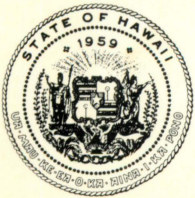


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The  
Hawaii  
State  
plan

- STATE ENERGY PLAN
- STATE TRANSPORTATION PLAN
- STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
- STATE RECREATION PLAN
- STATE HEALTH PLAN
- STATE EDUCATION PLAN
- STATE HOUSING PLAN
- STATE CONSERVATION LANDS PLAN
- STATE HIGHER EDUCATION PLAN
- STATE AGRICULTURE PLAN
- STATE TOURISM PLAN

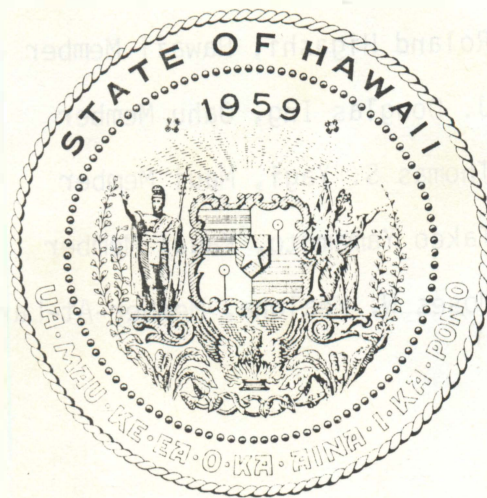
# STATE CONSERVATION LANDS FUNCTIONAL PLAN



DEPARTMENT OF LAND  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE CONSERVATION LANDS  
FUNCTIONAL PLAN

A STATE FUNCTIONAL PLAN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
CHAPTER 226, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES, AND ADOPTED  
BY THE TWELFTH STATE LEGISLATURE ON APRIL 19, 1984,  
BY HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24, AS AMENDED.



PREPARED BY  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF HAWAII

JUNE 1984

STATE OF HAWAII

George R. Ariyoshi  
Governor

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FOREWORD

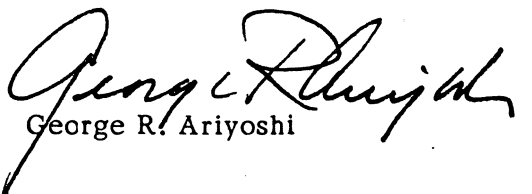
On May 22, 1978, I signed into law the Hawaii State Plan, a document second in importance only to our State Constitution.

The Hawaii State Plan is the only legislatively-adopted comprehensive state plan in the nation. It is our blueprint for Hawaii's future. It sets forth broad goals, objectives, and policies to guide the long-range growth and development of our state, and establishes a system for coordinating activities of state and county agencies toward the achievement of these common ends. This system has included the formulation of 12 State Functional Plans which specify in greater detail the policies, guidelines, and priorities within selected fields of activity.

The adoption of 10 of the 12 mandated State Functional Plans by the Twelfth State Legislature on April 19, 1984, was a milestone in our effort to implement the Hawaii State Plan. These adopted State Functional Plans--for Conservation Lands, Energy, Health, Higher Education, Historic Preservation, Housing, Recreation, Tourism, Transportation, and Water Resources Development--translate the broad goals and objectives of the Hawaii State Plan into detailed courses of action. They enable us to move ahead with specific state programs and activities in these areas with a clear sense of priority, direction, and purpose.

The State Functional Plans are products of years of work by hundreds of public-spirited citizens, lawmakers, and other government officials. They reaffirm our belief--embodied in the Hawaii State Plan itself--that the diverse and sometimes divisive elements of our state can indeed be brought together to identify common goals, and to determine efficient and harmonious ways for achieving those goals in the best interest of Hawaii's people.

The State Functional Plans can be the basis for cooperation between the public and private sectors. They specify where we want to go, and how we are to get there. I urge all in Hawaii to familiarize themselves with these plans and share in the challenge of working together for a better future for our state.

  
George R. Ariyoshi

## PREFACE

The principles of the State Plan are set forth in Section 226-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes. The goals of the State Plan are contained in Section 226-4. The goal which best expresses a conservation ethic calls for:

"A desired physical environment characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical well-being of the people."

The exercise of that ethic is the subject of this plan. That function includes an array of actions that have as their general object:

- . Management of natural resources.
- . Protection of endangered species.
- . Management of open space, watersheds, and natural areas.
- . Economic use of natural resources.
- . Special places of concern.

An underlying assumption of this plan is that population growth will occur as indicated in State II-F projections.

In the interest of brevity, actions duplicating that contained in other plans have been omitted.

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## Acknowledgments

This plan was prepared with the help of many people. For their help and expertise the Department of Land and Natural Resources expresses its thanks.

The Department is grateful for the leadership and contributions of the members of the Twelfth State Legislature who were instrumental in the development and adoption of this Plan, in particular: Senate President Richard S. H. Wong; Speaker of the House of Representatives Henry H. Peters; Chairman James Aki and Members of the Senate Economic Development Committee; and Chairman Mark J. Andrews and Members of the House State General Planning Committee.

The Department is deeply appreciative of its Advisory Committee and the substantial contributions of its individual members. The Committee has been constant with its support and helpful advice.

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## INTRODUCTION

### A. ROLE OF THE STATE FUNCTIONAL PLANS

Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, The Hawaii State Plan, provides a long-range guide for Hawaii's future and establishes a Statewide Planning System. The system includes the formulation of twelve State Functional Plans to manage and coordinate functional area activities and to guide resource allocation decision-making. In addition to this plan on conservation, plans have been prepared for the following functional areas:

- . Agriculture
- . Education
- . Energy
- . Health
- . Higher Education
- . Historic Preservation
- . Housing
- . Recreation
- . Tourism
- . Transportation
- . Water Resources Development

Each plan addresses Statewide needs, problems, and issues, and recommends policies and priority actions to mitigate those problems and bring about desirable conditions.

#### Implementing The Hawaii State Plan

Along with the County General Plans, State Functional Plans are the primary guideposts for implementing The Hawaii State Plan. They further define and particularize the State Plan's comprehensive goals, objectives, policies, and Priority Guidelines. Hence, while The Hawaii State Plan establishes overall directions for Hawaii, the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan delineates specific objectives, policies, and high priority actions with respect to conservation to be addressed in seeking to achieve the ideals expressed in The Hawaii State Plan.

#### Guide to State Programs

State Functional Plans guide a wide variety of programs, processes, and activities. These programs, processes, and activities include:

- . the program appropriations process for the biennial and supplemental budgets.
- . the capital improvement project appropriations process.

- . the budgetary review process of the Department of Budget and Finance.
- . the land use decision-making processes of State agencies.
- . the A-95 State Clearinghouse process.

Although the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan, like other State Functional Plans, is prepared by a State agency -- in this instance, the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) -- and primarily affect State operations, it also involves some actions of the Federal and County governments and the private sector. It points out where County and private industry coordination will be needed and suggests how those sectors can help achieve values, goals, objectives, policies, and Priority Guidelines expressed in The Hawaii State Plan.

### Plans as Legislative Policy

The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan does not mandate County or private sector actions. Rather, it is a guide to coordinate the various sectors of government and private industry toward achieving the Statewide objectives of The Hawaii State Plan. Through its adoption by concurrent resolution, the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan will be an expression of legislative policy, but is not to be interpreted as law or statutory mandate.

### Interactive Relationship With County Plans

State Functional Plans are intended to act in a coordinated fashion with County General Plans and Development Plans toward implementing The Hawaii State Plan. Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended, states that County General Plans and Development Plans shall be taken into consideration in the formulation of State Functional Plans. Conversely, the law also states that the Counties shall consider adopted State Functional Plans as guidelines in formulating, amending, and implementing the County General Plans and Development Plans. Thus, State Functional Plans and the County General Plans and Development Plans each draw from the knowledge embodied in the other, and both are essential to implementing The Hawaii State Plan. Hence, with respect to conservation lands, the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan assures that problems and issues of Statewide importance are addressed, while the County General Plans and Development Plans indicate desired population and physical development patterns for each County, and assure that the unique problems and needs of each County are addressed.

### B. TECHNICAL REFERENCE DOCUMENT

A Technical Reference Document, which serves as the primary resource base, has been developed for each State Functional Plan. Each contains background information, a detailed discussion of current conditions, issues, and trends, and

technical data with analyses to support the objectives, policies, implementing actions, and priorities addressed by each plan. It shows the Plan's relationship with other State and County plans and programs, and points out in detailed fashion planning and coordination responsibilities.

The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan Technical Reference Document, therefore, is primarily a supporting document. Printed under a separate cover, it is not to be adopted by the Legislature. Nevertheless, it is still an important and valuable resource, helpful in understanding the intent, rationale, and effects of the objectives, policies, and implementing actions in the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan.

### C. PERIODIC REVIEW AND REVISION

In order to be responsive to constantly changing needs and conditions, the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan will be periodically reviewed and updated. Because the Plan obtains its primary direction from The Hawaii State Plan, the timing of the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan review and revision process is linked to the review process of The Hawaii State Plan:

- . Biennial Review. Priority Guidelines, Part III of The Hawaii State Plan, identify critical Statewide needs requiring priority attention. A comprehensive review of Priority Guidelines is to be conducted at two-year intervals to correspond to the biennial cycle of the State budgetary process. In order to assure conformance to Priority Guidelines and integration with the State budget, all State Functional Plans -- including the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan -- will also be reviewed and, if necessary, amended every two years.
- . Comprehensive Review. Part I of The Hawaii State Plan expresses the Overall Theme and longer-range goals, objectives, and policies of Hawaii. A comprehensive review of Part I of the State Plan is to be conducted once every four years.

To assure conformance with these updates, the DLNR and other functional plan agencies will also review and revise their respective Technical Reference Documents within a two-year period subsequent to any amendment to Part I of The Hawaii State Plan. Subsequently, the Legislature may amend the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan and other State Functional Plans in consideration of any amendments made to Part I of The Hawaii State Plan.

#### D. STATE PLAN POLICY COUNCIL

The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan has been developed in strict accordance with the Administrative Guidelines established by the State Plan Policy Council, which is charged with the responsibility to advise the Legislature in the overall review, coordination, and evaluation of the Statewide Planning System. With respect to the State Functional Plans, the Policy Council's specific responsibilities include:

- . preparing guidelines for the development of State Functional Plans,
- . reviewing and evaluating each State Functional Plan,
- . seeking to resolve conflicts among State Functional Plans and between State Functional Plans and County plans, and
- . submitting its findings and recommendations to the Legislature.

#### E. ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The preparation of each State Functional Plan has been assisted by an Advisory Committee. Each Committee is composed of State officials, at least one public official from each County, members of the public, and experts in the functional area. The Governor appoints all Advisory Committee members in accordance with provisions established in Section 226-57(c), Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended.

The membership of the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan Advisory Committee is listed on page iv of this document.

#### Role

The Committees play a critical role in advising State agencies to ensure that the Plans conform with the Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Priority Guidelines of The Hawaii State Plan, and the State Plan Policy Council Administrative Guidelines, as amended. The Committees submit written recommendations on respective State Functional Plans to the Policy Council. Committee members may prepare minority reports which are transmitted as supplements to Advisory Committee Reports.

## FRAMEWORK

### A. THE PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The overall purposes of the Conservation Lands Functional Plan are to particularize and implement The Hawaii State Plan and, in the process, to establish a rational basis for managing the Conservation lands and resources in Hawaii. As population increases and urbanization pressures grow, the need for wise use of land and resources will become greater. This Plan, in consonance with the other plans, serves to direct the growth of Hawaii toward a future preferred by the people of Hawaii.

### B. THE SCOPE OF THE PLAN

The Conservation Lands Functional Plan defines and attempts to address areas of statewide concerns set forth under Part III, Priority Guidelines of The Hawaii State Plan. These areas include watersheds, terrestrial habitat, ocean habitat, areas with endangered species, natural streams, shoreline, open space, natural areas, air and water quality sensitive areas, and scenic, historic, and cultural sites. In addition, Kahoolawe and the Northwestern Islands, ocean resources, natural hazards, and mineral resources are covered.

The concerns are addressed under the following topical areas:

1. Management of natural resources.
2. Protection of endangered species.
3. Management of open space, watersheds, and natural areas.
4. Economic use of natural resources.
5. Special places such as Kahoolawe and the Northwestern Isles.

The plan covers the entire State and includes territorial waters. In some activities such as zoning, it is limited to areas zoned Conservation.

The plan outlines responsibilities and roles of the public and private sectors in use, management, and protection of natural environmental resources. The bulk of the responsibility lies with the State, although in areas such as preservation of endangered species, international, federal, and private assistance is needed. Counties play a key role in directing urban and agricultural activities and in retaining open space and cultural sites as lands become urbanized.

## C. COORDINATION OF THE STATE CONSERVATION LANDS FUNCTIONAL PLAN WITH OTHER STATE FUNCTIONAL PLANS

The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan shares a close relationship with other State Functional Plans concerned with the use of natural resources and/or environmental protection (State Energy Functional Plan, State Health Functional Plan, State Recreation Functional Plan, and State Water Resources Development Functional Plan) and with State Functional Plans having strong land use implications (State Agriculture Functional Plan, State Historic Preservation Functional Plan, State Housing Functional Plan, and State Tourism Functional Plan).

Figure 1 summarizes the many complementary and potentially competing interests which exist between the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan and other State Functional Plans. Complementary interests include areas in which policies or implementing actions in one plan impact upon those in another plan in a supportive manner. Potentially competing interests include areas in which policies or implementing actions in one plan may impact on another in a potentially competing manner.

The following discussion highlights some of these relationships.

### Complementary Interests

As shown in Figure 1, complementary relationships exist between the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan and other State Functional Plans in a number of areas. A few of these are highlighted below:

- Water Quality. The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan is highly complementary to the State Health, Recreation, and Water Resources Development Functional Plans in advocating measures to maintain and enhance water quality. These include measures designed to protect or preserve water for beneficial instream uses [e.g. Implementing Action A(3)(a) providing for the development of interim instream flow standards].
- Protection/Enhancement of Scenic, Historic and Outdoor Recreation Resources. The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan interacts closely with the State Historic Preservation Functional Plan and State Recreation Functional Plan in the areas of historic and recreational resource management and development. With respect to recreational and other open space resources, the Conservation Lands Functional Plan and the Recreation Functional Plan call for increased resource conservation, increased protection of fragile and endangered plants and wildlife, and enhancement and regulation of open spaces, vistas, and scenic areas. In terms of historic resources, the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan supports the Historic Preservation Functional Plan, calling for the protection of historic resources through Conservation District designation and regulation, the acquisition of historic sites for park development, and maintenance of historic parks. [Implementing Action C(3)(b)]

## Potentially Competing Interests

While most of the interrelationships between the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan and other functional plans are mutually supportive, there are potential areas where, in the absence of adequate coordination, conflicts could arise, particularly with respect to land use.

- Impact of Development on Critical Environmental Areas. The location and development of housing and other urban uses must be planned in a manner that minimizes disruption or degradation of critical environmental areas. In this regard, the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan calls for the review of State Land Use Districts and Conservation District regulations to ensure the inclusion of critical environmental areas and hazardous areas in the State Conservation District [Implementing Actions A(1)(b)]. The State Housing Functional Plan, in turn, in providing for the assessment and identification of lands for future housing development, points to the need to "avoid critical environmental areas, including but not limited to, watershed and recharge areas, important wildlife habitats, endangered species habitats, streams and water bodies, scenic, or recreational shoreline, and historic and cultural sites." This and other guidelines proposed in the State Housing Functional Plan for review of non-urban lands are based on Hawaii State Plan Priority Guidelines.
- Impacts of Resort Development on Shoreline Access, Open Space and Recreational Lands. Future growth and development of the visitor industry may have substantial impact upon areas of concern to the State Conservation Lands Functional Plan, particularly shoreline access, open space and recreational lands. Accordingly, the State Tourism Functional Plan proposes a number of measures to safeguard against or alleviate any possible negative impacts on such areas. It calls for new hotel and condominium projects to be set back from the shoreline to ensure access which facilitates and encourages public use, and for development of resorts to be planned in a coordinated manner to minimize loss of public recreation opportunities. The State Tourism Functional Plan also encourages the clustering of developments to provide for open space.

Figure 1. INTERRELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER STATE FUNCTIONAL PLANS

STATE FUNCTIONAL PLAN	COMPLEMENTARY INTERESTS	POTENTIALLY COMPETING INTERESTS
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water conservation and erosion and pollution control</li> <li>- Energy tree farms</li> <li>- Open space preservation</li> </ul>	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental educational programs</li> </ul>	
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of alternate energy resources in the Conservation District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of energy resource development on conservation lands</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Permit programs for air, surface, and ground water discharges, and treatment and disposal of solid waste</li> <li>- Development and implementation of soil conservation plans for agricultural lands</li> <li>- Operation of Environmental Impact Statement Process</li> </ul>	
Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of Mauna Kea Observatory as international center for astronomy</li> </ul>	

STATE FUNCTIONAL PLAN

COMPLEMENTARY INTERESTS

POTENTIALLY COMPETING INTERESTS

Historic Preservation

- Protection of historic resources through Conservation District designation and regulation
- Survey, identification, and evaluation of historic resources
- Restoration and enhancement of historic properties and acquisition of historic sites for park development

Housing

- Regulation of development in hazardous areas

- Impact of development on critical environmental areas

Recreation

- Development of comprehensive natural and cultural resource inventory
- Preparation of resource management plans
- Promotion of public access
- Protection of scenic and natural open space resources
- Management of public hunting areas and operation game propagation facilities

STATE FUNCTIONAL PLAN	COMPLEMENTARY INTERESTS	POTENTIALLY COMPETING INTERESTS
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of interpretive and educational programs for visitors</li> <li>- Protection of scenic areas, air and water quality, and open space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact upon shoreline access and open space</li> </ul>
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimization of adverse effects from facility development</li> </ul>	
Water Resources Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Watershed management and flood hazard mitigation</li> <li>- Establishment of Instream Flow Management Program</li> <li>- Erosion and pollution control</li> <li>- Administrative regulation of development and use of surface and groundwater resources in the State</li> </ul>	

## OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, IMPLEMENTING ACTIONS

### MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- A. OBJECTIVE: EFFECTIVE PROTECTION AND PRUDENT USE OF HAWAII'S UNIQUE, FRAGILE, AND SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

Hawaii's island resources are limited. Its biotic resources occur nowhere else.

Hawaii is the most isolated high islands area in the world. Accordingly, a limited pioneer stock has evolved into a high degree of unique forms, more so than anywhere else known. Native resources which are not resilient to draw down or use are easily depleted or abused unless their taking or use is kept to prudent limits. Sustained use of a resource ensures its availability to future generations. This is provided for in the State Plan Priority Guidelines [226-105(2), HRS]. Protection of the environment is also a priority measure vital to the visitor industry [226-103(b)(5), HRS].

- A(1) POLICY. Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawaii's resources by protecting, preserving, and conserving the critical and significant natural resources of the State of Hawaii and controlling use of hazardous areas.

- A(1)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Identify and maintain a comprehensive inventory of critical environmental areas to include but not be limited to the following: watershed and recharge areas; wildlife habitats (land and ocean); areas with endangered species of plants and wildlife; natural streams and water bodies; scenic and recreational shoreline resources; open space and natural areas; historic and cultural sites; areas particularly sensitive to reduction in water and air quality; scenic resources; and areas subject to natural hazards.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

- A(1)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Review the State land use districts and Regulation 4 of the DLNR and, if appropriate, amend criteria for the inclusion of critical environmental areas, including hazardous areas, in the State Conservation District.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: DPED, LUC, County Planning Agencies

Time Frame: FY 1984-86

- A(1)(c). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Review the various rules and regulations and permit systems applicable to Conservation District lands for possible simplification and/or consolidation for effective and efficient management controls and compliance with the Coastal Zone Management program.
- Implementing Organization: DLNR
- Time Frame: FY 1984-86
- A(1)(d). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Provide for effective enforcement of rules and regulations and permit system applicable to the Conservation District.
- Implementing Organization: DLNR
- Assisting Organizations: Attorney General,  
County Prosecutors
- Time Frame: Ongoing
- A(1)(e). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Review applications for use of Conservation lands to control impacts on natural and cultural resources.
- Implementing Organization: DLNR
- Assisting Organizations: OEQC, DOH, County Planning Agencies,  
U. S. Corps of Engineers, U. S. Fish  
and Wildlife Service
- Time Frame: Ongoing
- A(2) POLICY. Establish and manage wildlife sanctuaries, marine life conservation districts, and fishery management areas.
- A(2)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Establish new wildlife sanctuaries, Marine Life Conservation Districts (MLCD), and monitor existing ones.
- Implementing Organization: DLNR
- Time Frame: Ongoing
- A(2)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Monitor and manage fishery management areas and game populations and habitats.
- Implementing Organization: DLNR
- Time Frame: Ongoing

A(3) POLICY. Institute controls in regions where necessary to ensure equitable sharing of water use commensurate with replenishment, and long term availability.

A(3)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Develop and implement interim instream criteria for issuance of permits pursuant to Conservation District Regulations.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: DOH, U.H. Water Research Center,  
County Water Agencies

Time Frame: FY 1984-90

### PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

B. OBJECTIVE: PROTECTION OF RARE OR ENDANGERED SPECIES AND HABITATS NATIVE TO HAWAII.

From long isolation, Hawaii biota were free to follow distinct evolutionary paths and so tend to be genetically unique. From an ethical standpoint, the extinction of unique biota, either deliberate or inadvertent, needs to be avoided. This imposes a heavy burden on a small state. The State Plan calls for ensuring the availability of limited resources for future generations. [226-105(2), HRS]

B(1) POLICY. Protect and preserve habitats of rare and endangered wildlife.

B(1)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Survey and monitor populations of endangered species and establish sanctuaries when necessary to protect critical habitats.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service,  
U. S. Forest Service

Time Frame: Ongoing

B(1)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Develop, maintain, and operate propagation facilities for endangered wildlife.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Time Frame: Ongoing

B(2) POLICY. Protect and preserve unique native plant species.

B(2)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Survey sites likely to contain endangered plants.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

B(2)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Investigate endemic biota together with related ecosystems and construct and maintain fences around aggregations of threatened or endangered plants.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

B(2)(c). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Propagate native plants in district nurseries and arboreta.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: National Park Service

Time Frame: Ongoing

#### MANAGEMENT OF OPEN SPACE, WATERSHEDS, AND NATURAL AREAS

C. OBJECTIVE: EFFECTIVE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HAWAII'S OPEN SPACE, WATERSHEDS, AND NATURAL AREAS.

Open space adds to the quality of life on small islands. It also enhances visitor satisfaction.

Protection of watersheds is needed to ensure recharge of groundwater and to keep streams and coastal waters free of sediment.

Natural Areas are lands not significantly altered or stressed by man or which sustain healthy native ecosystems. Remaining areas are few and are natural stores for diverse genetic stock. Natural areas need protection because of their value to education, Hawaiian culture, human enjoyment, and scientific research.

The State Plan calls for protection of the environment and other limited resources for future generations [226-105(2), HRS]. It also calls for preserving green belts [226-104(c)(3), HRS].

C(1) POLICY. Protect watersheds, forest, brush, and grassland from destructive agents and uses.

C(1)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Prevent and suppress forest and range fires.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: County Fire Departments,  
Military Units, Ranchers

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(1)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Control insect pests, diseases, and infestations of aggressive exotic plants in forest areas.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: U. S. Forest Service,  
Dept. of Agriculture

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(1)(c). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Control feral animals in watersheds.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(1)(d). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Ensure use of watersheds do not adversely affect recharge and water quality.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(2) POLICY. Control erosion of State lands and forest areas through proper conservation and management programs.

C(2)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Enforce and maintain SWCD Conservation program plans and State lease provisions dealing with good husbandry.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(2)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Encourage and support local participation in conservation planning and programming as provided for in the Soil and Water Conservation Districts programs.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: Dept. of Agriculture

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(2)(c). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Identify and treat eroded areas of State lands and forest areas.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(3) POLICY. Protect and manage the lands with historic or natural resources value.

C(3)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Establish criteria and evaluate and prioritize areas of private lands with historic or natural resources value for possible acquisition by public or private agencies.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: HCRS, Nature Conservancy

Time Frame: FY 1984-90

C(3)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Acquire and maintain historic sites for park and other purposes.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: Landowners, Interest groups.

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(3)(c). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Establish criteria and evaluate areas of public land with historic or natural resource value and establish management practices to ensure the protection of areas from further degradation.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(4) POLICY. Provide opportunities and facilities to meet public needs for a wide range of recreational and educational activities within Conservation lands.

C(4)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Where possible, make available areas of unique biota or geology for public appreciation and enjoyment.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(4)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Provide opportunities and access to use forest lands for outdoor recreation and education by constructing and maintaining facilities for hiking, hunting, camping, nature walks, viewing scenery, and horseback and trail bike riding.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: Private recreation groups

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(4)(c). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Maintain scenic and natural open space areas as part of a Statewide system of parks.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: County Recreation Agencies

Time Frame: Ongoing

C(4)(d). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Establish and manage public hunting areas and build and operate facilities for propagation and release of game.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

#### ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF NATURAL RESOURCES

D. OBJECTIVE: PROMOTE SOUND MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII LAND AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR POTENTIAL ECONOMIC BENEFIT.

Hawaii has an abundance of natural energy and rainfall. The lands and waters can be more productive if better husbandry is practiced.

Foreign fishing vessels make good use of productive fisheries within reach of Hawaii's fishing industry. The opportunity exists for the industry to take greater advantage of this resource.

The State Plan advocates achieving a stable and diversified economy.  
[226-103(a)(2), HRS]

D(1) POLICY. Grow and manage quality forest products.

D(1)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Take stock of and monitor the status of useful trees and plants in Hawaii's forests.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: U. S. Forest Service, USDA

Time Frame: Ongoing

D(1)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Establish and cultivate forest plantations on appropriate lands and administer the sale of timber and other forest products.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

D(1)(c). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Grow seedlings and establish nurseries for forest plantations and other purposes.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

D(1)(d). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Survey lands for appropriate sites suitable for energy tree farms to promote alternate energy resources in Hawaii.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: USDA (SCS)

Time Frame: FY 1984-86

D(1)(e). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Restore Acacia koa production on State and other lands.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: FY 1984-90

D(2) POLICY. Establish and manage Hawaii's freshwater and marine fishing areas and encourage the expansion of Hawaii's fishing industry.

D(2)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Test feasibility of expanding the range of aku and bottom fisheries.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: FY 1984-86

D(2)(b). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Build and operate facilities for propagation of fish, including the cultivation of aku bait.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

D(2)(c). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Assist fishermen in locating fish at sea by installing and maintaining fish aggregation buoys and maintaining artificial reefs.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: U. S. Navy, National Marine Fishery Service.

Time Frame: Ongoing

D(3) POLICY. Consider, where appropriate, the use of Conservation District lands and water for alternate energy activities.

D(3)(a) IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Develop criteria governing the development and use of alternate energy resources in the Conservation District.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: DPED, DOH, Counties

Time Frame: Ongoing

KAHOOLAWE AND NORTHWESTERN ISLES

E. OBJECTIVE. PROTECT STATE INTERESTS IN SELECTED AREAS.

These are two publicly owned areas set aside by former Presidents prior to 1959. Until recently, little was known of these areas. Information is needed for intelligent management of these areas.

The State Plan directs that Hawaii's land resources be used wisely.  
[226-105(b), HRS]

E(1) POLICY. Cooperate with Navy in implementing Conservation measures for Kahoolawe.

E(1)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Control erosion with plantings and appropriate erosion control measures, including elimination of the goats.

Implementing Organization: U. S. Navy

Assisting Organization: DLNR

Time Frame: Ongoing

E(2) POLICY. Assess marine resources of the Northwestern Isles for State use and regulation.

E(2)(a). IMPLEMENTING ACTION. Assess and survey marine resources of the Northwestern Isles for State use and regulation, and formulate a plan for managing fisheries in this area.

Implementing Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: National Marine Fishery Service

Time Frame: FY 1984-86

