Planning.	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Wailuku, Maui			
Wednesday, January 10, 2001			
<u>Public Access</u> <u>5</u>			
Lack of identification and recordation of public access, coastal trails, and lateral access trails.	Identify, record and enforce through public easements.	DLNR, archaeological council, and parks dept, historical society.	3
Beach nourishment should be implemented to allow a wide beach so lateral access is maintained.	Add sand.	Private landowners, assessment districts, county, state, federal partnerships.	2
No enforcement of HRS 46 at county level - no enforcement of PASH	Force county to pass HR546 ordinance or no more CZM funding (required by 1973!!)	Office of Planning	2
Lack of access - enforce.	Force the counties to enforce HRS 46-6.5 and county subdivision ordinance.	Counties.	1
Increase public access areas; existing accesses should be replaced along with parking, litter, changing & bathroom facilities.	Require walls no taller than 2 feet; planted trees should be given space to provide shade as it grows.	County parks; state.	0
<u>Special Area Management Planning</u> <u>4</u>			
No planning, no enforcement -- public fraud by state/county officials.	Enforcement.	Office of State Planning, federal government.	3
The rules for clean water should be written based on monitored results that the environment of the ocean is actually affecting by sand feeding.	Monitor the results of sand feeding at Sugar Cove and Kauaihalu [?]	Clean Water Branch.	1
"Single family exemption", condominiumization or "internal subdivisions" -- planning director not consistently or fairly enforcing.	SMA review and public comment period for any SMA area, before approval or permits issues. If director is found negligible, should be removed & replaced.	DLNR, Planning, land use and codes.	1
Loss of lateral access all along shorelines.	Enforce setback for single family homes.	Office of Planning should force county to enforce CZM.	1
"Single family" homes built in SMA without review; "condominium subdivisions" are really large developments that should comply with SMA regs.	Force county to implement SMA regs.	Office of Planning	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Building on former cane lands w/o review.	Increase SMA boundaries on west side.	Office of Planning should force county to move boundary inland.	0
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<u>Aquaculture</u>	<u>3</u>		
Underwater fish growout cages -- ocean leasing; public access to ocean.	Bonds should be required for new technologies to help with cleanup or accidents.	blank	3
Promote, educate, fund all aquaculture.	Provide money.	Volunteers, Fish & Wildlife.	2
Damaged fishponds.	Restore them.	High school students/volunteers.	2
Fishponds should be restored now.	Clean Water Act is not enforced for runoff; why not be more lenient with permitting so fishponds can be restored in this generation!	blank	0
<hr/>			
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>	<u>3</u>		
Building too close to the shore causes walls to be built to protect the structures.	Write restrictive laws & enforce them.	Legislature - write laws. The proper government agencies to enforce them.	3
Lack of enforcement of CZMA.	State/feds should investigate county lack of implementation & enforcement.	State/feds.	2
Lack of enforcement of HRS 46-6.5 and county subdivision ordinance.	Strictly enforce the law.	State, federal government law enforcement agencies.	1
Enforcement of SMA rules -- runoff from parking lots, home development, sewer plants, runoff from roads.	Enforce rules that are on books. Enforce penalties, create drainage basins.	Citizen panel, group not associated w/any developers, or employment.	0
<hr/>			
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u>	<u>3</u>		
Public activities should not be allowed without restrictions; training, and some type of policing/enforcement.	Highly restrict modern equipment; faster ocean recreation equipment results in congestion & accidents (windsurf, surf, kite surf & jetskis should not be allowed in same area)	County/state.	4

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
State of Hawaii has poor coastal governance capacity; "behind" on issues that would benefit from 307(c)(3)	Fund state coastal efforts that are outcomes-oriented. Build 307(c)(3) consistency review abilities.	CZM has the funding source via 309, but it's limited. Move from academic studies to more practical-oriented RFPs.	2
Plastic from agricultural lands, herbicide/pesticide runoff into ocean.	Classify plastic as "harmful" to marine life, identify chemical agents and educate on alternatives.	EPA, DOH, DLNR, anyone who can enforce.	1
Replenishment of marine life, stream restoration and influence into ocean; identify SMA and enforce w/out exemptions.	No exemptions in any ocean, SMA, or marine protected area.	Any agency that can enforce laws, penalize, and create change.	0
Increased equipment will result in increased water pollution -- water needs to be tested to keep water clean.	Jet skis and powerboats, being banned in other locations around the nation. What are these other areas doing to monitor and enforce?	County/state.	0
<u>Marine Debris</u>			2
Windsurf material, garbage, seaweed, agricultural plastic.	Require businesses that provide & sell material to do 6 months cleanup to retain business license.	County/state, EPA, DOH	3
Removing beach sand when the marine debris pulled from the beach.	Flotsam that washes ashore is part of nature's way of protecting the shore and holding the ocean in abeyance. Covering debris with sand (either with sand brought in or sand moved on the beach itself) is a far better solution than depleting the beach buffer zone of sand.	State or county agencies.	3
Piling up [of marine debris] on beach	Provide access and volunteers to clean; provide enforcement resources.	blank	1
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u>			2
Enforce rules, identify uncontrolled runoff, educate through enforcement.	Create federal agency.	DLNR, DOH, CZM, Fish & Wildlife.	2
Provide strict enforcement of protected areas	Provide more protected areas.	DLNR.	2
Public use through limited fishing, access & activities.	Commercial recreation & general public use should be restricted.	Various agencies with different jurisdictions.	1
Create MPAs, educate public on MPAs	Fund through 309 public education on MPAs	CZM	1

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Need more no-take areas.	Create in federal, state, county water	CZM (funding), NOAA, FWS, DLNR, Dept of Interior/Commerce, etc., county, city govts.	0
Uncontrolled runoff in MPAs.	Require sedimentation basins upstream.	DOH, DLNR	0
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u> 2			
Review Kahului, Maalaea & new power plant -- fuel, transportation, scrubbing	Require MECO to install scrubbers now, hire independent agency to monitor lead, arsenic, cadmium.	DOH, EPA	5
Facilities should not interfere with the shore buffer zone -- they should not be built on sand because the buffer zone of sand is narrow in the state.	Enforcement of shoreline setback to prohibit building on sand whether it be a dune-humped [area] or flat.	Planning departments & Public Works departments.	2
[Do] not put [power] plants adjacent to wildlife or SMA areas.	Deny any permit near wildlife, water, or SMA area.	EPA, DOH, Planning Dept, DLNR	0
Review of Kahului & Central power plants.	Test level of pollution surrounding power plants.	DOH	0
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u> 1			
Approximately 10 years ago, we started experiencing a large collection of seaweed (<i>Hypnea musciformis</i>) and continues to appear on the beach for at least 7 months of the year.	Would like to find a way of preventing this from growing on the rocks & know how to have this removed.	Possibly county or state.	3
Preserve any [coastal wetlands] that are left, deny any building, draining and fill.	Deny permits, grading and building.	DLNR, Planning, LU codes.	3
Streams should have flow restored when not used for sugarcane irrigation.	Remove diversions and old irrigation ditches.	Water resources management; Dept. of Ag, DLNR	2
Development drainage depends on impervious storm drains with little or no water recharge.	Require drainage into a required percentage of vegetation & tree growing areas.	Planning Dept./Building regs.	1
<u>Natural Hazards</u> 1			
No development in V23, Tsunami Zone, period.	Deny any building permit [in a tsunami zone].	REMA, Planning Dept.	5

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
To preserve shorelines that have eroded or receded is my concern throughout the state. The Clean Water Act needs to be revised.	To solve this problem, beach nourishment has proven to be effective, and the CZM Program should use money to check the places where beach sand feeding has accrued to show whether or not the sand feeding has led to a good or bad effect on the environment. The offshore and nearshore and shore of Sugar Cove in Spreckelsville could indicate for the whole state -- since calcareous sand beaches are all over Hawaii.	A program (not necessarily a study) should monitor the offshore area to see if they have been affected. State or county agencies.	2
<u>Endangered Species</u> <u>0</u>			
Restore natural habitat, natural productivity & food chain.	Keep development away from flood plain & coastal shoreline.	blank	2
Discover the predators.	Try to balance the ecosystems.	blank	2
Most species lost because of lack of enforcement.	Provide enforcement of laws currently on books.	Federal/state government.	2

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Kihei, Maui			
Thursday, January 11, 2001			
<u>Cumulative & Secondary Impacts</u>	<u>4</u>		
Oversaturation of development, strip development, lack of open space.	Permit to be issued only upon listing of beach access & habitat impacts.	The state (only).	3
Preservation and protection of shoreline. Currently there is a serious lack of enforcement of CZM rules (i.e., seawalls, violated setbacks, walls around private homes taller than CZM guidelines dictate).	Educate the public so we can be more effective in communicating problems (i.e., county planning says "go to DLNR;" they say it is the state's jurisdiction; they again pass it on.	DLNR, Sea Grant, state & county planning depts.	2
Flagrant violations of shoreline & shoreline setback determinations or lack thereof. There is hardly any enforcement of violations of shoreline certifications.	State should establish shorelines on all islands using same criteria. As it is, each county uses different procedures, or frequently does.	The state.	1
Palauea - preservation of coral reefs used by visitors & residents for snorkeling/diving.	No more construction on the shore.	Purchase parcels with fed/state/county/private funds to preserve this tourism resource.	0
<u>Public Access</u>	<u>4</u>		
Failure of oversight for the enjoyment of the public's beach access.	Listing of requirements [so] access is not impaired for developmental permits.	Ombudsman.	1
Diminishing public access; due to private land ownership & liability; lack of federal & county & state funds to acquire.	Create open space along coastal lands and footpath -- ways to access beaches.	Land trusts willing to form and create a way to acquire land for public use; also to acquire rights of way to access shoreline. Perhaps state can assist with liability concerns.	1
Access to ocean.	On Maui tell everyone that owns land between Hana Hwy & ocean between Kahului & Maliko and all of South Kihei Rd. oceanside [that] after all open land is bought up over the years that their land will be condemned & bought up probably 15 or 20 or 50 years down the line.	Fed, state, county.	0
<u>Coastal Wetlands</u>	<u>1</u>		

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
Disappearing coastal wetlands, i.e., Kealia	Restore natural water flow to ponds; move highway away from shoreline.	C. Brewer (I think water flow to ponds is their kuleana); Fed, state, county Dept of Transportation (move highway inland).	1
Concern that coastal wetland are substituted by artificial ones.	Preserve existing ones.	State.	0
<u>Endangered Species</u>	<u>1</u>		
Smaller & smaller fish being caught commercially (opakapaka, onaga)	Enforce size of catch; limit fishing to allow to replenish.	DLNR & state.	1
Inventory of [endangered] species.	Inventory of habitat.	Nongovernmental group, University.	1
<u>Marine Debris</u>	<u>1</u>		
Harm to our island ecosystems [from marine debris]	Education	NOAA, state -- intercept before debris contacts reefs.	2
Debris continuing to wash up on shore.	Education, education.	Dept of Education, marine (commercial) organizations, DLNR	0
<u>Natural Hazards</u>	<u>1</u>		
Paia/Baldwin Beach commercial lime plant took 400 cubic yards of sand off beach for over 70 years.	Put the sand back to protect shoreline, and save public beaches; regulatory agencies are actually part of the problem making it too hard & expensive for private citizen to help; these agencies should come in do study & let people know how they can participate (not making private citizens pay for studies).	Private citizens, A&B, state, county, federal programs.	2
Construction of homes & businesses in tsunami zones -- like Spreckelsville, Kaanapali Beach Hotel; also subject to storm surge from hurricanes.	Raise insurance rates to make economically unfeasible; prohibit building in these zones.	Insurance companies, state.	0
Deaths [at] scenic sites [due to natural hazards such as high surf]	Posting of graphic signs [to warn of dangers]	DLNR	0

<u>Issues and concerns</u>	<u>Solutions and projects</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Issue Score</u>
<u>Aquaculture</u> 0			
Need production of food sources.	Process (or policies) to restore (only) native species	Hawaii OHA	1
<u>Marine Protected Areas</u> 0			
Mapping of SMA lacking.	New technologies of satellite GIS mapping of seasonal shore area fluctuations.	NOAA, State buys maps (images)	2
Inventory MPAs and possible other candidates.	Perpetual public ownership.	DLNR	1
<u>Ocean Resource Planning</u> 0			
[Lack of] management plan to manage commercial use of shoreline waters.	Create a clear management plan to manage commercial use of shoreline waters, i.e., jetskis, kites, etc.	DLNR	1
Do not ban kiting anywhere until regulatory agencies know what is going on. Kiting done properly is safe, clean, beautiful, nonpolluting, freedom of expression that fills others with amazement.	If you have never seen a car before you would think it is the most dangerous contraption on Earth -- big, dangerous, fast, rambuncious. Let kites get licenses to kite in certain areas, go through private training for kites that the shops & kite teachers could organize & county could certify.		1
<u>Siting of Coastal Energy & Government Facilities</u> 0			
Current MECO plant in Maalaea located so close to wetlands, endangered birds & the shoreline.	Move [Maalaea] plant as soon as possible.	MECO; also stricter guidelines need to be established by state & county.	1
MECO plant in a tsunami zone & subject to storm surge. Sited in a major drainage and on mud that can be seismically energized to sink into the mud.	Move [the MECO plant]	MECO	1
Possible new facility such as desalinization for water consumption.	Limit it or reject it.	DLNR	1