

NORTHWESTERN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

PUBLIC INPUT REPORT

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Prepared by

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Acknowledgements

Conducting a meaningful public input and visioning process within the short timeframe established by the President has been a tremendously challenging task – one that has required enormous collective effort and commitment on the part of many individuals, the sponsoring state and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and members of the public. Yet, the end result has been a powerful demonstration of the public’s intense interest and passionate concern for the future of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Clearly, a great deal of wisdom permeates the combined assemblage of the public’s expressed opinions and submitted comments. The U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution would like to acknowledge and thank all the members of the public who chose to participate in this public input process, including those who have expressed their skepticism about the process. Public officials need to hear from every perspective in order to determine how best to address the needs and concerns of all citizens while working together to chart a prudent course for our shared future. The responsibility now lies with the Secretaries to incorporate the public’s collective wisdom into their recommendation to the President.

The U.S. Institute would especially like to thank the staffs of the sponsoring agencies – the State of Hawaii’s Department of Lands and Natural Resources, the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council, and the Departments of the Interior and Commerce – who, through this public input process, have demonstrated their shared commitment to work together to ensure the long-term protection of the remarkable qualities and resources of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

In addition, the U.S. Institute would like to acknowledge with great appreciation, the skillful efforts of our private sector facilitation partners on this project, based in Hawaii and in Washington, DC, as well as the immense efforts expended by the U.S. Institute’s support staff to complete this report within such a short timeframe.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary 1

Introduction 1

Public Visioning Sessions 1

Public Comment Process 2

Major Themes 3

A. High Value Islands and Coral Reef Ecosystems 3

B. Fears, Threats, Problems, and Perils 5

C. Planning, Coordination, Enforcement, and Funding 6

Finding Common Ground – Ideas to Consider 6

A. Potential Traction Points 6

B. Possibilities for More Cooperative Governance 8

Visioning Sessions 10

Washington, DC Public Visioning Session 10

Oahu Public Visioning Session 13

Maui Public Visioning Session 16

Kona Public Visioning Session 19

Hilo Public Visioning Session 21

Kauai Public Visioning Session 23

Molokai Public Visioning Session 26

Summary of Public Comments 28

Qualities to be Protected in the NWHI 28

Current/Future Threats to the NWHI.....	31
Appropriate Uses for the NWHI	36
Inappropriate Uses for the NWHI	41
Current Management in the NWHI	43
Management Tools, Actions, and Approaches	48
Proposed Management in the NWHI.....	53
Agency Jurisdiction of the NWHI.....	55
Issue of Federal vs. Local Control.....	57
Native Hawaiian Access and Use.....	59
Boundary Suggestions for NWHI	60
Reported Qualifications/Experience of Commenters.....	61
Appendices	68
A. Presidential Directive	A-1
B. Facilitator’s Introduction For Public Visioning Sessions	B-1
C. Script of Public Visioning Session Slide Show.....	C-1
D. Flip Chart Transcripts of Public Visioning Sessions and List of Meeting Participants	D-1
Washington DC Public Visioning Sessions	D-1
Oahu Public Visioning Sessions.....	D-8
Maui Public Visioning Sessions	D-27
Kona Public Visioning Sessions.....	D-38
Hilo Public Visioning Sessions	D-48
Kauai Public Visioning Sessions.....	D-58

	Molokai Public Visioning Sessions	D-70
E.	List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments	E-1
	Organizations	E-1
	Individuals	E-4
F.	Transcripts of Organizational and Individual Comments ...See <u>www.ecr.gov/nwhi</u>	

Executive Summary

Introduction

On May 26, 2000 the President announced his intention to provide “strong and lasting protection for the coral reef ecosystem of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.” He directed the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior and Commerce, working cooperatively with the State of Hawaii and consulting with the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council, to develop recommendations within 90 days for a new, coordinated management regime to increase protection of the ecosystem and provide for sustainable use. The Departments were also directed to conduct “visioning” sessions, which would provide opportunities for public hearing and comment to help shape the final recommendations.

Due to the interagency and intergovernmental aspect of the President’s directive, the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, as a neutral and independent entity, was asked by the sponsoring agencies to impartially facilitate and document the public visioning sessions, to receive submitted public comments, and to issue an independent report of the public input process and results. To this end, the U.S. Institute facilitated seven public visioning sessions - one in Washington, DC on July 21st and six in Hawaii between July 24th and August 1st on five of the eight main Hawaiian Islands. In addition, during the 21-day public comment period, which began on July 12th and concluded on August 2nd, the US Institute received over 1000 written comments. This is a summary of the comments received during the visioning sessions and the public comment period.

Public Visioning Sessions

A total of 432 people attended the seven public visioning sessions. Forty-five attended the Washington, DC meeting and 387 attended the six meetings in Hawaii. The meeting on Oahu drew the most participants, with 134 people attending.

The public vision sessions accomplished three main objectives. They communicated the intent of the President’s directive regarding the coral reef ecosystems of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands; they provided excellent opportunities for public participation, dialog, discussion, and interaction; and they produced a substantial amount of information for the Secretaries of Interior and Commerce to use in making their recommendation to the President.

The visioning session process utilizing a facilitated small group discussion format was generally, but not entirely, well-received. The public appeared to genuinely appreciate the opportunity to meet on this rarely discussed subject and they welcomed the large amount of information made available by the four sponsoring agencies. People seemed to also appreciate the concerted effort made by the four agencies at finding common purpose despite their obvious differences in mission and jurisdiction.

Nonetheless, some participants would have preferred a more traditional public hearing format where the attendees are provided the opportunity to present formal testimony to a panel of agency officials. Others voiced complaints that certain governmental and non-governmental organizations may have been working behind the scenes to orchestrate and script the comments of their constituents or friends. In several instances, especially at the first meeting on Oahu and at the Kauai meeting, agency staff representatives and interns attending the meetings appeared not to have understood their principal role as listeners and occasionally jumped into the small group discussions that were primarily intended as a chance for the public to air their views. None of these problems proved significantly detrimental to the process, however. The hundreds of people who attended the visioning sessions were keenly interested in the topic, strong in their points of view, and civil when confronted with others who disagreed.

Public Comment Process

The request for public comments was announced in the Federal Register on July 12, 2000, as well as shortly thereafter through notices in newspapers published on each of the main Hawaiian Islands. Many organizations quickly disseminated the announcement of the request for comments through electronic and personal communication networks. The U.S. Institute also established a Northwestern Hawaiian Islands web site to facilitate the submission of public comments.

Approximately 1090 separate comments were received during the 21-day public comment period. The large number of comments submitted in such a short time clearly indicates a significant public interest in the future of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, especially among Hawaii residents. Although individuals from throughout the United States submitted comments, including several from other countries, over 70% of the comments came from people who identified themselves as residents of Hawaii. It's quite possible that the percentage of comments submitted by Hawaii residents was actually more than 85% of the total, however, since many of the people who submitted comments via email did not provide their address, although they used Hawaii-based Internet providers.

Private individuals submitted over 95% of the comments received. Official organizational comments were submitted by approximately 24 non-governmental organizations. Three government agencies submitted comments. More than 60% of the public comments were submitted to the U.S. Institute by fax; approximately 25% by email; approximately 7% by mail; about 4% were submitted via the web site; and just less than 2% of the written comments were submitted at the various public meetings using the comment forms provided. Many people chose to submit their comments through multiple means to ensure they were received, requiring a painstaking process to identify duplicate submissions. Another significant challenge was in deciphering handwritten comments and signatures. A highly conscientious effort was made to accurately document and report all the comments that were received. Absolute accuracy, however, was simply not possible in the time available. All the submitted written comments have been converted into an electronic format to facilitate dissemination of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report quickly to the public via the Internet.

The submitted comments included viewpoints expressed in short one-sentence statements, as well as in more extensive documents containing very detailed comments and recommendations. A number of submitted comments were deeply personal and several were notably eloquent in describing their vision for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Many people explicitly expressed their appreciation for being given the opportunity to provide their comments for consideration by the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce in making their recommendation to the President.

Similar, and in many cases identical, comments were received from different individuals, reflecting the efforts of several organizations to orchestrate comments from their constituencies by providing sample letters, suggested statements, or key points to make. Virtually identical “cut and pasted” comments were common, as were pre-printed comment forms that individuals signed and submitted by fax. More than one-third of all the comments received specifically referenced support for a single extensive detailed document, *Malama I Ka Moana O Ka Northwestern Hawaiian Islands* (Caring for the Ocean of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands).

All the organizations and individuals who submitted comments are listed alphabetically in Appendix E of this report. By clicking on a name, in the electronic version of this report, a hyperlink takes the reader to the full text of the individual or organization’s submitted comment, which are catalogued alphabetically in Appendix F of the report. Individuals submitting identical comments or referencing support for a specific document are listed together alphabetically under that comment or document to minimize repetitious printing of identical statements.

The few comments that were received after the close of the August 2nd comment period are included in Appendix G of the hardcopy versions of the Public Input Report provided to the sponsoring agencies. These late comments are not included in the Internet version of the report, however, because production deadlines had already passed by the time these comments were received.

Major Themes

A number of consistent themes emerged from the discussions during the different public visioning sessions and from the submitted comments.

A. High Value Islands and Coral Reef Ecosystems

Regardless of point of view or background, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) and their coral reef ecosystems are universally held in high regard by the people of Hawaii, by Federal and State agencies, by those who use or transit Hawaiian waters, and by the public at large. However, they are prized for different and sometimes conflicting reasons.

1. Biological Values. The NWHI are recognized as unique, pristine, and biologically diverse. The islands represent intact and high functioning ecosystems that are home to an array of different terrestrial and aquatic animals and plants. The corals themselves are unique and remain largely undisturbed. Many of the animals and plants that inhabit the area are rare, threatened, or endangered. There also are interrelationships between the

NWHI and the main Hawaiian Islands. Many believe the NWHI are both a nursery for many different kinds of juvenile animals as well as a larval recruitment area for the main Hawaiian Islands. Because humans have had a comparatively small presence, the waters remain rich in sea life and bird life.

2. Cultural Values. The people of Hawaii, particularly Native Hawaiians, feel a powerful kinship with the NWHI, which were the mythological, and possibly the physical, stepping stones of Hawaiian settlement. The NWHI were, and still are, used by Native Hawaiians. Native Hawaiians feel a powerful spiritual relationship with these islands. Many strongly believe they have special needs and rights that include customary and subsistence gathering of animals and plants, access to ancestral sites of worship, and the opportunity to pass on their culture to the next generation by educating their children about traditional beliefs, skills, and practices. More recently, the NWHI are also home to important historic battle and staging sites from World War II. The memory of that war and America's role in it remains fresh for many people, including those who were born years later.
3. Wilderness Values. The lack of human inhabitants and remoteness of the NWHI provide some people with a highly valued sense of awe and satisfaction in knowing that wild places still exist where primordial natural processes and forces continue unimpaired by human influences. Such wilderness areas, whether experienced directly or through the imagination, serve as a spiritual touchstone for some by enabling them to feel reconnected with their innate sense of the divine source of creation.
4. Commercial and Economic Values. Some of the waters of the NWHI are regularly fished by a limited number of permit holders who live primarily on Oahu and Kauai, as well as the other main islands. Bottom fishing and lobster fishing are permitted uses in some areas and at certain times of the year. Both fisheries are strictly regulated. Both fishermen and seafood consumers, in Hawaii and elsewhere, depend on the NWHI islands for their livelihood. In the past, some mining activities took place on some of the islands.
5. Scientific Values. Because the coral reef ecosystems of the NWHI are remote, undisturbed, and relatively pristine, they are an important location for scientific study and source of knowledge about natural systems and certain rare organisms. Scientists from several different disciplines and institutions in Hawaii and elsewhere regularly conduct research and monitoring activities there. In the eyes of some, the NWHI serve as an important and unique control site for monitoring and assessing both natural and human-induced environmental changes into the future.
6. Educational Values. The NWHI have high educational value. Because they represent some of world's last remaining intact coral reef ecosystems, they are excellent outdoor classrooms for people interested in learning about islands, ecology, and biogeography. Some educational tours take place now and the islands are perceived to be an excellent "hands on" educational resource for the future.

7. Recreational Values. Closely related to educational values are recreational uses. The islands are visited by sport fishers, by divers, and by tourists. Because the islands are remote and pristine, people are attracted to them and want to see the natural and cultural resources first hand. Recreation and tourism also has commercial values that may also be linked to conservation if the revenues generated are used to underwrite preservation and management efforts.

B. Fears, Threats, Problems, and Perils

With a few important exceptions, the public worries about the current and future health of the NWHI coral reef ecosystems. They perceive a variety of actual and potential problems though some of these perceptions conflict with each other. The threats fall into a number of interrelated and sometimes overlapping categories.

1. At-Risk Species. A number of animals and plants – the Hawaiian monk seal, the green sea turtle, the golden albatross, and the Laysan duck, to name just a few – are rare, threatened, or listed as endangered. While the threats to these species come from a variety of sources, these animals and plants are at the center of various current and future legal battles and may inevitably be the political focal point for decision makers.
2. Human Intrusions and Abuses. Most of the threats that appear uppermost on the minds of the public derive from human activity. Perceived current threats include marine debris (much of which washes in from other parts of the Pacific and may derive from foreign fleets); over harvesting of certain fish species by both domestic and foreign fishers; the tropical aquarium fish trade; the live reef fish trade for Asian restaurants and markets; shipwrecks, groundings, and poor anchoring which can cause direct damage to coral reefs; eco-tourism which encourages potentially harmful interactions with wildlife; tourism-related infrastructure development; pollutants and contaminants, both from increased air and vessel traffic as well as from deteriorating WWII structures; military testing; storage or use of hazardous materials; construction and dredging; and the mining of corals, sands, or undersea minerals.
3. Future Intrusions and Abuses. On the horizon, and in addition to a continuation or extension of the above, many worry about unbridled bio-prospecting by pharmaceutical companies and corporate researchers; the potential impacts from large-scale cruise boats; poaching and the pressures that will be created to fish the NWHI as other once productive areas decline; the use of sophisticated new technologies such as re-breathing devices and robotic submersibles that increase the time people can spend underwater; the potential storage of atmospheric CO₂ underwater; deep sea dumping; the use of marine testing devices which have unknown sonic effects; and even potential wars that could be fought over or within the NWHI.
4. Atmospheric and Oceanic Changes. Large scale and difficult-to-substantiate changes in the ocean and air are also feared. Global warming, sea level rise, changes in the ozone layer, island subsidence, and large and destructive storms are all threats that may be

difficult to prevent but that, nonetheless, potentially endanger the NWHI coral reef ecosystems.

5. Invasive Species. The NWHI has a history of intentional and accidental species introductions, including rats and rabbits. Increased human activity (the emptying of ship ballast chambers, for example) may bring new and potentially disruptive pests to the NWHI.
6. Research as a Threat and a Benefit. While science, research, and monitoring are usually thought of as positive activities that produce socially useful information, invasive or extractive scientific activities are sometimes perceived to be potential threats to specific species or to the coral reefs themselves. Conversely, many believe the lack of reliable data, especially baseline data, constitutes a threat since no one can clearly define what is being lost or gained through different management regimes.
7. Process Failures. The 90-day period to develop a coordinated management regime puts extraordinary pressures on all concerned. Many believe that this short timeframe creates a significant obstacle to involving the public in an informed and deliberative consultation process. There is a fear that under such conditions, decisions of the magnitude being contemplated by the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce will likely result in a flawed recommendation.

C. Planning, Coordination, Enforcement, and Funding

Many believe that the roles and relationships among the four sponsoring entities – the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, the Hawaii Department of Lands and Natural Resources, and the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council – along with other agencies such as the US Coast Guard, the armed services, and other congressional and executive bodies, needs much more attention. Above and beyond the physical threats mentioned above, the lack of dollars for enforcement, lack of management coordination by trust agencies and policy makers, and the persistent inability to achieve interagency cooperation are all viewed as serious threats to the NWHI.

While a few people argue that government action is not needed, most perceive the conflicting or confused jurisdictions of the state and federal agencies to be a threat in itself. Many believe the fact that there are no clearly defined jurisdictional boundaries means that there are also no clear buffers between incompatible uses and activities. The confusion of agencies and jurisdictions fosters an ineffective and expensive quilt work or rules, regulations, and loopholes. Some perceive the current policymaking and management of NWHI fisheries to be ineffectual, out-of-control, or captured by commercial fishing interests. Conversely, some fishing interests consider the need for any additional regulation to be scientifically unsubstantiated, burdensome, and expensive. Adding further jurisdictional complexity are the traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiians and the potential status and authority of a more sovereign Hawaiian nation. The public believes that these, and other related jurisdictional questions, need serious attention and resolution.

Finding Common Ground: Ideas to Consider

A. Potential Traction Points Identified by the Public

Not unexpectedly, the meetings held in Washington, DC and on Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai, as well as the voluminous public comments that were submitted, brought out a variety of different viewpoints. While opinions expressed and comments submitted are not always neatly consistent, at least five distinct clusters of interests and related visions for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands emerged during the public input process. One focuses primarily on environmental preservation and protection. A second focuses on the continuation of commercial fishing on a sustainable basis. A third focuses on the long-term survival of the Native Hawaiian culture. A fourth centers on promoting opportunities for research and education. The fifth centers on the idea of promoting the NWHI as a global model for enlightened management of a healthy and sustainable coral reef ecosystem.

Without attempting to minimize the important and sometimes significant differences of opinion that were voiced during the public input process, it is useful to note where the potential common ground may lie between all these perspectives. This question, in fact, was posed directly to those attending some of the meetings in Hawaii. The facilitators explicitly asked participants at the Maui, Kona, Hilo, Kauai, and Molokai meetings the following question: "Knowing that some of you favor increased protection while others favor cultural, economic, scientific uses, or mixed uses, where do you believe the common ground exists among you?"

Here is where some participants believe that common ground could be forged:

- People from all perspectives share a strong sense of kinship and affinity toward the NWHI.
- Everyone wants to maintain a healthy, diverse, and vibrant coral reef ecosystem.
- Everyone recognizes the need for on-going protection and wise management of the resources.
- Everyone recognizes the public's dependence on sustainable fisheries.
- Everyone wants to ensure the legacy of these coral reefs to future generations and in perpetuity.
- Everyone agrees that more funding, improved interagency cooperation, and better enforcement of existing regulations is needed.
- Everyone recognizes that we must learn from, and not repeat, the mistakes of poor past management practices in the main Hawaiian Islands.
- Everyone believes that new partnerships will be one of the keys to future success.

- No one believes that access and use of the NWHI resources should be unfettered. Everyone believes that all activities and uses must be limited and carefully regulated.
- Everyone believes that the health of coral reefs across the whole Hawaiian chain, including the main Hawaiian Islands, should be protected and that the entire archipelago should be looked at systemically.
- Most people would probably agree that there should be some provision for limited access by Native Hawaiians for cultural and subsistence purposes.
- Most people would probably agree that there must be carefully constructed limits for bottom and lobster fishing.

B. Possibilities for More Cooperative Governance.

In addition to the traditional approach of designating a specific agency to take the lead, many meeting participants and commenters recognized in the President's initiative opportunities for creating new forms and/or forums of cooperative management and governance in the NWHI. The following are some of possibilities and observations mentioned for consideration by the Secretaries of Commerce and Interior.

- Multiple jurisdictions will likely continue in some manner in the NWHI. Comprehensive and integrated ecosystem management of the entire area will most likely require an overall governance framework of shared authority. Successful implementation of such a coordinated management regime will only be possible through improved cooperation and increased collaboration among the agencies sharing legal jurisdiction over different but intimately related aspects of the area. The four sponsoring agencies, plus others, and their staff must make a concerted effort and commitment to enhance their communication, to foster more effective working relationships, and to develop their ability to resolve differences more productively.
- Unproductive interagency conflict will likely continue until and unless jurisdictional boundaries and authorities of the agencies involved are more clearly defined and legally resolved.
- Given the challenges posed by the area's remoteness, management actions will always be costly. Limited management resources must be shared and coordinated effectively to maximize their collective benefit.
- Additional research is needed to assess the current conditions of the NWHI coral reef ecosystem, to understand its complex interactions, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management actions. Distrust and disagreements regarding the conclusions of research studies conducted by different agencies, require jointly developed scientific protocols and implementation of an interagency research agenda.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- A system to facilitate the sharing and exchange of information needs to be developed. Jointly allocated funding for research will enhance the incentives for interagency collaboration.
- Marine debris is a significant threat that is universally acknowledged by the agencies and the public. The existing partnership effort to address marine debris is an excellent example of interagency cooperation to accomplish shared goals. Limited funding, however, has also limited its success. Enhancing this collaborative effort through additional jointly allocated funding can help promote the kind of interagency working relationships needed to effectively partner in addressing other shared issues.
- The acknowledged local, national, and international value of the NWHI requires a diversely composed interagency organizing and decision-making entity. A commission or authority of national prominence with significant participation by the State of Hawaii, the Hawaiian community, and non-governmental organizations, may help further the kinds of protections for the NWHI that most of the public seems to seek.

Visioning Sessions

Washington, DC Public Visioning Session

- Location:** U.S. Department of Commerce Lobby
14th and Constitution Ave., NW
- Date and Time:** Friday, July 21, 2000, 1-4 pm
- Number of People:** 45
- Organizations:** Coastal Zone Commission, Consortium for Oceanographic Research and Education (CORE), Cousteau Society, Center for Marine Conservation, Conservation International, Defenders of Wildlife, Humane Society of the United States, Marine Conservation Biology Institute, NALCS, National Audubon Society, National Fisheries Institute, National Parks and Conservation Association, Oceanwatch, Sierra Club, University of Hawaii, University of Idaho
- Agencies:** Council on Environmental Quality; Department of Justice; Department of State; Department of the Interior; Marine Mammal Commission; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and National Ocean Service; U.S. Agency for International Development; U.S. Coast Guard; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Council
- Legislative Offices:** House Resources Committee, Representative Mink, Senator Akaka, Senate Commerce Committee, Senator Inouye
- Governments:** Embassy of Indonesia, State of Hawaii
- Media:** *Hawaii Tribune Herald*

General Observations: NOTE: Most agency representatives agreed to merely observe and not participate in the small group discussion. Participants in the discussions primarily consisted of representatives of the non-governmental organizations in attendance.

Qualities to be Protected:

- Many participants focused on a desire to preserve the animals, communities, habitats, and biodiversity of the NWHI coral reef ecosystem.
- Many participants emphasized taking advantage of the opportunity before it is lost to protect and learn from a large, relatively pristine, and intact coral reef ecosystem.
- Some emphasized the area's importance as a spawning ground for commercial fish species.

Current and Future Threats:

- Many participants identified over-fishing and the impacts of different types of fishing as both a current and potential future threat. Some disagreed with this assessment, however.
- Many identified inadequate planning, poor management, inadequate funding, poor implementation and accountability, and lack of enforcement as current and future threats. Others considered excessive federal regulations without scientific justification to also be a threat.
- There appeared to be broad agreement that marine debris is a significant threat to the NWHI coral reef ecosystem.
- Some considered the cumulative effects from multiple stressors to be a current and future threat.
- Some considered a single species approach to management as a threat to the coral reef ecosystem.
- Some considered increased recreational use to be a future threat to the area.
- Some felt that global warming and sea level rise pose an important future threat to the NWHI coral reef ecosystem.

Appropriate and Inappropriate Activities:

- Some felt that fisheries and recreational activities that are sustainable and do not degrade the ecosystem are appropriate in the NWHI. At the same time, many agreed that whether an activity is or is not appropriate would be highly dependent on where that activity took place, and the level of the activity.
- Some considered the most appropriate use of the NWHI to be for research and monitoring and as a protected storage bank of biodiversity.
- Some felt that any form of commercial development of the area would be inappropriate.
- There appeared to be strong agreement that activities that degrade the environment are inappropriate in the NWHI.

Potential Management Tools, Actions, and Approaches:

- A number of participants suggested the use of a zoning system where different activities or levels of activities would or would not be allowed. Some suggested that a significant portion of the area should be zoned as a no-take ecological reserve.
- Some emphasized using a precautionary ecosystem approach to management of the area.
- Some suggested also utilizing available international mechanisms for marine protection.
- Some participants suggested that the adequacy of existing regulations and management in protecting the area and its resources was not clear. Others felt that the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Council's Coral Reef Ecosystem Fisheries Management Plan would provide adequate protection.
- Some urged the consideration of additional management regimes, such as designation as a National Monument or as a National Marine Sanctuary, depending on how the jurisdictional issues between the various agencies are resolved. Others emphasized reinforcing the authority of the existing Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge and clarifying its jurisdiction over fisheries within its boundaries.
- Mandatory vessel monitoring was suggested as a useful management tool.
- Some emphasized the need for a cooperative management approach across state, federal, and international bodies that would involve multilateral agreements, while avoiding undermining of existing agency authorities and jurisdictions.
- Some suggested the establishment of a permanent advisory body to provide broad-based public input for management of the area. One person suggested that this body should be more than advisory and instead have decision-making authority.

Visions For the Future:

- Some emphasized the opportunity to create an international model of how to properly manage a marine protected area.
- Some had a vision of a fully restored marine wilderness in and around NWHI for our future children's children.
- Some saw multiple and sustainable uses of the NWHI.
- Some envisioned adequate funding for a coral reef research center at Midway.

Oahu Public Visioning Session

- Location:** Kalihikai Elementary School
Honolulu, Hawaii
- Date & Time:** Monday, July 24, 2000 7-9:30 pm
- Attendance:** 134
- Organizations:** Ahupuaa Action Alliance, Carroll 2000, Earth Justice, East Honolulu Community Coalition, Environmental Defense Fund, Envirowatch, Inc., Hawaii Audubon Society, HEEA, Hui Kalo Kahana, Ilioulaokalani, K-Bay Fishing Panel, Kahana Ohana, Kahea, Kai Makana, Ka Imi Kai (fishing vessel), Ka Lahui, Kapiolani Community College, Makawai Stream Restoration Alliance, Oceanic Imaging, Sierra Club, Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center, Sea Grant, Sierra Club, Tamashiro Market, The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii, United Fishing Agency, University of Hawaii Botany Department, University of Hawaii Environmental Center, Windward Community College
- Agencies:** ADP, Department of Agriculture, Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism's Ocean Resources Branch and Coastal Zone Management Program, Department of Land and Natural Resources, DAR, Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service and National Ocean Service Sanctuaries, National Park Service, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Pacific Islands Ecoregion and Refuge, URS Corporation, Hawaii Office of Planning, Coastal Zone Management, U.S. Navy, University of Hawaii Department of Urban Planning, U.S. Geological Survey, Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council
- Governments:** State of Hawaii, United States
- Legislative Offices:** Senator Inouye
- Media:** *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, KHON, KITV

General Observations: The meeting was well attended and, despite the cramped facilities, people were thoughtful and civil even in the face of strong disagreement. Some showed up wishing to present formal testimony but were agreeable to submitting it once they understood the format. As in the Washington, DC meeting, representatives from the sponsoring agencies were asked to observe and listen to the public's discussion. At this and some subsequent meetings, one

or two staff members who came late or were new to the process may not have understood these directions and thus participated, but in no way dominated the conversations.

Qualities to be Protected:

- Participants expressed a nearly universal appreciation for the remote, undisturbed, and pristine nature of the NWHI's coral reef ecosystems.
- Nearly everyone perceives the area to be biologically, culturally, economically, and archeologically unique.
- Many people commented on its unique biological and ecological values as a home for many endemic species, a habitat for some threatened and endangered species, and a nursery and recruitment source for animals and plants found across the entire archipelago.
- Many participants commented on the cultural and historic connections of Native Hawaiians to certain islands, sites, traditional activities, and species that have been traditionally gathered.

Current and Future Threats:

- While different people fear different kinds of threats, nearly everyone identified excessive human intrusions from fishermen, transiting ships, tourists, scientists, and the military as a problem.
- Participants universally regard marine pollution (nets, line, floats) as a danger to birds, turtles, fish, and coral heads.
- Farther out on the time horizon, people fear the advent of specific new threats like bio-prospecting, piracy and poaching and the increased pressures on the area's fishery resources that would likely result from declining fisheries and food stocks elsewhere.
- Many regard the current lack of sufficient and coordinated regulation by government, along with the failure to adequately fund current enforcement efforts, as the most important threats.
- Some believe that climate change, sea level rise, and global warming threaten the existence of the coral reef ecosystems in the NWHI.

Appropriate and Inappropriate Activities:

- Some people argued that no commercial or recreational fishing, tourism or eco-tourism, or scientific research should be done. The coral reef ecosystems should simply be left alone.
- Some people argued that excessive limits on fishing were not necessary because the area is already well managed.

- Some argued that the area should be used exclusively by Native Hawaiians.
- Some argued that all military and space-related activities should be stopped.
- Generally speaking, many participants believe that the NWHI coral reef ecosystems can accommodate a variety of cultural and economic uses, provided that such activities are carefully limited, very well regulated, and clearly enforced.

Potential Government Actions:

- Most individuals expressed a desire to create clear limits on human uses, including fishing, tourism, and research.
- Some argued that specific no-take and no-use areas should be established and that vessel monitoring systems should be utilized to enforce these designations.
- Some argued specifically that the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council Coral Reef Ecosystem Fisheries Management plan should be used as a guide. Others argued specifically against Western Pacific Regional Fishery Council’s plan and that a “use-oriented” agency should not be placed in charge of Coral Reef Ecosystem Protection.
- Many people believe that a multi-agency and multi-organization council should establish long-term goals, controls, and oversight.
- Several people argued that federal agencies should not be placed in charge of the NWHI and that responsibility should be returned to the Hawaiian people.
- Some people suggested that the NWHI coral reef ecosystems should be designated as a World Heritage Site.

Visions for the Future:

- A healthy, diverse, and sustained ecosystem.
- Sustainable utilization of the resources.
- A preserved area.
- Management decisions informed by good science.
- The NWHI as a control or comparison group through which we can monitor the health of the mid-Pacific and compare it to impacted reefs on the main Hawaiian Islands.
- More time, more discussion, and a much stronger community input process.

Maui Public Visioning Session

- Location:** Baldwin High School
Wallace, Hawaii
- Date & Time:** Tuesday, July 25, 2000, 7-9:30 pm
- Attendance:** 65
- Organizations:** Atlantis Submarine, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Maui, Coral Reef Network, Friends of Kealia, Hawaii Audubon Society, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, Hawaii Wildlife Fund, Hui Alanui O Makena, Hui O Pohaku, Kealailani, Maui Ocean Center, Na Kupuna O Maui, Na Moku, Pacific Whale Foundation, University of Hawaii Department of Urban Planning
- Agencies:** Department of Land and Natural Resources, DAR, Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service, National Park Service, RSIS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Council
- Governments:** State of Hawaii, United States
- Legislative Offices:** Senator Inouye

General Observations: The meeting was lively and spirited, with good discussion and interchange among fishermen, conservationists, and Native Hawaiians. In addition to the organizing questions posed at the Oahu meeting, participants were asked to identify where they believe common ground may exist between otherwise contrary positions.

Qualities to be Protected:

- Participants have a high regard for the quality of the reef habitats and treasure its biodiversity.
- Everyone sees the NWHI as unique habitats for flora and fauna no longer found, or found in greatly diminished proportions, on the main islands.
- Many perceive the area as pristine, wild, and comparatively unaffected by human impacts and even by global warming.
- The area is viewed as a nursery for marine organisms that then help populate the main Hawaiian Islands.

Current and Future Threats:

- Environmentalists expressed short- and long-term fears about over-fishing, bad fishing practices, and derelict fishing gear.
- Fishermen fear the rise of eco-tourism, which they believe will do more damage to coral reef ecosystems than fishing.
- Hawaiians fear that their cultural rights to the NWHI will be diminished at the very moment that they are seeking political sovereignty.
- Some Mauians expressed specific fears about coral harvesting, vessel groundings, and the leaching of contaminants and pollutants from old military structures.
- Conversely, other Mauians are concerned about over-reaching regulations that will unnecessarily inhibit cultural or economic activities in the NWHI.

Appropriate and Inappropriate Activities:

- Cultural uses, particularly if they are exercised in pre-contact ways, are viewed as appropriate.
- There is near-universal objection to mining activities, nuclear or hazardous dumping or storage, and any kind of development that would lead to the building of new structures (hotels, golf courses, etc.).
- Fish collecting for the aquarium business and the Asia live fish trade are viewed by many as inappropriate.
- Many different and contrasting uses – such as fishing and scientific and educational activities—are viewed as appropriate and acceptable, by many, provided those activities are controlled and limited.

Potential Government Actions:

- Many Mauians see lack of funding for management and preservation as the key problem. They want substantial financial investment in management and enforcement.
- Many would like to see automated Vessel Monitoring System on all vessels transiting the area.
- Some people attending the meeting believe that there should be more local control over the management of the NWHI coral reef ecosystems.
- People wanted more time to come up with a plan.

Visions for the Future:

- Cleaned up, monitored, and left alone.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- A clear, well-informed management plan.
- Native Hawaiian access and stewardship.
- A model for Hawaii and the rest of the world.
- An educational opportunity for future generations.

Kona Public Visioning Session

- Location:** Kealakehe High School
Kona, Hawaii
- Date & Time:** Thursday, July 27, 2000, 7-9:30 pm
- Attendance:** 58
- Organizations:** Captain Zodiac Raft Expeditions, Dive Makai Charters, Hawaii Prep Academy Science Department, Hawaiian Law Foundation, Hualalai Water Sports, Keep Kealakekua Wild, Kohanaiki Ohana, Kona Marine Sports Activities, Inc., Lost Fish Coalition, Malama Kai Foundation, Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center, Reef, Reef Watchers Sea Grant, Saint Peter Fishing, Sierra Club, University of Hawaii Sea Grant Extension Services
- Agencies:** DAR/Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its Maui National Wetlands Research Center, Western Regional Fisheries Management Council
- Governments:** State of Hawaii (including Governor's Office), United States

General Observations: A major rainstorm occurred just before the meeting, creating a hot, humid environment for discussions. The meeting was low-key and thoughtful. As occurred at the Maui meeting, Kona participants were asked at the end of the discussion groups to identify where they believe common ground may exist between otherwise contrary positions.

Qualities to be Protected:

- Kona participants also appreciate the undisturbed, isolated, and healthy habitats that exist in the NWHI. They perceive it to be one of Hawaii's last "wild" places and as the larval rearing and recruitment area for the other Hawaiian Islands.
- Part of the uniqueness of the coral reef ecosystems derives from the array of plants and animals that live there: the monk seal, green sea turtle, spinner dolphin, albatross.
- Because it is comparatively untouched, the area is highly valued for its scientific, economic, and educational opportunities.

Current and Future Threats:

- In addition to concerns about refuse and debris, Kona participants feared that conflicting jurisdictions between agencies will ultimately open the door to degradation from oil spills and overuse or over-harvesting of resources.

- Some expressed fears that new technologies such as Acoustic Thermometry Ocean Climate, fuel-efficient cruise ships, robot harvesting, and re-breathers will lead to exploitation or ecosystem damage.
- Many people fear future damage from changing sea and weather patterns such as sea level rise, new storm tracks, subsidence, and bad weather.

Appropriate and Inappropriate Activities:

- Generally, Kona participants believe that uses that either are non-extractive, low-impact, sustainable, and that do not degrade the resources, should be permitted.
- Most participants seem to believe that properly conducted educational activities are valuable.
- Some believe that existing permits for uses in the NWHI must be grandfathered.
- While most agreed that cultural traditions should be honored, there also should be no cultural taking until those uses are better defined and well-considered by Hawaiian people.

Potential Government Actions:

- Most people want additional funding and better agency coordination, but would like to see them supplemented by well-run volunteer conservation programs.
- Some view military uses as appropriate, others as inappropriate.
- Some see any management by Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council as inappropriate. Others believe the opposite.
- Some believe that all extractive activities – fishing, mining, bio-prospecting, and cultural and scientific takes – should be banned. Others believe that management and enforcement must be based on clear limits.

Visions for the Future:

- A place left for future generations.
- A working ecosystem that has limited entry by humans.
- A world model.

Hilo Public Visioning Session

Location:	Hilo High School Hilo, Hawaii
Date & Time:	Friday, July 28, 2000, 7-9:30 pm
Attendance:	48
Organizations:	Big Island Fisherman Association, Conservation Council for Hawaii, Hawaii Wildlife Fund, Hilo Trollers, Malama O Puna, Pacific Futures, Sierra Club, Suisan Company, University of Hawaii at Hilo Marine Science Department, West Pacific Coalition
Agencies:	Aquatic Wildlife Commission, DAR/Department of Land and Natural Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Council
Governments:	State of Hawaii, United States
Legislative Offices:	Senator Inouye
Media:	Community Public Access TV

General Observations: Not unexpectedly, the Hilo meeting was less well attended, but those who did come expressed their views with enthusiasm and commitment. A number of people at the meeting had been involved in scientific activities in the NWHI.

Qualities to be Protected:

- Participants in Hilo also prize the pristine and relatively undisturbed coral reef ecosystems of the NWHI. They note that these systems are slow-growing, fragile, and culturally and environmentally important.
- Some value the area as a protected and sustainable fishery for current and future generations.
- Many value the area for its cultural, scientific, and educational qualities.

Current and Future Threats:

- Marine debris, over-fishing, chemical spills, and pollution or destruction from human interactions are all perceived as immediate threats.

- Potential future threats include unmanaged tourism, mining, and bio-prospecting, the introduction of alien species, poaching, groundings, and military activities related to Acoustic Thermometry Ocean Climate, “Star Wars,” and training.
- People fear resource mismanagement, inappropriate controls on uses, the perpetuation of current fishing practices, and the misuse of the area by foreign countries who are beyond the jurisdiction of U.S. agencies.

Appropriate and Inappropriate Activities:

- While some believe no fishing should be allowed, many believe sustainable fisheries are appropriate.
- Many people believe modest forms of tourism are appropriate but, universally, Hilo participants fear the advent of large-scale tourism.
- No one spoke in favor of nuclear testing, Acoustic Thermometry Ocean Climate, dumping, mining, or resort development.
- Based on what happened in Thailand with the filming of *The Beach*, one participant suggested that Hollywood moviemaking is an inappropriate use of the NWHI coral reef ecosystems.

Potential Government Actions:

- Government coordination is viewed as essential. Hilo participants want to see agencies like U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Land & Natural Resources, and Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council working together.
- Some believe a clear protected status needs to be established around the chain. Some argued it should be a 50-mile radius. Others advised that it should be set by fathoms.
- Several participants suggested that a commission be established that would include both the trust management agencies and non-governmental organizations with environmental, cultural, scientific, and economic interests.
- Several people suggested that Native Hawaiians must play a role in on-going management. A few people said it should be done primarily by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and Native Hawaiians. Others suggested it should be Native Hawaiians working with the State of Hawaii.

Visions for the Future:

- Clean water, clean air, abundant species, and a high-functioning ecosystem.
- Management regimes that are carried out by Hawaiians.
- The opposite of New York City.

Kauai Public Visioning Session

- Location:** Kauai Community College
Lihue, Hawaii
- Date & Time:** Monday, July 31, 2000, 7-9:30 pm
- Attendance:** 52
- Organizations:** Anahola Homesteader Council, Aloha Aina Party, Hawaii Audubon Society, Hawaii Hoolau Hou, Hawaii Wildlife Tours, Kilauea NH Association, Oceanic Sanctity, Padi Divemaster, Sierra Club, Saint Peter Fishing, Teok Investigations
- Agencies:** DAR, Department of Land and Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council
- Governments:** State of Hawaii, United States

General Observations: The meeting was well attended and lively. Some people representing conservation interests and some representing commercial fishing interests appeared to be reading prepared scripts and had seemingly been coached to make certain statements or take particular positions. Nonetheless, these people were a small minority and in no way diminished the discussions which were thoughtful, civil, and engaging of the issues.

Qualities to be Protected:

- Kauaians value the NWHI because it is undisturbed and an important reproductive habitat for fish, turtles, lobsters, seals, and birds. They view it as the source of some of their own island's ocean richness.
- The NWHI offer important economic opportunities for the people of Kauai.
- There are sacred sites and places of historic and cultural importance there.
- People treasure the biodiversity and sheer beauty of the place.

Current and Future Threats:

- Some fear the loss of native rights while others, in contrast, fear that the inappropriate exercise of native rights will degrade the reef ecosystems.
- Over-fishing, shipwrecks, pollution from the main islands, oil spills, anchor damage, and marine debris were all identified as current and future threats.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Some participants were particularly concerned about the impact of scientific researchers, whose activities are not well regulated and whose research may be extractive or intrusive.
- Tourism, eco-tourism, and the commercialization of Midway were all identified as threats.
- Most participants noted the lack of coordination, enforcement, and appropriate regulation.

Appropriate and Inappropriate Activities:

- While some Kauai participants take more extreme positions, most seem to believe that activities that do not diminish the sustainability of resources are probably appropriate.
- Most believe that very carefully limited fishing, tourism, science, and education, are appropriate.
- One person argued that Hawaiians should be allowed to take a limited number of turtles for purposes of practicing traditional culture. Others argued against this.
- With the exception of coral or mineral mining, nearly all participants seemed to agree that some forms of education and research would be acceptable and appropriate.

Potential Government Actions:

- Most people want to see improved interagency coordination and much stronger community involvement in the planning process.
- A few people argued that the NWHI coral reef ecosystems ought to be closed off entirely, including to researchers and scientists.
- Some argued in favor of a boundary designation to 200 fathoms as an MPA and that 75% of the area be declared a no-take zone. They also argued against Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council's involvement. Conversely, others argued in favor of Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council's emerging Fisheries Management Plan and believed that any further attempts to close off new areas to fishing would be disastrous for both fishermen and seafood consumers.
- Most people would like to see stepped-up efforts at marine debris removal and better monitoring of vessels using or transiting the NWHI waters.

Visions for the Future:

- A protected area with maximum ecological integrity.
- A working ecosystem that can accommodate multiple kinds of users.
- A new National Park.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- A National Marine Sanctuary managed by NOAA.
- Management and protection by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- A system of reef habitats that are thriving, growing, and serving the continued evolution of biodiversity.

Molokai Public Visioning Session

Location:	Mitchell Paole Community Center Kaunuakakai, Molokai
Date & Time:	Tuesday, August 1, 2000, 7-9:30 pm
Attendance:	30
Organizations:	Bingo Too Fishing, Molokai Charters, The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii
Agencies:	DAR/Department of Land and Natural Resources, Department of Education, Department of Interior, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fishery Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Western Pacific Fishery Management Council,
Governments:	State of Hawaii, United States

General Observations: A small number of people showed up for the meeting, some of whom thought it was also about the topic of coral reef systems around the main Hawaiian Islands. As in previous meetings, the group was enthusiastic in giving their input and appreciative of the displays set up by the four sponsoring agencies. One participant asked the facilitator to convey to the Secretaries of Interior and Commerce that Molokai people will view it as an act of bad faith if the Island of Molokai is not consulted a second time before decisions are made or plans developed.

Qualities to be Protected:

- Molokai participants treasure the apparent diversity of wildlife in the NWHI. They prize the clean seawater and the nursery benefits of having protected reefs.
- Most like the idea that there are places tourists don't go.
- Most see it is an area that is, or should be, under Hawaiian stewardship.

Current and Future and Future Threats:

- Poaching, debris, over-fishing, and the aquarium trade are all seen as threats.
- Molokai people believe that the most serious threat is the lack of a good plan and the failure of government to manage the area properly.
- Similarly, they resent the narrow window of time in which the President's initiative is being undertaken.

Appropriate and Inappropriate Activities:

- Molokai participants were interested in seeing more research and study on the NWHI coral reef ecosystems. They like the idea of Native Hawaiian cultural uses, including subsistence fishing and gathering.
- Some argue that inappropriate uses include tourism, commercial fishing, mining, and unregulated recreational fishing.

Potential Government Actions:

- The first and foremost responsibility of government should be to set clear boundaries. Molokai people currently perceive a competition of jurisdictions and a general lack of good planning.
- Government should expand protections for the area.
- A few people argued that systemic changes are needed to control political action committees (PACs), which are the source of inappropriate political pressures to unnecessarily open or close areas in the NWHI.

Visions for the Future:

- A protected resource.
- Consideration for the coral reefs of Molokai and the other main islands.
- Make Native Hawaiians an integral part of management.
- Make government do a good job.

Summary of Public Comments

This section of the draft Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report summarizes the more than 1000 comments that were received during the 21-day public comment period. Because it was apparent that many groups helped orchestrate the submission of comments by their constituencies through the use of web sites that allowed commenters to send off detailed faxes or emails with a few clicks of their mouse, or through mass faxing of pre-printed statements, while other individuals sent in long and obviously very personal handwritten letters, no attempt was made to statistically analyze the percentage of comments for or against various issues related to the management of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Instead, this summary lists essentially every unique comment received regarding the following clusters of issues that emerged from all the comments received:

- **Qualities to be Protected**
- **Current and Future Threats**
- **Appropriate Activities**
- **Inappropriate Activities**
- **Current Management**
- **Management Tools, Actions, and Approaches**
- **Proposed Management Structures**
- **Agency Jurisdiction**
- **Local versus Federal Control**
- **Native Hawaiian Access and Uses**
- **Boundary Suggestions for the NWHI**
- **Reported Qualifications and Experience of Commenters**

Qualities to be Protected in the NWHI

- We are a unique island State. Fishing in the NWHI is our heritage and culture.
- The fisheries of NWHI are important to HI and its people.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Provides half the bottomfish and majority of lobster landed commercially in HI.
- Contribution of fish and lobster from NWHI helps relieve pressure on stocks in main HI islands. NWHI fishery resources provide employment to thousands of local islanders, seafood markets, hotels, and restaurants.
- Healthy fishery well managed by WPRFMC.
- Ability of NWHI, as main Hawaiian Islands, to provide primary resources for people of HI.
- Continued commercial fishing in this area.
- Wilderness character; true wilderness quality.
- Nearshore, shallow, and deepwater reefs. Coral reef systems down to 1500m.
- Critical habitats for all endangered and threatened species.
- Federally protected bird populations.
- Intact and functioning ecosystems.
- Unusually large, relatively pristine coral reef ecosystem.
- Conserved biodiversity
- Food supply (fish, crustaceans, mollusks) for seabirds, monk seals, and other wildlife, especially endangered and threatened species green sea turtle nesting site at French Frigate Shoals.
- Essential fish habitat and habitat areas of particular concern for all life stages of all coral associated fish, including bottomfish and seamount groundfish down to 400m. Lobsters populations down to 100m. Pelagic fish and designated Essential Fish Habitat and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern down to 2000m due to being food sources and through interactions with other coral reef components.
- Treasure owned by the people; part of the public trust.
- Heritage of all humankind
- All wildlife has intrinsic value
- Conservation of native and endemic species

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Largest coral reef habitat under US protection. 70% of US coral reefs.
- Incredible opportunity to influence management of other 98% of world's coral reefs.
- Serve the world as a baseline to understand healthy coral reef ecosystems.
- High intrinsic ecological values
- Potential linkage to existing commercial fisheries around NWHI and main HI islands.
- Millions of seabirds
- Food for tuna and swordfish which helps maintain offshore commercial fishery.
- May supply recruitment of lobster, fish, and other organisms to main HI islands, potentially supporting fisheries there.
- Culturally important historic altars of Native Hawaiians.
- Native Hawaiian culture and sustainability, self-determination.
- Some of northernmost coral reef ecosystems on planet.
- Refuge for temperature-sensitive reef species.
- Unaffected by human habitation
- NWHI sustain more endemic species than any other island chain on the globe.
- Biological diversity
- Aesthetic beauty
- Educational opportunities
- Cultural and historical significance
- 90% green sea turtles found on main HI islands, nest on NWHI
- This is a rare beauty that is virtually gone from this earth. There are no other places like it on earth.
- The last of the natural world in our corner of the tropical Pacific.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Pristine wild beauty
- Necker Island with its 33 shrines (heiau) of spiritual and religious importance. Native burial sites, agricultural terracing, evidence of semi-permanent settlement on Nihoa require access for cultural and spiritual purposes.
- One of largest seabird colonies in the world, over 15 million birds.
- Scientific value of area
- WWII historical values of French Frigate Shoals
- "The Icebox for Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians."
- Interdependence among individual atolls for feeding and travel corridors and larval recruitment provides fish for HI and the world, economic value to area, environmental value to the area.
- Beautiful place

Current/Future Threats to the NWHI

- Military uses, such as storage of nuclear waste, nerve gas, existing materials in dumpsites. Leaching of materials into food chain.
- Promotion of commercial fisheries
- "Mainlanders" starting up more companies that infringe on the locals' use of the resources.
- U.S. Navy and LFAS sonar
- Erosion
- Overfishing
- Management decisions by inexperienced people
- Natural sources: storm surf, recruitment vagaries, oceanographic patterns and overall marine productivity.
- Anthropogenic sources: marine debris, vessel groundings, unwanted human materials on formerly occupied islands.

- Fiscal constraints.
- What we do on the land
- Humans can love the area to death.
- Overfishing in lobster fishery is important current threat, but would also be if overfishing were not occurring in the fishery.
- Derelict fishing gear.
- Anchoring.
- Entanglement of monk seals in marine debris.
- Fishing interactions (lobster, bottomfish, longline, pelagic, and recreational fishery) with monk seals: operations/gear conflicts; entanglement in fisheries debris; seal consumption of toxic discards; prey depletion, which is particularly important, even when overfishing is not occurring. Declines in monk seal populations due to human disturbance, derelict fishing gear, reduced prey availability, shark predation, natural environment perturbations, attacks by aggressive male monk seals on females and pups ("mobbing") and possibly disease.
- Depletion of food sources of monk seals, especially at French Frigate Shoals, is most important current impact of fishing activity.
- Vessel groundings on coral reefs and subsequent spillage of oil and fishing gear.
- Expansion of human activities.
- Impacts of expanded tourism
- Local depletions and overexploitation from biotechnology and aquarium collecting.
- Depletion of fish in main HI islands may lead to increased fishing pressure by permitted vessels in NWHI.
- Fishing has impacts on coral reef ecosystem even in absence of overfishing, such as by altering the community composition of species.
- Reopening of lobster fishery.
- Precious coral harvesting where monk seals forage.
- Increasing fishing pressure in 0-3nm waters.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Expansion of recreational activities
- Recreational fishing has potential to impact fishing stocks.
- Increased tourism and recreation on water quality and habitat due to cruise ships, small boats, or land-based sources.
- Increased land development would likely cause water quality impairments that would affect reefs.
- Invasive, exotic species from ballast water; larvae associated with floating derelict fishing gear.
- Biotechnology collecting and aquarium collecting.
- Domination of current management by commercial interests.
- No regulations against extraction of coral reef resources.
- Insufficient enforcement of existing regulations.
- Lack of rapid response for containing damage from groundings.
- Active and derelict fishing gear: traps, lines, nets.
- Seabird, turtle, shark by-catch.
- Inadequate information about existing resources.
- Single-species focus rather than entire ecosystem.
- Allowing DOC to manage NWHI rather than DOI.
- Mineral mining.
- Live fish trade.
- Leaching of hazardous materials from land and vessels.
- New diseases
- Global warming.
- Dumping.

- Hazardous materials storage
- Lack of visioning and planning as a whole ecosystem.
- Current global trends of coral reef ecosystem degradation.
- Loss of habitat.
- Growing pressure to increase exploitation.
- Vessel groundings (physical, chemical, biological damage.)
- Narrow management focus on species rather than on ecosystem.
- Ghost fishing by lost traps and other gear.
- New technologies, e.g. re-breathing devices, robotic vessels with extended depth capabilities for collection of aquarium fish and other resources.
- Uncontrolled bioprospecting for natural products.
- Expansion of tourism, including large cruise vessels.
- Increasing Asian demand for live fish trade.
- Hit and run extraction of coral reef resources.
- Increased range of future fishing vessel operations.
- Mineral mining, gas and oil extraction.
- WPRFMC's CREFMP.
- Military training, research and development.
- Participation by politicians in management development process.
- Inadequate international fisheries management regimes.
- Lack of overall multi-agency plan
- Some research activities
- Sonar

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Any human impact (except education and research)
- Hurricanes.
- Major storms.
- WPRFMC plan is exploitive
- Introduced species, such as rats off shipwrecks could devastate bird populations.
- Introduction of weeds could threaten ecosystem.
- Catastrophic shipwrecks.
- Poachers
- Impacts of commercial fisheries within species' foraging range
- Loss of prey species for monk seals, especially lobsters by commercial fishery.
- Oil spills from grounded commercial fishing vessels and release of fishing gear posing entanglement risks to monk seals and other species.
- Loss of lobster traps create entanglement risks for monk seals.
- Discontinuation of commercial fishing
- Ecotourism
- Scientific research
- New development
- Lack of education.
- Complete prohibition of commercial fishing
- Reliance on other nations for fish
- Failure to address ecosystem-wide impacts of overfishing.
- Lack of monitoring or enforcement capability.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Extraction of corals.
- Fishery management goals of the NMFS and WPRMFC.
- FMCs under the Magnuson-Stevens Act have set catch limits too high almost everywhere leading to crashes of fish populations. The same can be expected in the NW Hawaiian Islands.
- Old scientific notions of stable ecosystems, "balance of nature," and indicator species are no longer valid.
- Drive fisherman out of business
- Management decisions based on little scientific information
- Toxic dump at French Frigate Shoals leaks PCBs.
- Air service from Honolulu to Midway disrupts nesting albatrosses.
- Eco-tourism at Midway allows taking lobsters and trophy fish.
- Lack of regulations prohibiting extraction of reef resources. (Protection currently only within Refuge and only certain fish species are covered.)
- Increasing human population and demand for resources and energy.
- Ingestion of floating plastic by seabirds.
- Lack of baseline assessment
- Carbon sequestration
- Researchers kill more seals than lobster fishermen.
- Placing plastic tags on monk seals by FWS, NMFS and conservation groups.
- Primarily natural forces, such as periodic storms and changing oceanographic conditions.
- Manmade disruptions can result in longer lasting and permanent damage.

Appropriate Uses for the NWHI

- On-island consumption of resources, except endangered or threatened species. Hawaiian cultural uses that are customarily or historically practiced, including religious practices, e.g., gathering of Koa'e'ula feathers and Uhi shells.
- Scientific studies and limited educational trips.
- Marine debris clean-up on land and in water.
- Honor existing bottomfish permits and fishermen at sustainable levels.
- Native Hawaiian cultural and other compatible uses.
- Maximum protection - NO TAKING.
- Certain non-commercial purposes, i.e., cultural, subsistence, and scientific research.
- Sustainable, regulated fisheries.
- Fishing with handlines; hand labor only.
- Longline fishing
- Restrict non-consumptive uses (ecotourism) to Midway.
- Commercial fishing and tourism.
- Sustainable human use. Opportunities for human enjoyment and understanding of the area, so long as pursuits don't compromise area's long-term integrity for future generations. Any human use of the area should be limited to ensure that any actions authorized, funded, or carried out will not degrade the conditions of the ecosystem.
- Natural refugia for seabirds, fish species, marine wildlife making up coral reef ecosystem.
- Research focused on the effectiveness of marine reserves in protecting coral reefs.
- Bioprospecting research only in zones where other extractive activities are appropriate and permitted.
- Non-consumptive recreational use, including SCUBA diving and wildlife viewing, without negatively impacting wildlife.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Commercial and recreational fishing only in areas where such areas where uses will not significantly impact coral reef ecosystem and in a manner that is sustainable.
- Cultural and subsistence uses in locations and in a manner that does not degrade the coral reef ecosystem or population of any species, provided MMPA and ESA mandates.
- Tightly controlled eco-tourism, education and conservation programs
- Non-extractive cultural, educational, scientific activities in appropriate locations and levels.
- Grandfather existing permit holders, including 2 for Native Hawaiians. But no new permits to be issued.
- Rehabilitate flora and fauna by educational and research groups.
- Cultural, archeological, historical, educational, research, recreational, tourism zones.
- Cultural and subsistence use, scientific research as determined appropriate by people of HI.
- Native Hawaiian cultural and subsistence activities. Depends on type of use proposed, location and scale. Non-extractive cultural, educational, scientific activities in appropriate locations and levels consistent with protection of coral reef ecosystem and threatened and endangered species. Existing bottomfishing activities as regulated by the proposed Committee and phased out through attrition and making permits non-transferrable.
- Cultural religious and subsistence rights of Kanaka Maoli.
- Allow fishing in a sustainable Fisheries Management Plan format.
- Cultural/subsistence in certain areas. Educational research restricted to non-extractive activities. After 10 years of complete protection, could consider limited tourist day trips similar to Galapagos Islands.
- Ensure cultural and environmental value of resource
- Educational uses should be restricted to non-extractive activities.
- Preservation of entire coral reef ecosystem of NWHI should take precedence over extractive commercial uses. Any and all intrusions which may be allowed should minimally impact resources.
- Limited permitted research, limited permitted cultural gathering, limited bottomfishing by current permit holders in non-sensitive areas, reef monitoring, limited permitted educational programs including supervised site visits.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Range of compatible uses centered on sound conservation and preservation rather than based predominantly on promotion of commercial fisheries.
- Only uses should be education and research, restoration of cultural sites.
- Management, such as building dune fences to stabilize dunes, removal of marine debris.
- Limited scientific research, limited cultural gathering, limited bottomfish fishing by current permit holders in designated non-sensitive areas.
- Keep fishing pressures very, very low.
- Reservoir of life; a sanctuary for us and the life there.
- Runway at Tern Island, French Frigate Shoals is still important emergency landing site
- Limited eco-friendly ecotourism recreational activities in certain areas. Non-extractive educational research.
- Well-managed aquaculture, and commercial, recreational and subsistence fishing. Some recreation, e.g., surfing.
- Native access rights and cultural practices must be allowed. Gathering for customary and traditional practices shall be allowed in NWHI. Fisheries to replace lost capacity for Native Hawaiians in main Hawaiian Islands. Bioprospecting with 20% share to Native Hawaiians. Educational opportunities for Native community.
- Research field station and laboratory.
- Responsible harvesting of certain seafood products while managing reefs.
- Fishing. People who live here and earn their living by fishing want to protect the area and don't want to destroy their livelihood.
- Offshore fish farm (cage aquaculture facilities) with free seafood given and delivered to Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and federal funds given to commercial seafood farmer for providing eatable resources to Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians.
- Human uses compatible with primary purpose of providing secure habitat for indigenous wildlife populations. All human activities subject to approval of USFWS.
- Research and management related activities only. Sport fishing and ecotourism might be permitted if heavily regulated.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- After all research stations are functioning and research justifies, allow small special-purpose craft that are self-contained and are used for ecotours, sport fishing, etc.
- Fishing important part of the future.
- Eco-tours that educate and help to protect the islands.
- Low impact tightly controlled eco-tourism – snorkeling, diving, birding, cultural and subsistence use, scientific research.
- Strongest protection possible, careful tourism and recreation.
- Fishing for species with well-researched FMP's.
- Access to assist clean up, research and education, native HI cultural and subsistence use.
- Commercial fishing under current rules.
- The reefs should be used as a nursery to replenish stocks of fish and crustaceans in the rest of the Hawaiian Islands. Appropriateness depends on the type and location of the use. In general, non-extractive cultural, educational & scientific activities.
- Study global warming.
- Conservative management of fisheries.
- All uses should be subject to permits and monitoring; non-extractive activities; grandfathered bottomfishing.
- Continued commercial lobster fishing access.
- Absolute no take, ecotourism, catch and release fishing, scientific research but no significant research facility should be built, monitor organism collection, culturally significant uses only if not for commercial benefit.
- Fishing for lobsters and bottomfish as allowed.
- Balance between protection and sustainable use.
- If properly managed, regulated fishing, precautionary research and limited tourism, and on-site educational opportunities. Research facility on Midway. Access to port at Midway for fishing vessels.

- Commercial fishing important for America.

Inappropriate Uses for the NWHI

- Any activities that degrade or destroy the physical, chemical, biological, or ecological integrity of coral reefs and species they support.
- Any activity that threatens or degrades water quality.
- Any activity that would individually or cumulatively degrade coral reef resources.
- All consumptive commercial and noncommercial activities to 200 miles, no role for WPRFMC.
- Uses outlined in WPRMFC plan, no harvesting or collecting of any kind in 50 mile radius of NWHI Refuge.
- No recreational activities allowed.
- Keep eco-tourists out of the NWHI.
- Kayak companies; "need to tell not to stand or touch."
- Concerns about: artificially promoting short-tail albatross colony on Midway; visits to Midway by ocean liners; long-term agreement for Midway Phoenix Corp. to manage tourism on Midway.
- Fishing where it would impact reef and wildlife dependent on them.
- Spearfishing with SCUBA gear; gill netting.
- Fishing with hydraulics, electronic reels.
- Blast fishing.
- Use of cyanide or other poisons.
- Pelagic long lining.
- Shark fishing
- Sport fishing

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Even highly controlled Native Hawaiian fishing for turtles
- Promotion of commercial fisheries
- Sport fishermen on Midway should not slaughter other species to chum or bait for sport fishing. Prohibit taking of lobsters, especially on Midway.
- Fishing within atolls and 50fm from atolls, reefs, and islands.
- Declaring a no-harvest zone.
- Trespassing by foreign fishing vessels.
- Closure or highly restricted fishing may force people out of business.
- Oil and gas/mineral development.
- Reef dredging.
- Bio-prospecting
- Mining
- Hunting
- Collection of corals and live rock.
- Excessive shell collecting
- Aquarium fish collecting
- Invertebrate harvesting
- Extraction activities excepting very limited extraction for culturally significant purposes by Native Hawaiians in designated areas with approved permits.
- No extractive uses except limited scientific purposes.
- No research that kills.
- Work of scientists seems to be as damaging as fishing interests.
- Excluding exclusive use by FWS and scientists.
- Introduction of alien species.

- Stop sonar
- Military training activities that degrade the coral reef ecosystem.
- Dumping of waste.
- Landfilling for development.
- Construction of additional structures.
- Additional development on the islands and atolls.
- Human population and development.
- Non-emergency anchoring where coral reefs or complex habitat are located.
- Anchoring
- Vessels with hazardous cargo
- "Turning this area into a money making scheme for Fish & Wildlife."

Current Management in the NWHI

- The WPRFMC's FMP is adequate.
- The WPRFMC's coral reef ecosystem approach is recognized by most scientists as the proper way to manage the NWHI. Let them do their work.
- Why don't we give our local fishermen the same protection we give monk seals?
- The WPRFMC has managed fisheries in the NWHI for 20 years. Today there are no overfished species and human activity is at a historic low.
- The reefs are responsibly managed already.
- Feds must invoke strict regulation until Department of Land and Natural Resources "finally decides" to rewrite the rules and regs.
- CREFMP is a joke and will be unmitigated disaster. WPRFMC's idea of management is how best to divvy up the resources.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Disagrees with implied assumption of directive that there are resource problems due to present inadequate management by the federal and state agencies. Appropriate agencies are in place to handle the problems. Need is to provide more targeted funds to those agencies for use in NWHI. "If it isn't broken, don't fix it."
- Will WPRFMC address land-based activities that affect reefs?
- Fisheries must be protected
- Protection of the reefs is fully adequate under current rules and management structures.
- Longline exclusion zone is important conservation tool for Hawaiian monk seal and other endangered species by reducing by-catch.
- Lack of knowledge on the effects of fishing in NWHI.
- WPRMFC plan includes scientific, environmental and public input. Do not pre-empt their plan.
- WPRFMC's Coral Reef Ecosystem Fisheries Management Plan is not environmentally sound.
- WPRFMC's management has lead to over-exploitation and putting commercial interests over environmental stewardship.
- WPRFMC's Coral Reef Ecosystem Fisheries Management Plan would only regulate fisheries and not integrate management of other activities.
- Many scientists and native Hawaiian elders maintain NWHI cannot support commercial fishing.
- WPRFMC's Coral Reef Ecosystem Fisheries Management Plan does not take an ecosystem approach because it manages bottomfish, lobster, and precious corals with other FMPs. Would only close small portion of NWHI to fishing.
- Current protections of USFW's NWHI Wildlife Refuge are not comprehensive enough to head off increasing economic pressure to expand fishing and other commercial activities.
- WPRFMC has poor track record of managing resources leading to over-exploitation of marine resources and putting commercial interests above responsible stewardship.
- Strongly oppose MPA in NWHI.
- NMFS and USFWS manage because they are mandated by the Endangered Species Act and

Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Neither agency has money to do the necessary research or fight exotic grasses and invasive species such as rats.

- NMFS and WPRFMC are all about extraction of marine resources for profit, not environmental protection. They have demonstrated they have little understanding of the concept of protecting a marine ecosystem in its entirety. They insist harvesting various aspects of the ecosystem will have little or no consequences, without understanding the inter-relationships of all the species therein. They have been proven wrong over and over, yet they refuse to see the light. WPRFMC's creation of Coral Reef Ecosystem Fisheries Management Plan has been disingenuous, dangerous, and inappropriate. They don't have staff expertise or Council experience to create management plan of this magnitude and complexity. They have rejected input from and participation by recreational fishermen, ocean recreation business and eco-tourism experts, scientists, environmentalists, and indigenous people. True ecosystem management is not possible if large numbers of coral reef species, especially top predators, are exempted. Their no-take areas and boundaries in draft CREFMP have no rationale. Kure, Pearl and Hermes have been left out. Ignores recommendations of coral reef experts regarding no-take zones in certain particularly fragile and pristine coral reef areas. It does not require VMS installation. It permits bioprospecting even though area has slow recovery rates. Permits harvest of live rock and corals despite HI law prohibiting it. Doesn't restrict take of over-harvested species. Apparently permits use of non-selective gear, i.e., gill nets. Doesn't comply with EO 13089.
- NMFS has had no recreational fishing staff in HI for decades and has had substantial commercial bias, with little communication with recreational and subsistence fishermen.
- WWII debris has provided surfaces for coral growth. Removal would be risky so status quo is recommended.
- There is no problem.
- FWS is "clickish" and exclusionary in granting permission to use the Islands, and patronizing to others not granted permission.
- There are FMPs in place and a CREFMP on its way. Limited entry is in place.
- Already managed and most fishing (75%) occurs out 600 feet.
- WPMRFC CRE plan suggests alternatives that will help.
- Too many scientific studies, it is time to act
- Current laws and regulations under NMFS protect the reef. Protecting the reefs is important. Current management is adequate.
- NWHI are not "broke" and they do not need "fixing." Intent seems to be to ignore all existing

scientific understanding of NWHI and management mechanisms currently in place and under development, in favor of misguided, uninformed, emotional environmentalism. Agencies charged with managing these resources are doing very well indeed, and with more information, can be expected to implement even more successful management strategies. There is no crisis; don't manufacture one to justify draconian (and likely ineffective) measures.

- Seems that current highly restrictive commercial fishing could be maintained without degrading the ecosystem.
- We already have lots of regulations and federal agency actions protecting these reefs.
- Efforts to mitigate fisheries impacts on monk seals have been inconsistent. In early, 1990s, reports indicated seals were interacting with rapidly expanding long-line fishery for pelagic species off NWHI. Monk seals were found with long-line hooks embedded in their mouths and injuries suggesting they had been clubbed. NMFS, upon recommendation of WPRFMC prohibited long-line fishing within 50 nm of NWHI. This measure appears to have eliminated most interactions with pelagic long-line fishery. Monk seals may be affected by depletion of prey species by commercial fishing, particularly lobster fishing and its associated by-catch. Information suggests that monk seal decline at FFS has been due to prey limitations. MMC began recommending in 1994, that NMFS and WPRFMC close lobster fishery around FFS pending better information on monk seal diet. This recommendation has been consistently rejected by NMFS and WPRFMC, citing uncertainty about importance of lobster in monk seal diets and incomplete research. Recent research over last two years indicates that lobster, in fact, are significant part of monk seal diets. Yet, NMFS and WPRFMC continue to reject the MMC's recommendations and instead have adopted management measures that have increased lobster fishing at atolls supporting monk seal breeding colonies. NMFS has closed lobster fishery for 2000, only because lobster stocks in NWHI are now considered overfished and seriously depleted. While current fishery management system sometimes exercises a prudent, precautionary management approach, it cannot be relied upon to do so consistently. It cannot assure that commercial fishing will be carried out in a safe, sustainable manner or that fishing will not adversely effect monk seals or other significant resources.
- The WPFMC should continue to take the lead in reef management.
- Currently, the NW Hawaiian Islands are very well managed – a model for the rest of the world.
- Endorse continued closure of lobster fisheries until further studies, preferably an EIS, can be completed to assess the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) of the species, and until effect of stocks on well being and survivability of monk seal can be determined. Continue 8 bottomfish permits, 2 of which are set aside for Native Hawaiian communities. NMFS and WPRFMC should work together to determine who constitutes a "Native Hawaiian" and thereby remove obstacle to issuance of these permits.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- The WPRFMC is the "fox guarding the henhouse."
- WPRFMC and NMFS tightly control fishing activities in NWHI. Less than two dozen groundfish vessels and only ten lobster vessels are permitted to fish in entire NWHI. Precious corals are protected by CREFMP.
- Endangered monk seals and sea turtles are focus of federal recovery programs. Albatross and sea birds are protected by suite of regulations. Take appropriate actions regarding existing fisheries that can be shown to be destructive of the reef ecosystem.
- Current controls are adequate. Consider the current controls on gear, seasonal closure and area closure to several agencies now monitor fishing around the reefs – reefs are healthy and thriving.
- More monitoring is needed. Federal money is needed to beef up enforcement.
- The Fishery Management Plan structure is not suited for affording the protection of the reef resources.
- The WPRFMC's Coral Reef Ecosystem FMP Plan Team should be used to evaluate the current status of the reefs and the need for additional protection.
- WPRFMC's CREFMP is fatally flawed and inadequate to protect the NWHI: would only regulate fisheries and not integrate management of other activities; has NMFS managing fisheries based on economic criteria rather than protection of the ecosystem; does not take ecosystem approach because bottomfish, lobster and precious corals are managed by other FMPs. Problems with CREFMP: new species added to bottomfish FMP; exempted species already listed in other FMPs; exempts top predators; no rationale for "no-take" zones and boundaries; no take zones by fathoms cannot be enforced by USCG; FMP doesn't require VMS; Midway's no take zone is severely damaged by military use, dredging, chemical storage; no protection deeper than 10fm around Kure and Darwin Point; doesn't include Pearl & Hermes Reef with complex reef and unique species; experts recommend 100fm no take zones around Pearl & Hermes, Laysan, French Frigate Shoals, and Kure, and 20fm zones elsewhere in NWHI; no bond required for vessel groundings; doesn't require VMS; permits moorings in no take zones; permits bioprospecting and commercial propagation even though low recovery rates; permits harvests in no take zone with special permit; permits harvest of live rock even though prohibited by HI; doesn't restrict take of over-harvested species; permits fishing with non-selective gear.
- Lobster fishery is decimated under jurisdiction of DOC.
- Coral reef ecosystem of NWHI is in excellent condition. Near pristine condition of coral reef is proof that existing regulations are more than adequate to protect the reefs. There is not a problem with the NWHI fisheries or current management system. Only 17 bottomfish permits and 15 lobster permits allowed. Lobster are harvested at 13% MSY and bottomfish at

less than 50 MSY.

- Misinformation about fishery, e.g., lobster is just one of many prey species eaten by monk seals. Lobster traps have escape panels for octopus and eels. Only one seal death through entanglement. Lobster fishermen have agreed to close FFS with new CREFMP. Clear majority of permit holder believe this is a viable fishery and have invested in the future by being active on Council, welcoming observers, using VMS, and self-regulated quotas on certain banks. Fishery was not closed due to over-fishing.
- Current management under WPRFMC's management plan provides for protecting those parts of the reefs that need it. Current permitted rates of fish and lobster harvesting are far below maximum sustainable yields.
- WPRFMC rules and guidelines are already preserving the NWHI marine resources. Do we really need a new management plan?
- WPRFMC has already drafted CREFMP; why have Coral Reef Task Force develop recommendations?
- Fishing activities are already tightly controlled through permit and gear restrictions, seasonal closures, targeted area closures to protect particularly sensitive wildlife and habitats.
- All human-related activities in NWHI must be scrutinized equally and evaluated for potential threats. If properly managed, many activities conducted in NWHI can continue without harming the ecosystem. Concerns about artificially promoting short-tail albatross colony on Midway, visits to Midway by ocean liners, and long-term agreement with Midway Phoenix Corp. on managing tourism on Midway. Provide additional support to existing authorities to enhance understanding and ability to manage the area. Existing agencies must be forthright in sharing of knowledge and working together to resolve concerns. Current fishing activities are severely restricted by 4 existing FMPs. CREFMP will additionally restrict any future efforts to exploit coral reef resources. CREFMP was based on two assessment studies that suggested need for precautionary measure. WPRFMC, upon recommendation of Coral Reef Task Force and CEQ, held joint meeting of 9 advisory groups that had worked on CREFMP to iron out differences. CREFMP formalized coordination among FMPs and identifies 24% of coral reef habitat as no-take zones, while providing for culturally significant uses by Native Hawaiians.

Management Tools, Actions, and Approaches

- Commitment to ecosystem approach including multi-agency cooperation, respect, and utilization of all available authorities to maximize protection.
- Clearly define management area for HINWR and develop Comprehensive Conservation Plan.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Ahupua'a style of management – total ecosystem based management including terrestrial and ocean together.
- Management based on best available science, adaptive to new findings and approaches, but based on precautionary approach regarding scientific uncertainty.
- Treat NW Hawaiian Islands as an integral whole (to include the coral reef ecosystem and all species dependent on them).
- Implement a plan to protect the NWHI as they are
- Extend "best management practices" to main islands
- "Don't rush into some new implementation of management for this sensitive area."
- Public participation in protecting and managing NWHI.
- Permanent and comprehensive protection and restoration.
- Do a complete inventory of resources. Must be adequately funded and enforced.
- Designation of NWHI as marine protected area, with majority as no-take
- Management zones determined by depth not distance. All reefs above 200fm should be no-take zones, with some exceptions for non-commercial purposes, i.e., cultural.
- Marine zoning plan based on ecosystem approach, using existing authorities and new ones if needed in portions.
- Most strictly protected zone should be reserved for research directly related to ecosystem management.
- Areas zoned for non-consumptive recreational or for cultural and subsistence uses will be less stringently protected because these activities will have impacts.
- Cultural, archeological, historical, educational, research, recreational, and tourism zones.
- Subsistence, and scientific research, as determined by people of HI.
- Precautionary fisheries management along with more comprehensive protection of key resources and areas from all human impacts.
- Closing the area will close it to all users, including scientific and wildlife management, defense department, maritime travel, etc. for 100 years.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Follow Hawaiian custom of placing a “tabu” on overfished beaches.
- Acknowledge that closing the area will require government to "buy out" earning capability of commercial fishermen.
- Seasonal closures (kapu), enhancements systems of walled fishponds (limu) for herbivorous fish. Duplicate community action to resurrect He'eia Fishpond. Raise fish in man-made tanks.
- Rotate "tabu" beaches after several years.
- Grandfather existing permits that will not be renewable for modest levels of take.
- Phase out existing permits as soon as practicable.
- Effective monitoring, permitting, and enforcement systems. Stiff penalties, such as forfeiture of fishing boats and loss of permits.
- Realign the fishing industry if necessary and provide fishermen with re-training if needed.
- Keep fishing pressures very very low. Enforce them. Confiscate boats, make fines large.
- Limit harvests
- Harvest reporting (species, number, size, sex, location, gear) by all takers (scientific, commercial, recreational, subsistence) for all taking permitted in NWHI and made public information.
- Use good fishing techniques
- Complete EIS on long lining.
- Ban catch and release
- Tag all equipment and materials with metal bar codes that id the vessel. Tag nets, every fifteen feet. Tag each part of gear that consists of multiple parts. Tag any item that could be lost overboard. This could be an avenue for levying fines or clean up fees.
- Prohibit all non-selective fishing gear.
- Less fishing and more aquaculture worldwide.
- Integrated monitoring and assessment of impacts of fishing and fishing gear, marine debris, vessel groundings, oil and chemical spills.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Adequate vessel grounding bond (\$2 million).
- Mandatory pollution and wreck removal insurance coverage for all vessels in this area.
- 100% observer coverage on all vessels within 50nm of NWHI Wildlife Refuge.
- Mandatory Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) for all vessels.
- Use GPS and warning beacons
- Moorings to avoid anchoring damage where human use is likely to be concentrated.
- Anchoring restrictions.
- International diplomacy for marine debris.
- Decrease excessive rainfall runoff and erosion of soils.
- Remove all manmade structures
- Confine vessels to those needed to service Midway.
- Restrict eco-tourism to Midway
- Design rules and regulations that maintain a sustainable harvest, along with protecting coral reefs.
- Place 5-year moratorium on all commercial fishing within 50nm boundary pending assessment of status of target and non-target fish stocks potentially affected by commercial fisheries. Develop precautionary fishery management measures, including no take areas.
- International coordination and cooperation with policies and regulation.
- No privileged information.
- Native Hawaiian cultural and religious uses by permit only
- Gathering rights might be allowed on a limited basis, but should not include taking of endangered or threatened species.
- Hawaii tradition of "kulia I ka nu'u" strive for the highest to use all technologies available to care for our resources.
- 20% of fishing quotas reserved for benefit of Native Hawaiians.
- Researchers must prove that sampling and cultural gathering will not cause damage.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Place an educator on shore.
- More information on island ecosystem and history should be made public.
- Education of public on role of human damage to reefs
- Education will help gain support for development and adoption of program to preserve highly fragile ecosystem.
- Ensure adequate funding for research and education
- Need a framework for scientific research.
- Regulators and scientists are doing their jobs well.
- Seabird monitoring, analysis of monk seal and green sea turtle movement, foraging and habitat use, assessment of reef distribution, structure and nursery habitat, integrated coral reef monitoring system.
- Develop alternative mechanisms to protect monk seal throughout normal range if legal constraints prevent HINWR from fully protecting it.
- Identify "core area" of NWHI consisting of HINWR, all critical habitat of monk seal and green sea turtle, shallow and deepwater coral reefs including precious corals beds, reef fish and lobster EFH, and pelagic HAPC, which would likely extend to 2000m which should receive more attention and higher level of protection including substantial no-take status, with appropriate management designation, such as a National Marine Sanctuary, National Monument, or other designation for core area outside HINWR management area. Review monk seal critical habitat designation based on recent research.
- RAMSAR List of Wetlands of International Importance.
- Considered a National Historic Site.
- Marine protected areas are no "panacea" to all fishery problems.
- Manage as a World Heritage Site.
- Designate entire chain from Kure to Nihoa as a Marine and Terrestrial Wildlife Refuge under control of USFWS and NPS and State HI.

Proposed Management Structure for the NWHI

- Why involve other agencies?
- Management by current agencies is adequate.
- Use collaborative approach including all agencies and affected parties.
- Want to see innovative partnerships.
- "Integrated" management structure to achieve permanent protection of coral reef ecosystems of NWHI.
- Cooperation among federal and state agencies with communities, NGOs, and other public interests is critical for long-term success. Long-term protection depends on participation and cooperation of several federal, state, native Hawaiian, and NGO partners. Provide for public and stakeholder involvement in long-term management of NWHI ecosystem. Establish advisory body, such as a Sanctuary Advisory Council or similar advisory body.
- Federal and state management based on protection of natural resources
- Manage the land and water resources as an integral unit by the USFWS as a National Wildlife Refuge.
- Use the Navy and Coast Guard to enforce all closures and regulations.
- "Don't do an end run around WPRFMC". DOC and DOI should include WPRMFC in any discussion of additional protection measures.
- The membership of the WPRFMC should be broadened so that they are not dominated by commercial fishing interests.
- Department of the Interior, US Fish and Wildlife Service, with State Department of Lands and Natural Resources/DAR, and the US Coast Guard Enforcement Division.
- A combination of Federal, State and local environmental, resource and economic agencies and groups.
- Shared management and permitting authority between USFWS and State Department of Lands and Natural Resources/DAR, with NMFS and WPRFMC in minimized advisory capacity, and with broad participation from Hawaiian community. There should be continuing participation by all interested segments of the community in management process.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Governing council with representation by State, federal environmental agencies, marine scientists, Native Hawaiians, environmentalists, and all user groups to develop management plan.
- Joint management committee of seven including: Kanaka Maoli Hawaii (Cultural); Kanaka Maoli Hawaii (Subsistence); Environmental NGO; Wildlife/Marine NGO; USFWS; HI DLNR; USCG Enforcement Division.
- Council set up to oversee area, to include Maoli practitioners, non-exploitive practitioners, enforcement agencies, and USFWS.
- Include Native Hawaiian, recreational fishermen, and scientific community representation on WPRFMC. Independent reviewing group representing all interests, including federal agencies, to review data from the region, assess its accuracy, and recommend alternative conclusions, review monitoring and enforcement policies, programs, and activities, review all plans and policies and make recommendations.
- Hawaii council of Native Hawaiians to promote conservation programs
- Office of Hawaii Affairs, Royal Order of Kamehameha, Aha Hui Kaahumanu Society, Hawaiian Civic Clubs should be involved in process through MOU.
- Office of Hawaii Affairs should be consulted in working cooperatively towards a solution.
- Any bio-prospecting contracts should be negotiated with Kanaka Maoli to ensure data and research benefits to native people of Hawaii.
- World Heritage site governed by board of relevant persuasions - scientists, native HI, conservationists, fishers.
- Management decisions made by people of Hawaii.
- Establish joint Federal/State Coral Reef Emergency Response Team.
- Let fish biologists who are neutral, without conflict of interest set limits.
- Show leadership by not furthering political interests.
- Agency policies should be clear and parallel to provide resource protection. Need simple clear cut guidelines.
- DOI and DOC should not only work together, but also with the public and conservationists and most importantly, those who know the NWHI, fishermen in developing comprehensive management plan. Any new plan should take into account and build upon efforts of WPRFMC.

- Native Hawaiians and professional scientists with "non-interest" are the best to make regulations and manage the area.

Agency Jurisdiction of the NWHI

- USFWS designated lead with MOU with HI.
- Generally, WPRFMC manages fisheries well.
- Opposes WPRFMC having control over decisions regarding management of NWHI. Prefer management decisions made by DOI, as opposed to DOC.
- DOI not Commerce
- Identify "core area" of NWHI consisting of HINWR, with appropriate management designation, such as a National Marine Sanctuary, National Monument, or other designation for core area outside HINWR management area.
- Suggests NWHI chain should be designated a Marine and Terrestrial Wildlife Reserve under the USFWS, NPS and State of HI; opposes WPRFMC having control; all plans for managing NWHI should be placed under USDOJ; form governing council of rep's from State of HI, federal agencies, marine scientists, native Hawaiians, environmentalists and all user groups.
- USFWS should have primary jurisdiction with adequate funding from Congress because area must be protected in perpetuity for future generations.
- Thoroughly oppose WPRFMC having control over decisions.
- Fisheries Management Council should not create or manage the plan (just a "fishing industry lobbyist").
- Considers president's decree as bad precedent. Thinks decree removes NWHI from jurisdiction of WPFMC.
- Kure to Nihoa should be designated a Marine & Terrestrial Wildlife Reserve under control of USFWS, NPS, and HI. Thoroughly oppose WPRFMC having control over decisions regarding NWHI.
- Minimize participation by all agencies of DOC. NMFS and WPRFMC are all about extraction of marine resources for profit, not environmental protection. They have demonstrated they have little understanding of the concept of protecting a marine ecosystem in its entirety. They insist harvesting various aspects of the ecosystem will have little or no consequences, without understanding the inter-relationships of all the species therein. They have been proven wrong over and over, yet they refuse to see the light. They

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

are advisory body only, with no real public accountability or trustee authority over US coral reef resources.

- USFWS should be the lead agency.
- Congress gave jurisdiction to WPRFMC and they have done a good job. Continue management through DOC and the Council.
- Take advise from Native Hawaiian organizations.
- WPFMC is already carefully managing the islands.
- DOI/USFWS have primary jurisdiction with adequate Congressional funding.
- USFWS and HI as final authorities. DOC should not be given control over jurisdiction and management of NWHI, whose interests are corporate economic interests, not protection of the natural resources and cultural rights, both ecological and cultural.
- Opposes control by WPRFMC; "fox in the chicken coop." Decisions should be made by DOI, not DOC.
- Extend NWS Wildlife Refuges out to 50nm or establish new National Monument to be managed by USFWS. All human activities subject to approval of USFWS in consultation of other involved agencies.
- USFW, DLNR, NOAA, Navy, and US Fisheries. Also need to include NPS.
- Support management by WPRFMC and NMFS.
- FWS should maintain decision-making authority over all resources including fisheries within HI and Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuges. State of HI should maintain authority within State waters outside Refuges. DOC should maintain authority over the EEZ seaward of the Refuges (as could be modified by advice from the Committee.)
- The WPFMC should maintain jurisdiction, but the MPA it developed is overly protective and without scientific basis.
- Balance of authorities, including current or expanded Midway and HINWR, CREFMP by WPRFMC, Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, and other authorities available to the President.
- Not DOC or State Dept of Economic Development
- Current state and federal agency actions and plans are appropriate and adequate. No new

authority or designations are needed.

- All decisions should be under USDOJ rather than DOC. Create governing council of feds, state, native Hawaiians, marine scientists, environmentalists, and all user groups to decide on a management plan.
- USFWS should manage area rather than partner with DOC.
- DOC not adequate resource managers. DOI should have jurisdiction along with proposed Committee.
- Difficult to balance natural management approaches in overlapping state, national international jurisdictions and arbitrary boundaries.
- Opposes jurisdiction other than WPRFMC
- DOI/USFWS with adequate funding.
- Management authority should be retained by WPRFMC in consultation with HI, NMFS, and other federal agencies and Coral Reef Task Force as appropriate. WPRFMC should not be in "consulting" role to Coral Reef Task Force; rather, HI and WPRFMC should take lead and consult with Task Force.
- Authority of WPRFMC for coral reef resources in federal waters of EEZ should remain as proscribed by Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
- WPRFMC looks forward to working with other agencies and organizations, with different authorities and jurisdictions, to achieve coordinated and comprehensive management and protection of NWHI coral reef ecosystem.
- Status quo is best. No new federal initiatives are needed.
- Federal government needs to clarify boundary of Hawaiian Islands NWR. Uncertainty and disagreement has resulted in inter-agency conflict about jurisdictional boundaries. Boundary question could be resolved by Presidential Executive Order, federal regulation, or by statute. Boundary clarification would improve ability of agencies to work together.

Issue of Federal vs. Local Control

- Magnuson is a Regional management scheme. Let Hawaii determine its destiny.
- Why don't we give our local fishermen the same protection we give monk seals? I'm tired of DC politics running our lives!

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Why are Washington DC people always attempting to interfere in Hawaiian issues?
- "Quit playing politics with our oceans and our future."
- Exceptions to no-take should be determined by people of HI.
- Disagrees with assumption that more federal oversight will solve the "problems".
- Joint state and fed control
- Local researchers should have the say - don't need coalitions or decisions made in DC or Portland.
- Specific decisions by people of HI.
- Keep foreign countries (ie. US feds) out of the islands
- Allowed non-commercial uses should be determined by people of HI.
- Local interests should be taken into account.
- Thinks USFWS and federal government should have returned submerged land in NWHI to HI. Meeting is a "shibai" suggesting that DLNR has jurisdictional power to manage NWHI resources. HI can only go along with what federal government dictates. People of HI don't have control of fishing in HI.
- No more federal ownership or control -- "it has become a cancer in our lives".
- People of HI determine appropriate noncommercial uses.
- More federal actions will be redundant and wasteful. The Clinton Administration is confused.
- State and federal management framework with goals for compatible uses.
- WPMRFC should be involved with DOI and DOC
- Primary authority over NWHI should be retained by HI, WPRFMC, HI residents and other HI-based stakeholders, because they are most familiar with the region and therefore better equipped to address conservation and management issues than policy makers in DC. Federal agencies should play a role in assisting in the management of NWHI, but ultimate authority should rest with people of HI.

Native Hawaiian Access and Use

- Highest priority should be afforded Native Hawaiians in granting access.
- Acknowledge cultural, religious, and subsistence rights of Native Hawaiians.
- Protect Native Hawaiian heritage and its relation to coral reef
- Sustain compatible Native cultural practices but don't promote commercial fisheries.
- Native Hawaiian cultural practices, uses and other compatible uses.
- Cultural access must be guaranteed with procedures determined by Kanaka Maoli.
- Cultural and religious use by permit only, no consumptive uses permitted
- Cultural and religious gathering upon proof of no damage
- Cultural and subsistence uses in locations and in a manner that does not degrade the coral reef ecosystem or population of any species, provided MMPA and ESA mandates are met and not for commercial purposes.
- Subsistence collection only if permitted and bonded. Subsistence defined as: what a person can eat in one day not to exceed 5 pounds of fish or crustacean fish, families = max capture of 2 lbs./person
- Encourage Native practices rather than promotion of commercial fisheries.
- Should be represented on management committee
- "Prime, Preferred and Special consideration must be given to Native Hawaiian fishing rights..."
- Native Hawaiians did not historically use this area so they should not have cultural or religious claims.
- No evidence exists for Hawaiian habitation of any island north of Nihoa and Necker; creates dilemma on how far Hawaiian rights should extend.
- "To enhance the revitalization of Native Hawaiian Culture and to correspond with the vision of the State and Federal government's view of native culture, management of the NWHI must allow for the inclusion of the native voice in the decision-making process. Native access rights and cultural practices must be allowed." Native access and cultural practices, especially on Necker Island with its 33 shrines (heiau) of spiritual and religious importance. Native burial sites, agricultural terracing, evidence of semi-permanent settlement on Nihoa

require access for cultural and spiritual purposes. Access to the waters and terrestrial sites of Ka'ula, Nihoa, and Necker for education and revitalization of Hawaiian culture. Traditional fishing grounds have been lost to public uses, resorts, harbors, airlines and other development. 20% of fishing quotas reserved for benefit of Native Hawaiians. Any bio-prospecting contracts should be negotiated with Kanaka Maoli to ensure data and research benefits to native people of HI.”

- Area taken from Native Hawaiians, ask them what is best to implement for conservation
- Office of Hawaii Affairs (OHA) should be formally consulted in boundary resolution to assure Hawaiian interests and rights are protected. Rights of Native Hawaiians to exercise their traditional and customary fishing and gathering rights should be protected. OHA should be consulted regarding any decisions about traditional and cultural activities in NWHI.
- State owes trust responsibility to Native Hawaiians to protect their traditional and customary fishing and gathering rights in NWHI based on ceded lands and waters to US following overthrow of Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893, which were later transferred to state of HI under terms of Admissions Act. Federal government should be aware of trust obligations owed Native Hawaiians before formulating and implementing plans for NWHI.
- Culture, history, and people of HI should be kept foremost in mind.
- "...Pres. Clinton says he wants to help Native Hawaiians and at the same time make a federal preserve out of their primary resource area."

Boundary Suggestions for NWHI

- Clarify the boundary of the HI National Wildlife Refuge.
- Easily identifiable, relatively uniform boundaries.
- A complete no-take zone will do significant harm without providing significant benefit.
- Adequate boundaries with most of it "no-take"
- Adequate
- Delineate by latitude and longitude. Determine by joint Committee..
- Consider a two-year moratorium with a 15 mile no-catch zone after that.
- Suggests making a fish reserve within a five mile stretch of coastline. Allow this reserve to continue for five years, reopen it, and then make a new reserve on another stretch of beach.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Set aside all waters out to 50nm as FWS Wildlife Refuge or as new National Monument.
- Manage at spatial scale of 50 nm around entire archipelago. Discrete no-take zones with specific geographic boundaries and coordinates for effective enforcement. (USCG does not enforce boundaries based on depths.) Define HINWR management area as normal range or critical habitat of monk seal.
- Manage to include 50 nm radius corridor throughout NWHI, protect beds at 200-250 fathoms, 40-50 nm from the islands
- All reefs above 200 fathoms should be no-take zones, with special exceptions.
- Range should extend to 200 fathoms for marine protected area, so that there is 100-fathom buffer to insure protection of area from 0 to 100 fathoms
- 20 fathoms too short, set at at least 100 fathoms, prefer further.
- Determine by depth, not distance from islands. 200 fathom no-take boundary too severe. Suggest 50-100 fathoms.
- MPA out to 12nm or 200fm, whichever is greater.
- Restrict access in closed areas "out to 20-100 nm from and 5 fathom curve (center of closure stars in waters 30 feet or less at low tide)."
- Extend boundary to 100 fathoms as an absolute minimum; preferred boundary would be a distance of 50 nautical miles. No-take boundaries should extend out to 60 fathoms.

Reported Qualifications/Experience of Commenters

- Bottomfishery permit holder.
- Commercial bottom fisherman in Ho'omalulu zone in NWHI, fished for 17 years never seen a short tailed albatross, sat on WPRFMC Ecosystem and Habitat Advisory Panel worked on CRP
- Bottomfishery permit holder, FV Pursuit.
- Holds lobster permit with son for NWHI.
- Former permit holder, fished 20 years up to Kure Island
- Mau Zone fisherman.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Background in marine biology.
- Fisheries research scientist and lobster fisherman.
- Fisherman over 23 years, fish albacore, swordfish, crab, and shrimp. Owns a 54 ft steel vessel.
- Commercial fisherman in AK and OR, and charter fishing business in HI.
- Commercial fishing crew
- California longliner who fishes in NWHI.
- Owns and operates commercial fishing company in NJ
- Born, raised and retired commercial fisherman on east coast. "Have been a vigorous activist for the ocean environment for more years than most of today's 'concerned citizens for a protected ocean' have been alive."
- WFOA represents 500 albacore tuna jig boats and supporting businesses in Pacific Northwest, Canada, HI, NZ. Some members fish NWHI for lobster and groundfish. Members pass through NHWI.
- President of Sportfishing Association of California," represent majority of passenger fishing vessels operating from southern California ports and a fleet that carries close to 750,000 passengers a year.
- Central California commercial fishing organization comprising 100+ boat owners.
- Represent North Carolina fishing interests for 13 years, served 6 yrs on federal fishery mgmt council. NC Fisheries Assoc. Inc. represents 1500 members. It is a non-profit trade association representing the interests of commercial fishermen, seafood dealers, and processors.
- 40 years experience fishing and diving in Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Hundreds of hours under water in and around Midway. Has visited Pearl & Hermes and Kure Atolls. 25 years experience with fishery management issues. Was HI representative invited to DC to write The Fishery Plan for the Nation, which resulted in Magnuson Act. Member of WPRFMC's Pelagics Advisory Panel. Member West Hawaii Fishery Council. Actively involved in creation of marine life conservation districts in HI.
- Anthropologist (who fishes)
- Scuba diver, teacher, researcher.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Ardent snorkeler
- Researcher at U of HI for 25 years focusing on human impacts on marine resources.
- Marine biologist with division of aquatic resources
- Biological oceanographer with 30 years experience in HI. Chair of Ecosystem and Habitat Advisory Panel of WPRFMC. Former member of Scientific and Statistical Committee. Former chair of State of Hawaii Environmental Council.
- Managed and participated in endangered species research in NWHI since 1978.
- Conservation volunteer in NWHI and other areas, has assisted in construction of pilot dune fence in NWHI a Native Hawaiian, is a diver, uncles are spear fishermen
- Former USFWS refuge ranger on Midway with experience in eco-tourism and marine biology.
- First USFWS personnel assigned to HI in 1964 and officer in charge of HINWR. Endangered species coordinator until 1979.
- Former HI DLNR employee in charge of conducting state's biological assessment of inshore resources of NWHI from 1976 to 1985.
- Archaeologist for Kauai and NWHI--DLNR
- Professor of Ethnic Studies at U of HI at Manoa. Lived with parents on Southeast Island at Pearl and Hermes Reef Atoll for 3 months and again for 5 months. Briefly visited Midway, Laysan, Lisianski, French Frigate Shoals, Maro and Dowsett Reef.
- Spent 3 weeks on Midway teaching classes for UH/Hilo.
- Writer, teacher spent more than 6 months among the islands as a volunteer researcher for USFWS or NMFS
- Native Hawaiian
- Hawaiian resident part Hawaiian, born and raised on Kauai. Resides within makai (ocean) Puna district area. Paternal ohana (family) are fishermen.
- KAHEA's recommendation developed by 65 people at workshop with 50% Native Hawaiians and 1/3 Kupuna (elders) with first-hand experience with NWHI.
- State Representative of 51st District that includes NWHI.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Input Report

- Defenders of Wildlife represents 400,000 members nationwide.
- Runs film/photo company in Borneo.
- International business and environmental attorney.

Appendices

Appendix A

Presidential Directive for Secretaries of Interior and Commerce for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

May 26, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

SUBJECT: Protection of U.S. Coral Reefs in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands

The world's coral reefs -- our tropical rain forests of the water are in serious decline. These important and sensitive areas of biodiversity warrant special protection. While the United States has only 3 percent of the world's coral reefs, nearly 70 percent of U.S. coral reefs are in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands. Many of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands' coral, fish, and invertebrate species are unique, and the area is home to endangered Hawaiian monk seals and threatened turtles. In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside certain islands and reefs in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands for the protection of sea birds. Today, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages this area as the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

In June 1998, I signed an Executive Order for Coral Reef protection (E.O. 13089), which established the Coral Reef Task Force and directed all Federal agencies with coral reef-related responsibilities to develop a strategy for coral reef protection. States and territories with coral reefs were invited to be full partners with the Federal Government in preparing an action plan to better protect and

Appendix A – Presidential Directive

preserve the Nation's coral reef ecosystems. In March of this year, the Task Force issued the National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs. The Plan lays out a science-based road map to healthy coral reefs for future generations, based on two fundamental strategies: promoting understanding of coral reef ecosystems by, for example, conducting comprehensive mapping, assessment, and monitoring of coral reefs; and reducing the adverse impacts of human activities by, for example, creating an expanded and strengthened network of Federal, State, and territorial coral reef Marine Protected Areas, reducing the adverse impact of extractive uses, and reducing habitat destruction.

It is time now to take the Coral Reef Task Force's recommendations and implement them to ensure the comprehensive protection of the coral reef ecosystem of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands through a coordinated effort among the Departments of the Interior and Commerce and the State of Hawaii.

Accordingly, I have determined that it is in the best interest of our Nation, and of future generations, to provide strong and lasting protection for the coral reef ecosystem of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands, and I am directing you to initiate an administrative process to that end. Specifically, I direct you, working cooperatively with the State of Hawaii and consulting with the Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council, to develop recommendations within 90 days for a new, coordinated management regime to increase protection of the ecosystem and provide for sustainable use. Further, I direct that your recommendations address

Appendix A – Presidential Directive

whether appropriate stewardship for the submerged lands and waters of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands warrants exercise of my authority to extend permanent protection to objects of historic or scientific interest or to protect the natural and cultural resources of this important area.

The recommendations should also:

- Review the status and adequacy of all ongoing efforts to protect the coral reef ecosystem, including proposed no-take ecological reserves and the ongoing work of the Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council;
- To the extent permitted by law, ensure that any actions that the Departments of the Interior and Commerce authorize, fund, or carry out will not degrade the conditions of the coral reef ecosystems;
- Identify any further measures necessary to protect cultural and historic resources and artifacts;
- Identify any further measures necessary for the protection of the ecosystem's threatened and endangered species, including the endangered monk seal, sea turtles, and short-tailed albatross;
- Establish a framework for scientific research and exploration;
- Establish a framework for facilitating recreation and tourism in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands consistent with the protection and sustainable management of the ecosystem;
- Provide for culturally significant uses of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands' marine resources by Native Hawaiians; and

Appendix A – Presidential Directive

- Address the development of a cooperative framework, in consultation with the State of Hawaii and the Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council, to ensure that the goals set forth above will be implemented in a cooperative manner, consistent with existing authorities.

I also direct that during the 90-day period, the Departments shall conduct "visioning" sessions, which would provide opportunities for public hearing and comment to help shape the final recommendations.

With this new effort, we are taking strides to fulfill the goal of the Coral Reef Task Force to protect our precious coral reefs for the benefit of future generations.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Appendix B

Facilitator's Introduction for the Public Visioning Sessions

FACILITATOR’S INTRODUCTION
Public Visioning Sessions

Aloha and welcome to the Hawaii public visioning sessions regarding the coral reefs of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and pursuant to President William Clinton’s directive to the Secretaries of the Departments of Commerce and Interior. My name is Peter Adler and along with my colleagues, I will be one of the facilitators tonight.

I’d like to do is take a quick survey of how many of you who do NOT work for government have been to any of the NW Hawaiian Islands that lie beyond Niihau?

- How many as fishermen?
- How many scientists?
- How many w/ the military?
- How many as visitors/tourists?
- How many in some other capacity?

OK, with those preliminaries, let me quote a few pieces of the memo that is driving tonight’s meeting:

“The world’s coral reefs -- our tropical rain forests of the water are in serious decline. These important and sensitive areas of biodiversity warrant special protection. While the United States has only 3 percent of the world’s coral reefs, nearly 70 percent of US coral reefs are in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands.

“In June 1998, I signed an Executive Order for Coral Reef protection (E.O. 13089), which established the Coral Reef Task Force and directed all Federal agencies with coral reef-related responsibilities to develop a strategy for coral reef protection.”

“It is time now to take the Coral Reef Task Force’s recommendations and implement them to ensure the comprehensive protection of the coral reef ecosystem of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands through a coordinated effort among the Departments of the Interior and Commerce and the State of Hawaii.”

“Specifically, I direct you, working cooperatively with the State of Hawaii and consulting with the Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council, to develop recommendations within 90 days for a new, coordinated management regime to increase protection of the ecosystem and provide for sustainable use.”

“Further, I direct that your recommendations address whether appropriate stewardship for the submerged lands and waters of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands warrants exercise of my authority to extend permanent protection to objects of historic or scientific interest or to protect the natural and cultural resources of this important area.”

Based on this, the purposes of this meeting is to:

- To learn more about the coral reef ecosystems of the NW Islands.

Appendix B – Facilitator’s Introduction to the Public Visioning Sessions

- To gather ideas about the qualities, threats, and uses associated with those reefs.
- To provide the secretaries of Interior and Commerce with your comments on the various visions of those reef systems.

This particular meeting is sponsored by the 4 agencies designated by the President. They are: the Department of Commerce, the Department of Interior, the State of Hawaii (DL&NR), and the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council.

You will also see and hear the name of the USIECR referred to tonight. USIECR is a non-partisan problem-solving agency that has been selected as a neutral entity to conduct the meetings and document public input process. Tonight’s facilitation team is working under their auspices and it will be our responsibility to produce a Report of the results of this public input process which will be made available publicly and which will accompany the agencies’ recommendation to the President.

Introduce facilitation team: Kem Lowry, Miki Lee, Donna Shanefelter, and others.

This Visioning Session won’t be conducted using the format of a traditional Public Hearing in which audience members are typically provided three minutes at the microphone to present their testimony to a panel of agency officials. Rather, the sponsoring agencies are seeking to use these Visioning Sessions to promote public dialogue about the future of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and to really work towards a unified vision.

Our agenda tonight is as follows: (see wallchart)

For those unable to stay to participate in the small group discussions, Public Comment forms are available that can be completed and turned in here, submitted via a web site, mailed, or faxed to the address listed on the form. Your comments will be used to inform the Departments of the Interior and Commerce as they develop their recommendation to the President. Please note that the deadline for submission is August 2nd.

Let me also introduce some of the agency representatives who are here tonight. These are people who I encourage you to talk to later on:

- DOC: Rusty Brainard from the National Marine Fisheries Service
- DOI: Rob Shallenberger, Barbara Maxfield, and Dave Johnson from the US Fish and Wildlife service
- State of Hawaii: Bill Devick
- Western Pacific Fishery Management Council: Kitty Simonds and Sylvia Spaulding

I also want to say a few words about the work of these four agencies because they each play an important role in the NWHI. Despite the fact that they have different and overlapping missions that might seem at odds, they have agreed to work together to both conduct these meetings and to try to evolve the kind of coordination and balancing that is needed. Each of them is involved in one or more ongoing, regional efforts to manage the coral reef resources of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

Appendix B – Facilitator’s Introduction to the Public Visioning Sessions

The Department of the Interior, through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has been managing the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge in the NW Islands since it was established in 1909. The Fish and Wildlife Service has also managed Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge since 1988 and is responsible for the protection of migratory seabirds and the recovery of numerous threatened or endangered species.

The Department of Commerce has a number of responsibilities for the coral reef ecosystem of the Northwestern Islands including management of commercial fisheries through the National Marine Fisheries Service and through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or NOAA. They have responsibility for protection and recovery of the endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal and other marine mammals, sea turtles and other species.

In the State of Hawaii’s waters in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, the Department of Land and Natural Resources is responsible for the management and conservation of marine resources and is in the process of designating the region as a Fisheries Management Area. The State also manages Kure Atoll as a Wildlife Sanctuary.

The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, which operates under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, oversees fisheries policies in the federal waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone around American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, and other U.S. islands in the Pacific.

Finally, I know we’ve all been to public meetings that didn’t work right, meetings where a few people dominated with their own agendas, nobody learned anything, and nobody really got a chance to express their ideas. The last thing I would like to do before I turn things over to my colleague, Kem Lowry, is to lay out a few protocols and ground rules for the evening. In Hawaii, doing things with proper protocol is important, so here’s what I hope we will all agree to.

1. Participate. Even though there are very different levels of knowledge and experience in the room, we really encourage you to bring your perspective and get it into the mix.
2. Civility. We know that differences of opinion are inevitable, especially when we talk about sensitive environmental and cultural issues. The one thing we ask tonight is civility which comes down to:

Listen hard
Say your say and don’t monopolize the conversation.
Stay patient because we are in a large group.

Reminder: the agency representatives are here to listen. We have asked them to withhold pushing any particular point of view and to use this opportunity to hear your ideas.

Appendix C

Script of Slide Show Used at the Public Visioning Sessions

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Slide Show

1) Map of region

The NWHIs are made up of over 1,000 miles of territory--stretching from Nihoa to Kure Atoll; the area includes 10 emergent islands atolls and shoals with extensive reef systems. It is home to numerous protected species, which will be detailed later in this presentation.

The next few slides provide will provide you with an overview of the region's geography:

2) Nihoa aerial

Nihoa lies 130 miles northwest of Niihau, and stands 910 feet tall and is the largest volcanic island in the northern chain. This island is made up of 171 acres of emergent land and 142,000 acres of coral reef habitat. It is home to 2 endangered land birds and numerous plants.

3) Necker aerial

Necker island is shaped like a fish hook and includes 46 acres of emergent land and more than 380,000 acres of coral reef habitat.

4) French Frigate Shoals aerial

French Frigate Shoals is a crescent-shaped atoll made up of 67 acres of emergent land and 230,000 acres of coral reef habitat. It is the main nesting and breeding area for green sea turtle and is an important breeding area for monk seals.

5) Gardner Pinnacles aerial

Gardner Pinnacles is made of up two pinnacles with a mere 5 acres of land, not much above water; however, it is host to 600,000 acres of coral reef habitat, making it the largest submerged habitat area in the chain.

Gardner Pinnacle is also an important nesting site for 12 species of seabirds.

6) Maro Reef aerial

Maro Reef is a largely submerged atoll totaling less than an acre of land. It hosts 475,000 acres of coral reef habitat and is an important fisheries area.

7) Laysan Island aerial

Laysan Island is the largest of the islands with 1,015 acres of land and a hyper-saline lake--one of only 5 natural lakes in Hawai'i. The island is made up of 145,000 acres of coral reef habitat and is an important monk seal breeding ground. It is also home to 2 species of endangered birds--the Laysan duck and finch).

8) Lisianski Island aerial

Lisianski Island is made of up 400 acres of emergent land, and lies at the northern end of a large reef bank spanning 65 miles. The atoll features 310,00 acres of coral reef habitat and is a critically important breeding area for monk seals.

Appendix C- Script of the Slide Show at the Public Visioning Sessions

9) Pearl and Hermes Atoll aerial

Pearl and Hermes Atoll is a large atoll with 80 acres of land with several small islets mostly washed over in winter storms. The atoll features 200,000 acres of coral reef habitat, offering incredible patch reefs and other coral reef formations in the lagoon.

10) Midway Atoll aerial

Midway atoll is made up of three small islands, totaling 1,549 acres and 5 miles across. The atoll features 55,000 acres of reef habitat, and is home to over 2 million nesting Laysan and black-footed Albatross each winter. The area is designated and managed as the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

11) Kure Atoll aerial

Kure Atoll is the northern most atoll in the world. The atoll has 212 acres of land and 80,000 acres of coral reef habitat, and is an important breeding area for monk seals and seabirds.

The area is managed as a State Wildlife Sanctuary.

So what makes these Islands so special?

12) Coral reef pie chart slide

The Hawaiian archipelago has over 80% of all coral reefs under U.S. jurisdiction. And nearly 70% of these coral reefs are found in the NWHIs.

13) Coral reef slide

The NWHIs include a much greater diversity of reef habitats than the main Hawaiian Islands. Over 7,000 marine species have been recorded in Hawaii, and as many as half of the species in some of these groups exist only in the NWHIs. The reefs serve as a source to help restock several species found in the main Hawaiian Islands.

14) Kure Atoll coral reef slide

Kure Atoll provides scientists opportunities to study the “Darwin Point”--where the rate of coral growth barely equals the rate of island submergence. The Hawaiian archipelago provides scientists a unique opportunity to study the evolution of islands--from their volcanic origins, to the point where they become atolls and eventually drown.

15) Morwong fish slide (unique coral reef organisms)

There are also many species seen in the NWHIs that are rarely seen in the main Hawaiian Islands, but are common in other parts of the Pacific. This morwong reef fish is an example; It is found throughout the Pacific, but rarely seen around the main islands.

16) Uninhabited atoll slide

Most of the islands and atolls of the NWHIs have been protected for nearly 100 years. Their relatively intact marine and terrestrial communities offer us the opportunity to see what the main Hawaiian Islands ecosystems may have been like before the arrival of the first Polynesians.

Appendix C- Script of the Slide Show at the Public Visioning Sessions

17) Seabird photo

These small islands provide most of the nesting habitat for more than 14 million Pacific seabirds. Almost all of the world's Laysan and black-footed Albatross return to these islands to reproduce. In addition, 17 other species of seabirds also nest in the islands, and many rely on the coral reefs for food.

18) Land bird photo

Only four species of land birds are still found in the NWHIs, and all are endangered.

Several other species have been lost within the past few centuries.

This is a photo of a Laysan duck the three other species that are left include: the Laysan finch, Nihoa finch, and the Nihoa millerbird.

19) Green sea turtle photo

More than 90% of the Hawaiian population of green sea turtles nests at French Frigate Shoals.

Most of the turtles migrate to the main Hawaiian Islands to feed and then return to breed.

Protecting their breeding habitat is vital to maintaining the population.

20) Monk seal photo

The highly endangered Hawaiian monk seal breed and feed in the NWHIs. The current population is estimated at no more than 1,400 animals. The Hawaiian monk seal is one of the animals found only in Hawaii and the importance of protecting their habitat is crucial.

21) Hawaiian spinner dolphin photo

Many of the atolls in the NWHIs provide protection for Hawaiian spinner dolphins to safely rest during daylight hours. Several other species of mammal also transit through the area.

In addition to the environmental significance, the area also has cultural significance:

22) Nihoa cultural slide

Nihoa Island was once inhabited by as many as 175 people. Artifacts, including house terraces, ceremonial structures, burial caves, bluff shelters and agricultural terraces show a close relationship w/the main Hawaiian islands

23) Necker cultural slide

The Hawaiian name for Necker island is *Moku Manamana*. This island was a major ceremonial site and *heiau*.

24) Cultural fishing slide

Logs from the earliest Westerners to visit Hawaii describe Native Hawaiian canoes heading to the northwestern islands for turtles and seabirds. The islands have been fishing grounds for the people of Hawaii for centuries. Artifacts found on Nihoa include many Hawaiian fishing artifacts.

Appendix C- Script of the Slide Show at the Public Visioning Sessions

25) Laysan guano mining slide

The North Pacific Phosphate and Fertilizer Co. leased several islands for guano extraction. Development of land-based facilities was most significant on Laysan Island, where a small community existed in the 1890's. Harvesting also occurred on Lisianski Island.

26) Laysan Albatross slide

This is a photo of hundreds of the Laysan Albatross, which are named after the island, but their numbers have greatly decreased due to the habitat destruction that occurred from the release of rabbits on the island during the guano mining operations.

27) WWII shot

During WWII, the Navy built a base at Midway Atoll. The battle of Midway was the turning point of the war in the Pacific and is an important historic reminder of service men during that battle. Midway and French Frigate Shoals were significantly altered during the war for the construction of Naval facilities.

28) Post War fisheries slide

Local commercial fishing began as early as 1917 in the NWHI, but was suspended during the War. Local fishermen used the Navy-built airstrip at Tern Island (on French Frigate Shoal) to fly products to Honolulu. Lobster, *akule*, reef fish, bottomfish and turtles were caught until the Honolulu market declined in the late 1950s.

29) Post War fisheries slide

Foreign fleets harvested tuna, billfish, precious coral and groundfish using longliners, pole-and-line vessels, draggers and trawlers. Foreign fleets were excluded from 200 miles around the area when the Fishery Conservation and Management Act was signed into law in 1976.

Economic activities and opportunities also lie in the area:

30) Lobster Fishery slide

The majority of lobsters caught commercially in Hawaii are caught in the NWHIs. The fishery is limited to around 10 vessels, and is restricted by area closures, an 8-month seasonal closure, harvest guidelines by bank, and gear restrictions. The fishery is closed for this year.

31) Bottomfish Fishery slide

The NWHIs provide about half the bottomfish landed commercially in Hawaii. The fish found here are larger than those found around the main Hawaiian islands, and are important to local restaurants specializing in fresh fish. This is a "limited entry" fishery, with only 17 vessels allowed to fish.

32) Eco-tourism slide

Midway Atoll is the only remote island National Wildlife Refuge open to public visitation. Tourists are invited to visit Midway to learn about and enjoy its unique wildlife and historic resources. The number of visitors allowed is limited to reduce impacts to the wildlife.

Appendix C- Script of the Slide Show at the Public Visioning Sessions

33) Education slide

A small number of photographers and film crews are permitted to the various islands to document the unique wildlife and provide information on the islands to the larger public. The University of Hawaii at Hilo also offers classes at Midway Atoll.

Potential threats to the area include...

34) Storms/waves

Storms and changing oceanographic conditions are a primary threat to these islands. Major winter storms, hurricanes, and tidal waves lash these islands, on occasion leaving all land awash and significantly reducing coral cover.

35) Marine debris nets slide

Ocean currents have deposited thousands of pounds of discarded nets onto the reefs. Nets and lines entangle and drown all types of marine life, they also scour the coral and smother it, eventually killing it.

36) Marine debris plastics slide

Other types of marine debris include plastics and other types of vessel operations gear that washes onto the reefs and ashore on the islands. Floating plastic is eaten by adult seabirds and fed to their young, often killing the chicks.

37) Shipwreck slide

The assortment of vessels that transit the area raises the potential for accidental groundings on the reefs. Oil spills, debris from the ship on the reefs, and the effects of the ship hitting the reef and crushing the coral are all possible impacts. There have been two shipwrecks in the past 20 months in this area.

38) Anchor damage

Dropping of anchors or traps can also damage the coral reef. The level of this damage is currently unknown given the limited research and commercial fishing activity occurring there.

39) *Ulua* fishing slide

Over-fishing has had documented effects on coral reef ecosystems. Effects can include not only impacts from the gear but also reduced species distribution, abundance and size of individuals.

40) Monk seal slide (Human disturbance)

Human interaction can disturb the marine animals. While well-intentioned, some research has had negative impacts on the monk seals. Unrestricted ecotourism activities could also pose a threat to these sensitive animals.

41) Eroding seawall slide

Deteriorating military infrastructure poses additional problems for the marine life. Disintegrating sea walls, such as this one at Tern Island, can entrap monk seals and sea turtles.

Appendix C- Script of the Slide Show at the Public Visioning Sessions

There are several types of partnership programs that exist to manage the area:

42) Monk seal and seal turtle slide

Partnerships first begin with the inter-relationships among the organisms themselves.

43) Marine debris cooperative program slide

A 14-member multi-agency marine debris clean up effort has been working for several years to document and eliminate the marine debris build up in the NWHIs. Since the mid-1990s, over 100,000 pounds of net and line have been removed from these islands as part of this effort. Most of these agencies are also working together to sponsor an International Conference on Derelict Fishing Gear, which will be held in Honolulu, August 6-11.

44) Early research slide

One of the most extensive efforts to document the resources of the NWHIs was done over a 5-year period of time between the late 1970s and early 1980s and was a cooperative effort between the State of Hawaii, the University, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Over a 100 research projects were undertaken during this time frame.

45) Current research slide

The three trust resource management agencies, the State, FWS and NMFS cooperate on several research projects each summer in the NWHIs. Field camps are set up on most of the islands each summer to study the monk seals.

46) USCG C-130 (or vessel) slide

Numerous cooperative enforcement efforts are ongoing throughout the region. The US Coast Guard provides a much need presence for all agencies in the area and takes on the bulk of the enforcement effort.

47) Turtle crawling up the beach slide

Although much has been done to protect the vast coral reef resources of the region, much more can be accomplished through a unified effort to provide strong and lasting protection for the NWHIs.

We hope this presentation has given you background on the area. Mahalo for taking time this evening to share your comments and suggestions with us.

Appendix D

Flip Chart Transcripts of Public Visioning Sessions and List of Meeting Participants

Transcript of Flip Charts

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Public Visioning Sessions

Washington, DC Session, July 21, 2000

Oahu Session, July 24, 2000

Maui Session, July 25, 2000

Hilo Session, July 27, 2000

Kona Session, July 28, 2000

Kauai Session, July 31, 2000

Molokai Session, August 1, 2000

WASHINGTON, DC PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION

1) Qualities of NWHI to preserve:

- Biomedical prospects
- Ecosystems and biodiversity
- Largest reef/habitat under U.S. protection
- Spawning ground for commercial fishing
- Biodiversity -- especially lobsters and sharks
- Pristine and untrammled reef ecosystem and related habitats that depend on it
- Seabird populations, shallow and deep water fishes
- Benthic habitats and communities associated with lobsters
- Marine mammals
- Precious corals/deep water corals
- Opportunity for protecting pristine habitats
- Opportunity for precautionary protection
- Opportunity for research and exploration regarding ecological functioning of environment
- Define preservation as savings account
- Food resources for monk seals, sea turtles, sea birds
- Protection of endemic species

2) and 3) Current/future threats:

Current:

- Over-fishing as danger to entire system (need precautionary principle)
 - Invasive species (wrecks/groundings introduce rats)
 - Fishing impacts that occur even without over-fishing
 - Ignorance of human impacts
 - Over-fishing impacts ecosystem before fisheries decline

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Groundings and anchoring
- Poor management – inadequate plans – poor implementation and accountability
- Excessive federal regulation without scientific justification
- Marine debris
- Inadequate food supply for animals, especially monk seals and sea birds
- Inadequate funding
- Unsustainable/inappropriate fishing methods – e.g., scuba spear fishing as well as other methods
- Lack of enforcement due to the size of area
- Cumulative effects from multiple stressors, perhaps promoting coral disease
- Inadequate control/cooperation between international bodies to control marine debris
- Broad range of contaminants affecting both the marine environment and ecosystem – persistent organic pollutants, bio-accumulating contaminants

Future:

- Waiting until system decline before acting
- Concern that goals fall between cracks or are compromised away
- Extraction for live fish trade and aquarium trade; and for bio-prospecting, as well as live rock and coral harvesting
- Excessive federal regulation without scientific justification
- Marine debris
- Effects of single species management approach to coral reef ecosystem
- Tinkering with the ecosystem
- Change or loss of existing jurisdictions
- Lack of enforcement of existing regulations
- Cumulative effects from multiple stressor, perhaps promoting coral disease
- Inadequate control/cooperation between international bodies to control marine debris
- Increasing recreational and tourist uses, e.g., diving, boating
- Global warming and submergence and loss of habitat
- Inappropriate fishing methods (several)
- Broad range of contaminants affecting both the marine environment and ecosystem – persistent organic pollutants

4) and 5) Appropriate/inappropriate activities and uses in the NWHI:

Appropriate:

- Sustainable fisheries
- Research and monitoring
- Controlled and sustainable recreation and tourism
- Above uses appropriate in some areas, but not in others
- Those uses that do not degrade ecosystem
- Storage bank of biodiversity

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Preservation of special biodiversity resource

Inappropriate:

- Recreation and tourism are inappropriate in certain areas
- Highly dependent on where; near shore areas are especially inappropriate because they are foraging areas
- Certain recreational activities are inappropriate (e.g., jet skis)
- Corporate/commercial development (mineral mining, oil/gas exploration, tourist facilities)
- Waste disposal activities
- Military activities that may be harmful to the environment

6) Management tools, actions, and approaches:

- Precautionary principle – science doesn't always have answers – complexity brings management risk
- Management for ecosystem and not single species
- Marine protected areas
 - Network of MPAs
 - Spectrum including temporary closures and permanent closed areas – closed to all but research
 - No-take MPA with visitor access
- Management integrity to match ecosystem integrity (jurisdictional overlap issue)
- More research below 50 fathoms to understand deep reefs
- Ocean zoning – majority no take zone, remainder multiple use
- Existing wildlife refuge and new CCMP
- WestPac actions
- State planning for its jurisdiction/sanctuary
- Additional tools – e.g., National Monuments, National Marine Sanctuaries (depends on how jurisdictional issues settled)
- International mechanisms for establishing protected areas or areas to be avoided; IMO regulations
- Opportunity for new ocean governance measures
- How adequate are existing regulations and authorities using existing structures for such problems as disposal of marine debris at sea?
- USFWS refuge to maintain authority over all resources within its jurisdiction, including fisheries
- 75% reef in non-extractive zoning
- Adequacy of funding?
- Given large area and scarcity of agencies enforcement resources, require mandatory vessel monitoring for commercial and recreational vessels
- Set aside 2/3 of area as no take ecological reserve
- Comprehensive zoning of area for uses deemed appropriate and ecologically sustainable
- Cooperative management approach across state, federal, international bodies

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Multilateral agreements and regimes without stepping on toes
- Protection of food supply for wildlife using zoning
- Look at ecosystem scale, like WestPac approach to long-lining – 50 NM closures around archipelago
- Use preservation of special biodiversity resource
- Establish permanent advisory body with broad-based public input for management
- Decision making authority for advisory body

7) Vision of the future for the NWHI:

- Opportunity for international model for MPA, including education; do something right
- Opportunity for effective ocean governance resulting in protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological integrity
- Fully restored wilderness in and around NWHI for our future children's children
- Facilitate multiple and sustainable uses
- Opportunity for government to do something right in environmental sphere
- Recognize excellence of the existing model (i.e. DOI, DOC, state, WestPac)
- Adequate funding and a research center at Midway
- Ecological preserve

Other Questions/Issues:

- Adequacy of existing regulations
- How adequate are authorities and management resources, e.g., funding?

Recommendations:

- For web site
 - More detailed map
 - Links to Westpac and FMPS
- Maps needed – perhaps in the brochure – and where existing management frameworks are
- Have a large map available for viewing during discussions – to be referred to while talking – to orient regarding miles and fathoms

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Washington, DC Visioning Session Participants

Thorne Abbott	Coastal Zone Com	Alexandria, VA
Ellen Athas	CEQ	Washington, DC
Ben Axleroad	Sierra Club	Arlington, VA
Barbara Best	USAID	Washington, DC
Matt Borgia	Senate Commerce	Washington, DC
Paul Chang	FWS	Washington, DC
Roberta Chew	DOS	Washington, DC
Joshua Cinner	U-Idaho	Washington, DC
Bob Clarke	USCG	Washington, DC
Tiffany Crawford	Center for Marine Conservation	
Margaret Cummisky	Sen. Inouye US Senate	
Christine Dorsey	Donrey Media Hawaii Tribune Herald	Washington, DC
Russall Dunn	National Audubon Society	Washington, DC
Sofia Engdahl	Conservation International	Washington, DC
Christine Eustis	FWS/CLA	Washington, DC
John Field	USFWS	Arlington, VA
Peter Griffith	NACLS	Largo, MD
Richard Grigg	University of Hawaii	Honolulu, HI
Tom Hourigan	NOAA/NMFS	Silver Spring, MD
Nicole Janisiewicz	DOJ	Washington, DC
Dave Jansen	House Resources Committee	
David Johnson	USFWS	Honolulu, HI

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

David W. Laist	Marine Mammal Commission	Bethesda, MD
Cliff McCreedy	Oceanwatch	Arlington, VA
Quinn McKew	NPCA	Washington, DC
Pat Montano	NOAA/NUS	
Jeremiah Moulton	National Fisheries Institute	
Naomi Rose	HSUS	Washington, DC
Rick Schwabaeber	Cousteau Society	Alexandria, VA
Basil Seggos	CEQ	Washington, DC
Odean Serrano	NADA/HQ	Washington, DC
Janice Sessing	NOAA/NESDIS	Silver Spring, MD
Brooke Simler	Marine Conservation Biology Institute	Washington, DC
Kitty Simurals	Western Pacific Fish Council	
Jack Sobel	Center for Marine Conservation	Washington, DC
Sylvia Spalding	Western Pacific Fishery Management Council	Honolulu, HI
Margaret Spring	Senator Commerce	
Anne Stewart	Rep. Patsy Mink	Washington, DC
Chapman Stewart	Defenders of Wildlife	Washington, DC
Nadiera Sukhraj	CORE	Washington, DC
Sumiyono	Embassy of Indonesia	
Ed Thompson	DOI	Washington, DC
Sean Torres	Senator Akaka	

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Michael Weiss

NOAA/CEQ

Washington, DC

Jeffrey Wiener

State of HI

Washington, DC

OAHU PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION

Question 1: What are those qualities of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem that are most important to be preserved through new, strong, and lasting protections?

Group #1

- No impact by humans
- Remote pristine nature
- Healthy commercial fishing
- Provides economic opportunities
- Biologically unique
- Endemic species
- Unique cultural and historic qualities

Group #2

- Part of an entire archipelago
- History of islands
- Ability to produce sustainable fisheries for Hawaii
- Origin of habitat for green sea turtles
- Fragile/remote ecosystem lacking productivity (biological perspective)
- Sacred/historic sites/places
- None--adequate already in place
- Ability to study impacts of global warming
- Coral in area unique to the planet
- Scenic beauty

Group #3

- Undisturbed and intact
- Only place where humans and nature can interact (100 lb. ulua)
- Balancing use of coral reef resources
- Quality of ecosystem
- Native Hawaiian species found only there
- Endangered species pushed out of other areas, now only there
- Home of birds, fish, etc.--people should be guests
- Completes the Hawaiian Island story/chain--tells us what Hawaii was like before people

Group #4

- Archeological resources
- Size/quality of coral reefs
- Natural integrity of reef system
- Virgin area
- Biodiversity
- Few activities
- Monk seals
- Threatened turtles and birds
- Foraging site for seabirds
- Sometimes abundant fisheries

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Nesting area for 19 species of sea birds
- Cultural qualities
- Unique research opportunities
- Unique opportunity for preservation
- High marine species endemism
- Larval fish provide food for pelagic fishery
- Fish recruitment for other areas

Group #5

- Biodiversity
- Breeding areas--for recruitment of species
- Refuge for endangered species
- Pristine, non human
- Relatively untouched
- Habitat for endangered species
- Uniqueness of geographic system
- Scientific values
- Minimal human impact
- Cultural and historic resources
- Midway--in line for attack by Japanese, remembering the military history
- Hawaiian cultural sites

Question 2: What are the current threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Fisheries
- Bio-prospecting
- Eco-tourism
- Human contact (e.g., ballast and barnacles)
- Marine debris
- Rats
- Materials from shipwrecks
- Rubbish
- Ineffective management by government, including agency conflict
- People not following rules
- Differing policies between nations
- Out of control fisheries management
- Coral reef subsidence due to rise of sea level
- Non-specific management approach by agencies
- Lack of regulations for coral extraction creates vulnerabilities
- Lack of enforcement
- Contaminates (including leaching of hazardous materials), PCBs, etc.
- Lack of military cleanup
- Rules not clearly defined, including agency boundaries
- Unclear management
- Tourism

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Mining
- Introduction of new species
- Harvesting of fresh coral/ precious coral
- Inadequate \$ to handle shipwrecks, etc., enforcement of boundaries for boat/ship access
- Political influence/weight of WestPac (need to reevaluate posture/functions)

Group #2

- Global warming
- Rubbish
- Severe storms
- Eco-tourism
- Poaching fish
- Lack of coordination between agencies
- Better use of limited resources
- Lack of clearly defined lead agency
- Grounded ships/vessels
- Over-harvesting--lobster fishery
- Regulations based on incomplete scientific information
- Lack of regulations based on ecosystem management
- Too many researchers, disturbs seals

Group #3

- Over-fishing, especially lobster food for monk seal
- Marine debris
- Global changes--storms, warming, could be too fast for recovery
- Too much traffic--boats and other
- No rules are specific, don't specify what can be done where
- Lack of enforcement
- Lack of knowledge by public and government of rules
- Laws and regulations may not meet needs
- Lack of cooperation between sectors--fishermen, conservationists, general public, government (all)
- Long-term conflict/fighting could prevent good action
- Lack of ecosystem approach in management plan--commercial domination

Group #4

- Vessel groundings
- Pollution from hazardous wastes
- Human activities
- Tourism
- Alien aquatic species
- Complete closure of fishing
- Over-fishing
- Restricted public access
- Lack of attention to previous planning
- Current fisheries management is dominated by commercial interests
- Marine debris
- Piece-meal management

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Climate change
- Human element, uses
- Traps
- Active and derelict fishing gear
- Preemption of FWS, NOAA, Council, and state management plans, existing or in development
- Washington interference
- Lack of enforcement
- Seabird/turtle by-catch
- Inter-agency jurisdiction disputes
- Lack of comprehensive recycling plan
- WestPac's FMP

Group #5

- *Homo sapiens*
- Global pollution
- Marine debris
- Over-fishing, esp. lobster
- Global warming
- Human presence
- Shipwrecks
- Storms
- Current fishery management practices
- No treating entire ecosystem, fragmenting ecosystem
- Scientists studying monk seals
- Lack of knowledge--scientific and public awareness
- Misinformation
- Lack of enforcement

Question 3: What are the future threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Fisheries
- Bio-prospecting
- Eco-tourism
- Human contact

Group #2

- Continued lack of clarity re lead agency
- Bio-prospecting
- Military use/storage
- Large-scale eco-tourism/recreational use--impact on sacred sites
- Development
- Every current threat intensified
- Unregulated live reef fish collection
- Lead agency not making decisions based on ecosystem
- Reduced local control/management priority due to international pressure

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- No increase in commercial fisheries
- Deep sea mining
- Any reef extraction

Group #3

- Eco-tourism above capacity of ecosystem, need to be cautious
- Ozone hole, global warming
- Alien species--rats, cats, aquatics, insects, weeds
- Too many visitors ashore unescorted
- Reef fishing with cyanide
- Cruise ships
- Lack of buffer zone
- Bio-prospecting
- Destruction of Native Hawaiian sacred sites
- Fisheries collapse
- Multiple abuse from attempts at multiple use
- Mineral mining
- Hazardous material dumping
- Aquarium fishing
- Exemptions of military or government orgs, e.g., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, from following any regulations due to grandfather clause

Group #4

- War
- Rising sea level
- Increase in human activities
- Increased human interactions with seals
- Lack of opportunity for interest groups to participate in decisions
- Pilot whale/killer whales
- Undersea mining
- Change in political interest/commitment
- Bio-prospecting
- Scientific discoveries that lead to bio-prospecting
- Asian live reef fish trade
- Attempts at mitigating threats to coral (may cause more harm)
- Closure to all intelligent humane use
- Aquarium trade
- Storage of hazardous materials
- Closure of sustainable fisheries
- Carbon sequestration and other forms of dumping
- Naval exercises
- Pacific missile range facility
- Increasing range of fishing vessel operation as other areas are depleted

Group #5

- Pressure to harvest for pharmaceuticals
- Expansion of tourism
- Expansion of eco-tourism, snorkeling, etc.
- Aquarium fish collection

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Global warming
- No control areas/groups in main Hawaiian Islands so we can understand degradation
- Seabed mining
- Carbon sequestration (CO₂ dumping) and any other form of dumping
- Underwater sonic testing
- New technologies--new robots, deep diving, etc.
- Expanded fishing pressure
- Alien species introduction
- Ballast water dumping
- Discover of new valuable economic resources
- Live fish trade and coral trade

Question 4: What types of activities and uses (including culturally significant uses) are appropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?

Group #1

- Sustainable fisheries
- Cultural subsistence gathering by Native Hawaiians
- Research
- Bio-prospecting
- Limited tourism
- Non-extractive educational activities
- Create repository of bird feathers
- Cleaning up contaminants
- Create wildlife preserve
- Preservation of species
- Patrolling for violators
- Revisiting of bottom fisheries boundaries

Group #2

- Fishing
- None
- Employment of Native Hawaiians as caretakers
- Eradication of bad species, e.g., cats, rats, to help seabirds
- Marine debris cleanup on land and water
- Native Hawaiians allowed subsistence fishing and access for traditional customs, historical practices
- Climate monitoring
- Fisheries research
- Bio-prospecting
- Precious coral
- Sustainable aquaculture development
- Limited educational trips, scientific
- Honor existing bottom fish activities

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Group #3

- Non-extractive scientific and cultural uses
- Carefully regulated fisheries
- No tourism until can be shown that it's not detrimental to ecosystem
- Some low-impact tourism in specific sites, limited and controlled
- Selective scientific collecting
- Cultural activities on certain islands (Necker and Nihoa)
- Guided eco-education on Midway
- Cultural education on Necker and Nihoa (no tourism needed on others)

Group #4

- Bottom fishing in non-sensitive areas
- Research
- Bottom fishing grandfathered in non-sensitive areas
- Lobster fishing (commercial)
- Limited cultural gathering
- Preservation of natural environment

Group #5

- Non-extractive, cultural, education activities (very limited)
- Sustainable fishery management
- No-take MPAs
- Midway example (local personal consumption)
- Bird watching
- Scientific research
- No use at all
- Limited tourism research (participatory management), small-scale, non-commercial, as a means of education
- Rehab and cleanup operations
- Reef cleanup by fisheries

Question 5: What types of activities and uses are inappropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Military applications
- Launches
- CO₂ sequestration
- Trophy fishing--catch and release
- Mining (live rock and coral harvesting)
- Lobster fishing
- Shark fishing of any type
- Extractive materials except for very limited extraction of materials of cultural significance to Native Hawaiians for areas so designated, and in quantities regulated by permit
- Any activity or use that would injure or cumulatively degrade coral reef resources

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Group #2

- Everything not listed as appropriate
- Hazardous material storage/disposal (existing must be removed)
- Removal of Hawaiian artifacts
- Removal of any artifact of historical significance
- Expansion of eco-tourism
- Military exercises
- Launch/missile sites

Group #3

- See all threats

Group #4

- Tourism
- Excessive recreational tourism
- Non-sustainable fisheries
- Storage of military wastes
- Extractive activities, except for limited cultural
- Jet skis
- Coral and live rock harvesting
- Anything that degrades coral
- Regulations that limit long liner access
- Bio-prospecting
- Mining
- Activities that have known and unknown impacts
- Lack of precautionary approach

Group #5

- Any activity that degrades reefs or lessens quality--tourism, commercial fishing, individually or cumulatively
- Removal of sea walls
- Removal of cultural/historic resources
- Any extractive use
- Any large percentage of take (coral reef grows slowly)
- Any threats from Questions 2 and 3
- Storage of hazardous materials
- Pumping of ballast water

Question 6: What type of government actions should be used to ensure strong and lasting protection of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Baseline mapping and monitoring
- Manage as refuge, not fishery
- Research
- All-inclusive ecosystem FMP with exceptions
- Revamp penalty system
- Vessel seizures
- Revoking permits
- All parties get voting authority on council
- Negotiate with other countries using waters re debris
- More funding
- Better vessel monitoring
- Continue fisheries management through existing FMP
- Allow for regional rather than "federal" DC-based management
- Establish and finalize indigenous fisheries
- Strengthen Endangered Species Act
- Increase role of FWS in determining what fishing should be permitted
- Reassign enforcement for National Marine Fisheries to Coast Guard, FWA, DOJ, Army
- Limit numbers of commercial permits to those at present; phase out as they expire
- Designate as World Heritage Site

Group #2

- Complete inventory of the area/islands
- Multi agency integrated marine research program
- EIS
- Fishery management plan for coral reef ecosystem in the EEZ
- Management according to the ahupua'a system
- Single lead agency and council made up of all interested parties, one body
- Adequate funding and enforcement
- State agency involved/lead to ensure local involvement with federal funding
- Federal agency with state involvement and all others
- Committee to oversee management
- FWS as lead agency
- Automated vessel monitoring systems
- Assurance bonds for all permits
- Designated as a World Heritage Site
- Protected areas to include marine no-take and low-take zones
- Protection of Hawaiian cultural sites
- Cleanup of a hazardous materials, military garbage

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Group #3

- Limited tourism
- Ecosystem-based management regime that considers all elements, users, resources
- Establish no-use areas where no one can go (possible scientific exceptions)
- Create a council with oversight of NWHI to establish long-term goals and controls
- Keep it simple--don't create another layer of government
- All use requests through one agency to avoid conflicting decisions (one agency knows all)
- Actions that are sustainable--review or gather data to be sure
- Representation from key groups--Hawaiian culture, subsistence, NGO, etc. in decision making
- Burden of proof of sustainability on users
- USFWS as "point" agency due to endangered species
- Fines/penalties beyond cost of doing business
- Good enforcement, cooperation between agencies
- Address inter-agency conflict and turf to serve public
- WestPac Management Plan is good guide
- WestPac Management Plan is a disaster

Group #4

- Cooperation between FSW, NMFS, state, public
- Existing WestPac FMP
- Failure to recognize existing stewardship
- Management on the trophic level
- Education
- No-take zone, cultural subsistence zone
- Decision-making body with representatives from all interest groups
- Mandatory VMS
- Encourage alternative fuel use
- Inventory of resources to establish base line
- Vessel removal bonds
- No-take coral preserve
- More of what is now being done, with increased federal funding
- Integrated management planning that accounts for all uses
- Integrated management committee should include cultural, subsistence reps, environmental NGOs, wildlife, marine life, Coast Guard, DLNR, FWS
- Clarify seaward boundary of refuge--Hawaiian Islands refuge
- Vessel buyout
- Federal DOI funds for MPA
- International biodiversity conventions
- Nominate NWHI as World Heritage Site
- Include all submerged reefs to 100 fathoms

Group #5

- NEPA and EIS SEC 6 for all activities in area
- Establish NWHI as no-take MPA
- Internalize external cost
- Better enforcement
- Use of VMS and satellite surveillance
- Mapping what's there
- Educational programs
- Require bond for vessels
- Enforced fines for violations of existing regulations
- Encourage independent observation and volunteers
- Hidden cameras
- Greater Coast Guard enforcement
- Bounties and rewards
- Real time education
- Requiring observers
- Designate special aquatic site under Clean Water Act
- Designate World Heritage Sites
- Establish main Hawaiian Islands test site
- Increased funding

Question 7: If you could describe your vision of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem in one or two words or a short phrase, what would it be?

Group #1

- Healthy, sustainable ecosystem supporting limited fishing, bio-prospecting, and eco-tourism
- Subsistence fishing for Native Hawaiians only
- Defined bio-prospecting only
- Integrated and coordinated management

Group #2

- Develop and maintain uses and activities that promote ecological integrity, economical productivity, and social acceptability
- Returned to its natural state to the extent possible
- Management model based on precautionary approach--users prove sustainability before permitting
- World Heritage Site based on Hawaiian cultural values
- Resource/area that promotes cultural practices--fishing
- Beauty/integrity remains the same (as it is)
- No marine debris--shipwrecks or shore debris
- No runways
- No further development, buildings
- Disaster management plan, protect the resources
- Baseline study with regular monitoring of all resources
- Part of the Hawaiian nation
- Actions based on facts

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Education about personal accountability and responsibility
- Use technology for virtual education/distance learning

Group #3

- Clean water
- No human beings on islands or inshore out to 200 miles
- No nets, debris, etc.
- Well-trained group to clear debris, save entangled animals
- No commercial activities within 200 miles
- Florida Keys model for management--federal government controls waters
- Control of foreign fishing boats
- Filled with wildlife, fish living and reproducing
- Functioning ecosystem
- All plants and animals viable without our help
- So clean, so beautiful, so well-managed they serve as model for the Southern Hawaiian Islands
- Cooperation between all users/interest groups in developing a common vision and plan that everyone will be committed to

Group #5

- World Heritage Site kept for the benefit of all mankind
- Pristine area untouched by human damage to serve as a reminder
- Model for world as sustained fishery system for present and future generations
- Pristine but where some people can visit
- Preserved area for future generations
- Refuge for native marine life--continuation of species
- Last rainforest we have
- Training area to show us how to protect main Hawaiian Islands
- E hoolohe me na maka
Malama i ka aina
Malama i ke kuahiwi
Malama i ke kai
Malama i kou kino (*Request no translation.*)

Other Comments:

Group #1

- With government action, much is possible

Group #5

- How do we get more people involved in this and other public forums?
- Need more education
- More non-human observations
- No Survivor episodes
- Emerging and future problems in NWHI are already present in main islands
- Kaula Rock Target needs to stop
- Comparatively little money coming to NWHI preservation compared to Florida
- Expand NWR boundaries
- Expand current marine debris partnerships with local control

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Shift from DOC to DOI

Prepared Statements:

The following documents were submitted during the course of the meeting, and forwarded to the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution:

- *An Opinion Regarding the Future of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands*, prepared by Henry Okamoto
- *Letter to the Secretariat of Interior and Commerce: The State of Hawaii: The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council*, prepared by Joe Ryan, Jr.
- *Malama I Ka Moana O Ka Northwest Hawaiian Islands*, prepared by KAHEA, The Hawaiian Environmental Alliance
- *Northwest Hawaiian Islands Testimony*, prepared by Mark Heckman
- *Testimony for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Refuge*, prepared by Suzan Kamalio Harada
- *Testimony Re Long Line Fishing Prohibition*, prepared by John S. Carroll
- *Testimony: The Future of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands*, submitted by Linda Paul, Executive Director for Aquatics, Hawaii Audubon Society

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Oahu Public Visioning Session Participants

Nelson Abenilla	United Fishing Agency	Honolulu, HI
Paul Achitoff	Earthjustice	
Bob Ackerson	East Oahu Comm. Coal.	Honolulu, HI
Diane Ackerson	East Oahu Comm. Coal.	Honolulu, HI
Peter Adler	facilitation team	Honolulu, HI
Louis Agard	Office of Hawaiian Affairs	
Melva Aila	part time fisherman	
William Aila	part time fisherman	
Paula Akana	KITV	
Sue G. Anderson		Honolulu, HI
Bud Antonelis	NOAA-NMFS	
Kellie Araki	NOAA/NMS	Honolulu, HI
Ellen Athas	Council on Environmental	Washington DC
Soo B.	DOE	
Ray Boland	NMFS	Honolulu, HI
Rusty Brainard	NOAA-NMFS	
Richard Brock	Sea Grant	
Bryant Carvalho	Fishing Vessel Ka Imi Kai	Honolulu, HI
Bonnie Christensen	public	
Michael A. Chung	K. Bay Fishing Panel	Kaneohe
Laura Clint		Honolulu, HI
Jim Cook	WESPAC	

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Don Cooke	Makawai Stream	Kahaluu, HI
Tony Costa	fisherman	
Carroll Cox	Envnvirowatch Inc.	Mililani, HI
Chris Cox	OIC	Honolulu, HI
Jane Dewell	HEEA	Kapolei, HI
Laurie Dillon	KAHEA: The Hawaiian	Honolulu, HI
Lea Dizol	CZM-OP	Honolulu, HI
Kaipo Faris	Makawai Stream	Kaneohe, HI
Frank Farm	WESPAC	
Stephanie Fried	Environmental Defense	Waimanalo, HI
Marilyn Getes	Sierra Club	
Gary Greer	Hui Kalo Kahana	Kaaawa HI
Sunny Greer	Kahana Ohana, KAHEA	Hauula, HI
Richard Grigg	University of Hawaii	Honolulu, HI
Dave Gulko	DAR/DLNR	Honolulu, HI
Kim Harper	Ch. 2 KHON	
Mark Heckman		
Terry Heckman		Kailua, HI
Wayne Higashi	United Fishing Agency	
Sherri Hiraoka	UH Environment Center	Honolulu, HI
Bryan Ho	industry	Honolulu, HI
Tim Johns	DLNR	
Kaye Johnson	public	Kaneohe, HI

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Michelle Johnson	Sierra Club	Honolulu, HI
George K.	URS Corp	
Charles M. Kaaiai	WPRFMC	
Suzan Kamalio Harada	public	Honolulu, HI
Gary Kasaoka	Navy	Honolulu, HI
Ethan Kastner	12 years old	Waimanalo, HI
Jim Kastner	public	
Alvin Katekaru	NFMS Pacific ISL	
Dennis Kawaharada	Kapiolani Comm. Coll.	
Janet Kawelo	DLNR	Honolulu, HI
Thomas K. Kazama	NMFS	Honolulu, HI
Bruce Keaili	UFA United Fishing Agency	Honolulu, HI
Collen Kelly	KAHEA	Honolulu, HI
John Kelly		
Marion Kelly		
Cindy Knapman	WESPAC	Waipahu, HI
Melia Lane Kanahele	National Park Service	
Dave Krupp	Windward Community	Kaneohe, HI
Stephen T. Kubota	Ahupuaa Action	Kaneohe, HI
Michael Lane	NOAA/NMFS/HI	
Jim Laseter	Carroll 2000	
Miki Lee	facilitation team	
Randy Lee	Queen Liliuokalani	Waipahu, HI

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Jerry Leinecke	USFWS/Refuge	Honolulu, HI
A. Leong	Sen. Inouye	
Alice Liggett		Honolulu, HI
Reese Liggett		Honolulu, HI
Kem Lowry	UH/Urban Planning	Honolulu, HI
Harold M.	Star Bulletin	Honolulu, HI
Craig MacDonald	DBEDT-Ocean Resources	
Jarad Makaiau	WESPAC	Hauula, HI
Jim Maragos	US Fish & Wildlife Service	Kaneohe, HI
Robert Mathews	Ka Lahui	
Steve Mathews	Ka Lahui	
Barbara Maxfield	USFWS-Pacific Islands	Honolulu, HI
Chris Meller	DBEDT-CZM Program	
Jeff Mikulina	Sierra Club	Honolulu, HI
Mark Minton	WPRFMC	Honolulu, HI
Mark Mitsuyasu	WPRFMC	Honolulu, HI
Randy Miyashiro	Commander, Reg HF, H465	Pear Harbor, HF
Roy Mokioka	WESPAC	
Michael Molina	USFWS-Pacific Islands	Honolulu, HI
Mossman	HBPAA	Kailua, HI
Suzanne MyKing	Fishing Vessel Marie M	Kailua, HI
Audrey Newman	The Nature Conservancy	Haleiwa, HI
Jim B. Norris	OHA	

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

John Noughton	NMFS/NOAA	
Francis Oishi	Hawaii DLNR	Honolulu, HI
Henry Okamoto	retired	
Steve Olive	Office of Planning	Honolulu, HI
Kendra Olson		Honolulu, HI
Zenen Ozoa	Fishing Vessel Ka Imi Kai	Honolulu, HI
Benton K. Pang	USFWS/Pacific	Honolulu, HI
James D. Parrish	USGS	Honolulu, HI
Linda Paul	Hawaii Audubon Society	Kailua, HI
Jerry Ray	industry	
Thom Reed	Oceanic Imaging	Honolulu, HI
Joe Ryan		
Joseph A. Ryan		
Liz Ryan		
Pauline Sato	The Nature Conservancy	Honolulu, HI
Robert Schroeder	WPRFMC	Honolulu, HI
Rob Shallenberger	USFWS	
Donna Shanefelter	facilitation team	
Richard Shiroma		
Deborah Shultz	Sierra Club	
Kitty Simmonds	WESPAC	
Liza Simon	State of HI DAR	Honolulu, HI
Celia Smith	U.H. Botany Dept.	Honolulu, HI

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Cha Smith	KAHEA	Honolulu, HI
Robert Smith	USFWS	
Charley Springer		Waianae, HI
Marla Steinhoff	NOAA/NOS Sanctuaries	Silver Spring, MD
Vanessa T.	NMFS	Honolulu, HI
Vicky Takamine	'Ilio 'ula okalani	
Guy K. Tamashiro	Tamashiro Market	Honolulu, HI
Jean Tanaka	NMFS-HL	Honolulu, HI
John Thoraldson		Honolulu, HI
Sean Timoney	industry	Kailua, HI
Timmy Timoney	NWHI permit holder	
Ellyn Tong	WESPAC	Honolulu, HI
Kaleve Tufono-Iosefa	Queen Liliuokalani	Waipahu, HI
Jeff Walters	DLNR-DAR	Honolulu, HI
Lisa Wedding	University of Hawaii	
Samantha Whitcraft	Kai Makana	Kaneohe, HI
Aulani Wilhelm	DLNR--Public Information	
Wendy Wiltse	EPA	Honolulu, HI
Clyde Yokota	Navy	
Leonard Young	ADP, DOA	

MAUI PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION

Question 1: What are those qualities of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem that are most important to be preserved through new, strong, and lasting protections?

Group #1

- Nurseries--larval support for main Hawaiian Islands
- Access for cultural gathering and fishing
- Balanced, healthy ecosystem
- Biodiversity
- Uniqueness of Hawaiian spiritual and cultural heritage
- Protection of threatened and endangered species
- Ecosystem function and structure--healthy
- Pristine and debris free

Group #2

- Protection
 - Why need federal government
 - Leave control to state agency
- Habitat for threatened and endangered species
- Habitat for any species
- Function as source for main Hawaiian Islands, as nursery ground
- Cultural/historical resource
- Coral reef ecosystem relatively unimpacted by global warming (repeat)
- Economic qualities
- Biological qualities
- Uniqueness of northernmost coral reef areas

Group #3

- Endemic species
- Distance from man (human impacts)
- No shore-line--no pollution
- More food sources--unique diversity
- Wilderness diversity--safe haven for animals
- Undisturbed ecosystem--a whole system
- Reefs not threatened by erosion
- Hawaiian cultural/historical places
- Recruitment of marine resources
- Monk seals

Question 2: What are the current threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Over-fishing
- Habitat destruction
- People—eco-tourism

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Laws not being enforced
- Foreign vessels
- Vessel groundings
- Poor management
- Debris
- Management of WestPac
- Damage by active lobster traps
- Global warming
- Lack of management coordination
- Alien invasive species
- Lack of adequate funding for research and enforcement
- The President's executive order (why do we only have 90 days?)
- The public visioning process (because questions themselves make assumptions)

Group #2

- Lack of regulation to prevent extraction of coral reef resources outside of refuges
- Pollution--deterioration of military facilities/toxic waste
- Marine debris, including active fishing gear
- Vessel groundings
- Human habitation (interaction of all groups, including researchers and eco-tourism)
- Unlimited/ungoverned research—"free leash"
- Near shore boating activities, outboard motors, Zodiac
- Damage by active fishing gear (e.g., lobster traps), by-catch, ghost fishing, incidental take
- Lack of enforcement
- Marine debris (nets, cargo and fishing)
- Federal government intervention
- Lack of effective and coordinated management and enforcement

Group #3

- Marine debris
- Warming of the ocean
- Man/tourists on land/ocean
- Leaching of hazardous materials from military/seawalls/piers
- Large-scale fishing
- Government--existing agencies not doing a good job
- PCBs in marine life (monk seals, moray eels)
- Lack of enforcement
- Anchor damage
- Vessel groundings
- Over-fishing of lobster

Question 3: What are the future threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Asian live reef fish trade
- Lack of money for enforcement
- Lack of management
- Complete ban on activity
- Aquarium trade
- Mistakes in fisheries management in main Hawaiian Islands
- Foreign exploiters
- Toxics, are they leaching into water?
- Bio-prospecting
- Not just research, or
- Even just research

Group #2

- Marine debris
- Expanded tourism and eco-tourism
- Bio-prospecting and extraction
- Too many government agencies getting involved
- Too many regulations
- Too many government agencies with overlapping responsibilities for protection of ecosystem
- Mineral mining
- Ineffective management
- Military use
- Continued leaching of toxins
- Construction and dredging
- Introduction of alien species
- Threats from new technology (re-breathers, ROVs)
- Lack of enforcement

Group #3

- Hawaiians losing control of islands
- Lack of enforcement
- Tourist exploitation
- Commercial uses for the rich
- Cruise ships
- Over consumption of resources
- Introduction of alien species
- New diseases
- Pollution
- Military expansion--subs, nuclear, national security
- Loss of habitat
- Mineral mining
- Bio-prospecting
- Reduced access for Native Hawaiians

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Over-fishing
- Misinformation
- Poaching

Question 4: What types of activities and uses (including culturally significant uses) are appropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?

Group #1

- Limited fishing
- Limited eco-tourism
- Limited cultural gathering
- No-take zone
- Cultural uses
- Closed/limited entry fishery as currently exists
- Educational uses
- Limited scientific research

Group #2

- Permit pre-existing cultural use (including subsistence)
- Permit non-extractive educational, scientific, and cultural uses if it does not impact, endanger, threaten coral reef species
- Usage for research and scientific purposes if it can be shown that it will be useful for preservation and conservation purposes
- Research results that enhance ecosystem (i.e., permitted and controlled)—not everybody can just go in there
- Research, but not just for research's sake, permitted and coordinated to minimize impacts
- Commercial fishing should be properly controlled and sustainable
- Find/develop ways and train users to not impact resources
- Deep sea extraction, perhaps mineral, if no threat to resources
- Grandfather existing bottom-fishers with non-transferable license subject to management of location and take
- Managing human users
- Department of Interior/State of Hawaii as lead management
- Emergency use

Group #3

- Subsistence/cultural/religious access
- Research/conservation
- Protection of natural resources
- Permitted, limited eco-tourism
- Uses that enhance the coral ecosystem
- Fishing
- Educational platform for studying ecological processes, cultural

Question 5: What types of activities and uses are inappropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Hotels
- Mining
- Nuclear dumping, toxic wastes
- Introduced species
- Single species fishery management
- Asian live reef fish trade
- Building cement structures, airfields
- Unbridled research

Group #2

- No government intervention
- Eco-tourism
- Storing/dispersing of hazardous wastes
- No humans on islands
- No humans
- Everything that is not permitted (bias should be in favor of minimum use)
- Commercial extraction of resources and management by DOC
- Any tourism
- Charter boats
- Any activity or use that would degrade coral reef ecosystem or endanger species
- Non-essential research
- Commercial vessels transiting through area
- Government environmental terrorists
- Recreational use
- Commercial development
- CO₂ sequestration
- Sonar testing (LFAS)
- Military bombing and other activities
- Ocean dumping

Group #3

- Tourism
- Extraction
- Fish collecting for live fish trade
- No monopoly control/privatization
- Military operations

Question 6: What type of government actions should be used to ensure strong and lasting protection of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Enforcement of current laws
- Funding
- Interagency cooperation
- More public information
- Mandatory automated VMS on all vessels transiting within 50 miles
- Bond posting/insuring vessels
- Apply precautionary principle (genuinely)
- Baseline assessment, better and coordinated data
- Interior and Commerce working together
- Buffer zone around NWHI refuge with FWS as lead agency
- More local management and involvement
- More time to come up with plan

Group #2

- Strong coordination among various government levels (local/state/etc.)
- Appropriate and sufficient dollars to do job correctly
- Management should be by the State of Hawaii
- Management shouldn't be just be by the State of Hawaii
- Management by user groups
- Management by WestPac
- Authorize voice of environmental and Native Hawaiian groups in decision-making (not just advisory)
- Designate entire NWHI as network of managed protected areas:
 - No-take zone (at least 75%)
 - National Hawaiian cultural and subsistence zone
- Employ ecosystem, not species, approach to management
- USFWS--lead of multiple agency management group
- Government agencies allowing use within managed protected areas

Group #3

- Native Hawaiian participation in decision-making
- Protection of native species
- Least amount of new government action
- Continue current management plan
- Management activities geared toward documentation of impacts on resources
- Inventory (more) of resources
- Coral monitoring
- No-take Marine Protected Area
- Management regimes that include Native Hawaiians in enforcement
- Vessel monitoring system--shared cost with agencies
- Stronger penalties
- More \$ for Coast Guard
- Self-policing

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Improve communication, information, education
- Use new technologies (satellites)
- Stronger penalties for eco-tourism

Question 7: If you could describe your vision of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem in one or two words or a short phrase, what would it be?

Group #1

- Clearly defined and well-funded management system
- Legacy for next generation for sustainable resources
- Like it is now, or better
- Working towards being better
- Gather all current studies, information, and data and make it available to Hawaiians
- Managed for two purposes: Native Hawaiian uses and reserves
- Better research

Group #2

- Clean it up and leave it alone
- Preservation (strong)
- Less government intervention (strong)
- Preservation and protection
- Leave it the way it is and monitor
- Keep government out
- Form and consult user advisory group
- World Heritage Site
- Sustainable Marine Protected Areas

Group #3

- Good long-term plan
- Coral reef and wildlife protection
- Maintain as it is
- Increased research

Question 8: What are the group's common shared values?

Group #1

- Agreement on limited bottom fishing
- There should be Native Hawaiian take areas
- Funding for enforcement and research needed
- Maintain healthy ecosystem
- Leaving legacy for future generations

Other Comments:

Group #1

- Animosity between fishermen and environmentalists results from inadequate funding for enforcement

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Research is poor
- More management and research before decision making
- Under precautionary principle, we cannot wait for research
- Fisheries management under MS Act is a failure
- Worried about total no-take
- Recommend 3 zones:
 - No-take
 - Native Hawaiian
 - Commercial fishing
- Fishing is about lifestyle, not money
- Native Hawaiians should be able to eat turtles if their numbers increase
- Shouldn't only be able to see fish aquarium
- Enormous resources
- Large declines in resources
- Fear that process will be absolute (decisions made irreversible)

Group #2

- Coral reefs need protection

Group #3

- Sources of fishing gear should be marked
- World Heritage Site designation

Handwritten Comments:

The following individual submitted handwritten comments, which were forwarded to the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution:

- Isaac D. Harp

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Maui Public Visioning Session Participants

Warren A.		Makawao, HI
Peter Adler	facilitation team	
John Algarne	Maui Ocean Center	Kihei, HI
Ry Barbin	Office of Sen. Inouye	Wailuku, HI
Hannah Bernard	Hawaii Wildlife fund	Paia, HI
M. Boniano	Kealailani	Wailuku, HI
Rusty Brainard	NOAA/NMFS	
Eric Brown	Hawaii Institute	
Carol Caney	HIHWNMS	Kihei, HI
Claire Cappelle	HIHWNM	
Clayton Carvalho	fisherman	Pukalani, HI
D. Carvero	Kealailani	Wailuku, HI
Gary Elshea	Friends of Kealia	Kihei, HI
Tracy Erwin	Maui Ocean Center/NPS	Makawao, HI
George	Maui Ocean Center	
BK Griesemer	Maui Community College	
S. Gusman	Kealailani	Wailuku, HI
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Isaac D. Harp	Na Kupuna O Maui	Lahaina, HI
Tammy Harp	Na Kupuna O Maui	Lahaina, HI

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Skippy Hau	DLNR/DAR	Wailuku, HI
Beatric Hoopai	Kealailani	Wailuku, HI
Daniel Hoopai	Kealailani	
Norman Hoopai	Kealailani	
Starlet Hoopai	Kealailani	Wailuku, HI
Sharon J.		
Uncle Les Kuloloio	Hui Alanui O Makena	
Mike Lane	NOAA/NMFS/HL	
Allan Ligon		Kihei, HI
Kem Lowry	Department of Urban	Honolulu, HI
Michelle M.		Haiku, HI
Manuel M. K.		Kahului, Maui
Jarad Makaiau	WEST PAC	Hauula, HI
Heather Marlow	Maui Ocean Center	Wailuku, HI
Christy Martin		Paia, HI
James Mattos		Makawao
Barbara Maxwell	USFWS	
Charles K. Maxwell	Hui Ai Pohaku	
Joe Myhan		
Robin N.	Coral Reef Network	Kihei, HI
Helen Nielson		Kahului, Maui
Pat Nitta		
Joylynn Oliveira	HIHWNMS	Kihei, Hawaii

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Benton Pang	USFWS	
Linda Paul	Hawaii Audubon Society	Honolulu, HI
Jayne Perrello	Maui Ocean Center	Ma'alea, HI
Samuel M. Pupuhi	Kealailani	Wailuku, HI
Sally Raisbeck		Wailuku, HI
Deb Revilla	Big Brothers Big Sisters	Wailuku, HI
Robert		
Carrie Roberts		Paia, HI
Janice Roberts	MOC volunteer	Kihei, HI
Larry Sarner	Maui Ocean Center	
Donna Shanefelter	facilitation team	
Marla Steinhoff	NOAA	Takoma Park, MD
Steve Sussman	Maui Ocean Center	Kihei, HI
James Walsh	Atlantis Submarine	
Ed Wendt	Na Moku	Haiku, HI
Eric Whiteman	Maui Ocean Center	Kihei HI
Dr. Rob Wilder	Pacific Whale Foundation	Kihei, HI
Richard Wilson	National Park Service	Wailuku, HI
Tanya D. Wilson		Wailuku, HI

KONA PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION

Question 1: What are those qualities of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem that are most important to be preserved through strong new, strong, and lasting protections?

Group #1

- Relatively undisturbed ecosystem
- Unlike any other
- Isolated
- Maintain its identity, name
- Maintain level of protection for fisheries
- Keep fisheries limited to current levels
- Very remoteness has protected these islands, let's keep them as clean, healthy systems
- Can still keep it for future generations to have it
- Limited visitors--more people, more impact
- Unique array of species, endemic, special
- Larval rearing area for main Hawaiian Islands
- Still pristine and wild, good to know the area is there and protected

Group #2

- Uniqueness (number of species, abundance of species), a national treasure
- Critical habitat for many species
- Cultural history/artifacts
- Undiscovered species
- Breeding grounds (larger than main Hawaiian Islands) for monk seal, turtles, spinner dolphins
- Economic opportunities--jobs for bottom fisherman for entire state
- Per State of Hawaii requirements, environment above economic concerns
- Eco-tourism (very limited)
- Food for resident organisms (balanced ecosystem)
- Last coral reef reserve (last to be impacted by global warming)
- Remoteness
- Educational/research potential
- Continue with limited entry program
- Source of larvae (esp. lobster) for main Hawaiian Islands
- Pristine because of remoteness
- Control site for coral reef research (e.g., Darwin Pt.)

Question 2: What are the current threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Habitat destruction
- Over-fishing
- Jurisdiction of the area

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Marine debris
- Eco-tourism
- Commercial exploitation--all precious coral, live coral, bio-prospecting, tropical fish collection, mining (educational classes okay)
- Accidental degradation, wrecks, oil, anchors (human impacts close to islands)

Group #2

- Refuse from boats
- Over-fishing
- Bad weather
- Subsidence
- Uncontrolled tourism and economic activity
- Uncoordinated visitor activity
- Current lack of regulation prohibiting extraction of resources
- Lack of enforcement
- Vessel groundings and fuel spills
- Introduction of alien species
- Encroachment of alien species
- Anchor damage
- Close quarter research (i.e., interferes with animal's normal course of life)
- Lack of funding
- Lack of education on national level (no awareness = no \$\$)
- Decay of military facilities
- Human impact on cultural sites
- Human impact on sensitive species
- Global warming
- Impacts outside of NWHI on migratory species (e.g., sea turtles, sea birds)
- Ingestion of plastics
- Inadequate international treaties

Question 3: What are the future threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- More people, more impacts
- Weather patterns, La Niña, El Niño, climate change, global warming
- New technology, re-breathers, robot harvesting
- Cruise ships
- Pressure to allow more fishing in NWHI as the main Hawaiian Islands are over fished
- New fishing pressure based on new markets (live fish)
- Alien species
- Expansion of eco-tourism
- Military activity
- ATOC
- Tropical reef fish collection
- Nuclear waste, toxics, etc.

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Trash/land fills in the area
- Natural erosion of the land area
- Nuclear testing
- Need enforcement and monitoring presence, not much surveillance up there
- Foreign impacts from vessels from other countries

Group #2

- Introduction of disease
- New technology—re-breathers, ROVs that allow harvesting of resources (e.g., rare species of corals)
- Aquarium/organism collecting
- LFAS (low frequency active sonar)
- Harvesting of ocean minerals
- Overexploitation of commercial/mineral/tourism interests
- Increased scientific activity without social responsibility resulting exploitation
- Bio-prospecting
- Introduction of alien species via vessels/planes
- Ocean sequestration of CO₂
- Nuclear/hazardous wastes/storage
- Cruise ship/military discharge
- Large ship transit (potential groundings/dumpings)

Question 4: What types of activities and uses (including culturally significant uses) are appropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?

Group #1

- Safe haven for emergencies
- Exploration and research (heavily controlled) from people who are well-educated to maintain environments in perpetuity
- Well-regulated fisheries that are currently occurring--bottom fishery
- Monitoring and data collection needed
- Extraction ONLY for special research out to 200 fathoms
- Well-regulated education activities
- Maintain the health of the coral
- Food for future--with aloha aina
- No cultural activities until well-matured locally, and no take in NWHI until cultural take and use is well defined and understood in main Hawaiian Islands
- Cultural use within the historic records

Group #2

- Very limited and tightly controlled eco-tourism (including diving, snorkeling)
- Limited and tightly controlled research
- Non-extractive cultural, scientific, and educational activities in appropriate locations and at levels consistent with protection of the species
- Continued management of fish stocks
- College credit courses (University of Hawaii at Hilo)
- Volunteer conservation service programs

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Recognition as World Heritage Site and National Marine Preserve
- Grandfathering of existing permits only
- Breeding recovery programs for endangered species

Question 5: What types of activities and uses are inappropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Greed/commerce
- Management by WestPac because:
- Closed to public input
- Have no expertise in coral reef ecosystem management
- Culturally insensitive
- Exploitation of resources
- Commerce that doesn't first consider the environment
- Fishing regulations that are fixed--need to be able to change fishing regulations as needed based on impacts
- Sea farming/sea ranching
- Eco-tourism

Group #2

- Any extraction of natural resources
- Any tourism
- Any development
- Refueling of non NWHI aircraft
- Any new NWHI airports than Midway
- Mineral extraction
- Commercial fishing
- Bio-prospecting
- All commercial interests other than grandfathered fishing permits
- Hazardous waste storage/dumping
- Any activity or use that would individually or cumulatively degrade coral reef resources
- Military use
- Holding area for INS (illegal immigrants)
- Shipping transit in NWHI
- State prison
- Casinos
- Cruise ships
- All poaching
- Ocean farming/aqua culture
- Nuclear testing
- Launch pads
- Defense contractors

Question 6: What type of government actions should be used to ensure strong and lasting protection of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Group #1

- Flexibility in regulations as needed if resource is in distress, regulated days, spawning times
- Streamlined coordination and management
- Locals not managing the resources--federal government should enter into an agreement with local government to manage resources
- Expansion of protected management areas to a depth of a minimum of 100 fathoms (would prefer 200 fathoms)
- Minimizing participation by Commerce and increase management by DOI
- Better surveillance of area ships
- Maintenance of current fisheries regulations
- Monitoring of resource and fishing vessels, cruise vessels, etc. transiting through area
- Continuing and increasing marine debris removal efforts
- Clarification of who has sovereign right to the area
- More public disclosure of data gathered by government agencies
- Severe penalties for infractions of the regulations (including chair of councils and agencies)
- Federal/state/Hawaiian nation be a model for stewardship that compares to a global model
- Ban on aquarium fish trade
- Partnership between federal agencies and Hawaiian nation (no state)
- Live monitors and observers for all allowable activities
- Minimize participation by politicians in management process

Group #2

- Appropriate funding (federal and state) for enforcement
- Create Congressionally authorized commission first 10 years to provide oversight, should include all user/interest groups
- Use Florida Keys NMS as model (federal and state)
- Incorporate entire NWHI as integrated MPA:
 - At least 75% is no-take MPA
 - Other zones being cultural/subsistence with USFWS lead agency
- Management group for NWHI should be under DOI, not DOC
- Diminish/reduce WestPac's role
- Ecosystem-based management regime that considers all users
- World Heritage Site
- Funding for scientific research on coral reef ecology and fisheries
- Increase WestPac's role, develop coral reef FMP
- Involve KAHEA in decision-making for NWHI
- Use GBRMPA as model
- Use Dry Tortugas as model
- Coral reef areas 0 to 100 fathoms as a boundary for NWHI MPA adjusted to lat./long. location vs. fathoms
- Native Hawaiian participation on governing board for NWHI to maintain trust relationship between Native Hawaiians and federal government

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Non-government interests (Sierra Club, KAHEA, etc.)
- Reduce WestPac's influence via coral reef FMP

Question 7: If you could describe your vision of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem in one or two words or a short phrase, what would it be?

Group #1

- Hawaiian fish ponds, fish koa, from ahupuaa system (in the water)
- Last place where people can see what coral reefs are--if they decline globally
- Honored for our vision by future generations
- Preserve the area as World Heritage Site
- Seed coral systems for stocks around other islands as needed
- Pristine protected paradise
- Healthy balanced ecosystem
- Unique educational resource
- Commercial fishing in harmony with nature
- Well-known to the world, so any impacts are understood globally

Group #2

- As a result of the actions taken now, the national and cultural resources of NWHI flourish undiminished for future generations
- Working ecosystems that can accommodate all users
- Pristine vision CRE for the world to appreciate
- World Heritage Site--no extractive uses, tightly controlled ecosystem
- Entire NWHI as wildlife refuge, including marine and terrestrial resources
- NWHI as model for protection of coral reef ecosystem
- Total, controlled (no take, no encroachment), national laboratory
- Continuation of limited entry program
- Totally sustainable ecosystem
- Continuation of educational opportunities (e.g., courses offered at University of Hawaii at Hilo)
- All \$ from federal government for protection
- State should also contribute \$
- Global sensitivity about significance of NWHI
- Viable enforcement policy

Question 8: What are the group's common shared values?

Group #2

- Protection of national resources
- More enforcement
- More \$ (funding)
- Feeling of kinship

Other Comments:

Group#1

- Need to listen to a wide proportion of input on how to manage the area
- What is the impact of what we've already started on the area (eco-tourism, etc.)
- Any food gathered from NWHI should be used for Hawaii, not elsewhere
- Take care of the area, no hotels
- Sustain the environment, the environment will take care of you--every culture once held this belief (need to practice)
- The rest of the world is open to exploitation, let's keep this place pristine and protected
- Very happy about the public input in this process--need to maintain this in all decision-making
- Need to listen to the public input

Handwritten Comments:

The following individuals submitted handwritten comments, which were forwarded to the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution:

- Heahill@glcc.org/laamaikahiki@hotmail.com
- David Kalthoff

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Kona Public Visioning Session Participants

Bud Antonelis	NMFS/Honolulu	Honolulu, HI
Alexa B.		Kailua-Kona, HI
Sallie Beavers	resident	Kailua-Kona, HI
Susan Blumstein		Kailua-Kona, HI
Rusty Brainard	NOAA/NMFS	
Ed C.	diver	Kailua-Kona, HI
Brent Carman	DAR	Keaau, HI
K. Choquete	Dive Makai	Kailua-Kona, HI
Lisa Choquette	West Hawaii Fisheries	Kailua-Kona, HI
Bill Devick	DAR	
Lisa Diaz	Reef Watchers	Kailua-Kona, HI
Gary Eoff	Kohanaiki Ohana	Kailua-Kona, HI
Karen Eoff	Kohanaiki Ohana	Kailua-Kona, HI
Beth Flint	USFWS	
Rick Gaffrey		Kailua-Kona, HI
Dave Gulko	DAR/DLNR	
Pete Hendricks	DAR/DLNR	Kamuela, HI
Merna Izawa	Kona Marina	Kailua-Kona, HI
Takeo Izawa	KMSA	Kailua-Kona, HI
Ralph Jewell		Holualoa, HI
Luna Kanawai	Hawaii Law Foundation	
Dave Kalthoff	Saint Peter Fishing	Eleele, Kauai, HI

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Benton Kealii Pang	USFWS-PIEO	Honolulu, HI
Jones Kleger		
Roland Kleger		
Cindy Knapman	WESPAC	Waipahu, HI
Darrell G. K. Kuamoo	DAR/DLNR	Hilo, HI
Steve Lambert	Captain Zodiac	Kailua-Kona, HI
Michael Lane	NOAA/NMFS	
Carey Lindenbaum	Keep Kealakekua Wild	Honaunau, HI
Barbara Maxfield	USFWS	
Ruby McDonald		Kailua-Kona, HI
Mark Minton	WPFMC	Honolulu, HI
Mark Mitsuyazu	WESPAC	Honolulu, HI
Glynnis Naka	USFWS Maui NWRC	Kihei, HI
Dickie Nelson	Governor's Office	Kealakekua, HI
Bob Nishimoto	DLNR-DAR	Hilo, HI
Nita	HIBBA	Captain Cook, HI
Terry Oda	resident	
Kara Osada		Kailua-Kona, HI
Bob Owens	Lot Fish	Kailua-Kona
Tina Owens	Lost Fish Coalition	Kailua-Kona, HI
Melia Paleka	Queen Liliuokalani	Kailua-Kona, HI
Pat Pearlman		
Sara Peck	UH Sea Grant Ext Svc	Holualoa, HI

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Dave Raney	Sierra Club	Honolulu, HI
Rob Shallenbergh	USFWS	
Donna Shanefelter	facilitation team	
Robert Smith	USFWS	
Sammie Stanbro	REEF	Holualoa, HI
Marla Steinhoff	NOAA/NOS	Takoma Park, MD
Leonard T.	West Hawaii Fishery	Kailua-Kona, HI
Wayne M. Tanaka		Kealahou, HI
Linda Tellington		
Allen Tom	NOAA	
William Wakefield	Permit Holder, MAU Zone	Kamuela, HI
H. Brooks Wakefield	Hawaii Prep Academy	Kamuela, HI
Bill Walsh	DAR/DLNR	
Paul Warren	Hualalai Water Sports	Waikoloa, HI 96738

HILO PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION

Question 1: What are those qualities of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem that are most important to be preserved through new, strong, and lasting protections?

Group #1

- Pristine conditions
- Last coral reefs to suffer from global warming/bleaching
- Diverse and abundant resources
- Fragile
- Endangered
- Slow growth coral (rare)
- High percent of U.S. reefs
- Coral is an ecosystem of species important to preserve
- Essential fish habitat
- Preserve the opportunity for sustainable fisheries
- Cultural importance
- Major nesting ground for green sea turtles, monk seals, birds, etc.
- Educational, scientific significance
- Species only found in the area
- Most complex association of vertebrates, invertebrates and marine life
- Window into the past for the main Hawaiian Islands

Group #2

- Coral reef ecosystem as a whole, should remain intact
- Pristine nature of the environment, clean water, clean air
- Habitat for endangered species
- Protection for future generations
- Sustainable fisheries
- Untouched fish habitat, breeding area
- Biodiversity
- Baseline area for research, control area for main islands

Question 2: What are the current threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Mismanagement, no management
- Lack of adequate enforcement
- Marine debris, nets, fishing gear, ghost nets
- Eco-tourism
- Toxic dumps
- Vessel groundings and chemical spills
- Over-fishing
- Close quarter/intrusive research
- Alien species--insufficient \$

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- NMFS
- Seabird, turtle and shark by-catch
- Long liners
- Commercial flying of aircraft
- Climate
- International fishing
- Anchoring
- Collection (coral, artifacts, aquarium fish, scientific collection, commercial collection)
- Sharks
- Lack of public awareness
- Narrow focus/vision of current management
- No long-term plan
- Protected area too small
- No interagency cooperation
- Too much \$, results in too many projects
- Military agenda, debris
- Permit process: conflict of interests, take permits
- Lack of management accountability

Group #2

- Marine debris
- Floating nets
- Introduction of diseases, microorganisms, viruses
- Climatic changes
- Shipwrecks and alien species, i.e., rats, weeds, mosquitoes (biological invasions)
- Over-fishing (e.g., lobsters)
- Over-fishing of main Hawaiian Islands, increases pressure on NWHI
- Pollution, oil spills
- Politics
- Eco-tourism
- Human interaction, researchers, etc

Question 3: What are the future threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Mismanagement, over-management
- Global warming
- Undersea mining, bio-prospecting
- Alien species
- A lot of the current threats, if no intervention
- Loss of integrity in landfills
- Erosion of the atoll
- New technology making bio-collecting easy

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Lack of cohesive interagency emergency response team (for vessel groundings, oil spills)
- Redrawing of boundaries
- Loss of refuge \$
- Inadequate bond/insurance on large vessels (doesn't cover clean-up costs)
- Unmanaged expansion of tourism
- Vandalism
- Limitations on traditional/cultural practices (by government, etc)
- Lack of all-inclusive, ecosystem-wide plan
- Hit and run resource extraction
- Negative decisions in lawsuits
- Lack of interest; not enough information; bad/misinformation

Group #2

- Eco-tourism--too many people threaten survival of area
- Funding reductions
- Collection of minerals
- Perpetuation of fishing permits
- Tanker groundings
- Global warming--bleaching, sea level rise
- Wrong government agency having control (Department of Commerce)
- Aquaculture in oceans, genetically modified organisms
- Poaching
- Other countries poaching
- Military, training, "Star Wars," testing, sonar testing, ATOC, LFAS
- Agency in control doing wrong things through legal loopholes
- Creation of new "independent countries" on ships
- Change in government to sovereign nation (or any nation) could change conservation and protection (George Bush, Don Young)

Question 4: What types of activities and uses (including culturally significant uses) are appropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?

Group #1

- Sustainable fisheries
- Marine science labs
- Eco-tourism, catch and release, or with photos
- Monitoring reef conditions
- Cultural gathering
- Non-extractive, educational, scientific activity
- Enforcement, any agency
- Larger no-take protected areas
- Hawaiian religious practices
- Cleanup projects
- Habitat restoration

Group #2

- Limited research
- Limited fishing
- Limited eco-tourism
- Ceremonial use and educators to spread knowledge
- "Poor People's" subsidized eco-tourism
- Education for Hawaiian children
- College classes

Question 5: What types of activities and uses are inappropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Bio-prospecting, mining for minerals
- Dumping
- Eco-tourism
- Commercial extraction
- NMFS commercial collusion, \$
- Anything beyond limited, managed eco-tourism
- Over-research (intrusive)
- Vessels in the area with hazardous, reef-damaging materials (clay)
- Commercial aircraft and refueling
- Anchoring
- Long-line fishing, commercial
- Military (based on history), e.g., war, nuclear testing
- Underwater sonar testing (ATOC)

Group #2

- Military activities
- Large resorts, golf courses
- Development of new structures
- Mining (seabed, coral, guano) oil drilling
- New harvesting, bio-prospecting
- Hollywood movies
- Waste disposal and storage
- Large-scale fish harvesting
- Emptying bilges
- Long line and lobster fishing
- Cruise ships
- Prison (State of Hawaii)
- Large boat operations
- Excessive use of runways
- Fishing shows that glamorize large catches

Question 6: What type of government actions should be used to ensure strong and lasting protection of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Enforcement
- Interagency cooperation
- Eco-based management that considers all users and species
- Jurisdiction and plans stay with state
- Management of entire chain as an integral unit with collaboration and cooperation
- Adequate funding/ needed research
- Maintaining existing FMPs
- On-going coral reef assessment and monitoring
- Coordinated agency rules, process, policy
- More than 90 days to develop plan
- Improve previous coral reef team management plan thrown out by council (all inclusive, all FMPs within no days)
- Move ahead on WestPac coral reef plan
- Throw out WestPac coral reef plan
- Toxic cleanup and on-going marine debris cleanup
- Assessment of impacts for all okayed activities
- Revise take permit process to include other agencies to avoid conflict of interest
- Governments to study and manage larger area, not just NWHI (whole Pacific basin)
- Don't overburden one entity, e.g., Hawaiian fishermen (need equity)
- Permanent mooring buoys where anchoring regularly occurs
- Establish and fund a federal/state coral reef emergency response team
- Continue public education/awareness
- Establish ecosystem protected area
 - 50 mi. radius around NWHI
 - 20 fathoms
 - 100, 200 feet, etc.

Group #2

- Management by FWS and NMFS together
- Management exclusively by FWS
- Establish commission of agencies (FWS, Coast Guard, NMFS, DLNR) and non-government organizations (environmental, cultural, marine science) as advisory group to implement and oversee management
- Joint management by FWS and Native Hawaiians
- Hands-on activities by young people
- Funding on long-term basis rather than 1-year basis
- Increase funding to CG for enforcement
- Involve UH and state
- Extensive no-take areas
- Making debris owners responsible for cleanup

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- World Heritage Site status
- Wilderness area status

Question 7: If you could describe your vision of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem in one or two words or a short phrase, what would it be?

Group #1

- Looks like main Hawaiian Islands (if we fail)
- Reevaluate Council participation
- No loss of species
- Abundant, healthy, working ecosystem
- Clean water, clean air
- Working ecosystem that can accommodate users
- Success of management area "bleeds" to other areas, inspires others
- Take management of EFA out of hands of DOC
- Leave in DOC hands
- No endangered species
- No harvest of rock and coral

Group #2

- Kids sail on Hokulea for a week to learn about islands
- Native Hawaiians should receive some of revenues, ceded lands
- Ceded lands come back to Hawaiians
- Management regimes by Hawaiians and training for Hawaiians
- Pristine area to show what it once was like
- NWHI back to what it was--leave it alone (once research done)
- Vitality and spiritual nature of NWHI move to the rest of Hawaiian Islands
- Opposite of New York City

Question 8: What are the group's common shared values?

Group #1

- Want to protect natural resources
- We depend on sustainable fisheries
- Learn from our mistakes and don't repeat
- Balance of conservation efforts
- Feel kinship with land
- This area is important

Group #2

- Need management
- Limit uses
- Ecosystem stay intact in perpetuity
- Value of resources

Other Comments:

- How long should research continue?
- Much too expensive to fly to Midway

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Islands that aren't inhabited should be kept that way
- Share research to invite people to come and use it, present in user-friendly way
- Use NGOs to conduct public information meetings to share research findings

Handwritten Comments:

The following individual submitted handwritten comments, which were forwarded to the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution:

- Anonymous

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Hilo Public Visioning Session Participants

Bud Antonelis	NOAA-NMFS	
Steven Araujo	Aquatic Life	Kurtistown, HI
Jim Blakey		
Karen Blue	Conservation Council For Hawaii	Hilo, HI
Russell E. Brainard	NOAA-NMFS	
Carolyn Classen		Hilo, HI
Paul Dalzell	WESPAC	
Bob Endreson	WEST PAC Coalition	Kailua, HI
Beth Flint	USFWS	
Michael Fox	Malama O Puna	Keaau, HI
Pamela Frierson	freelance writer	Pepeekeo, HI
Bill Gilmartin	Hawaii Wildlife Fund	Volcano, HI
Dave Gulks	DAR/DLNR	
Lloyd Kau H.		Hilo, HI
Glenn Hashimoto	Suisan Co.	Hilo, HI
A. Kaawaloa		Pahoa, HI
John Kahiapo	DLNR/DOCARE	Hilo, HI
Dave Kalthoff	Saint Peter Fishing	Eleele, Kauai
Keikialoha Kekipi	Hoaulu Lahui	
Kevin Kelly	WESPAC	Honolulu, HI
Bill Kikuchi	Office, Sen. Inouye	Hilo, HI
David Kimo Frankel		Volcano, HI

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Ed Van Kleeck	Sierra Club	Hilo, HI
Kristine Kubat	Pacific Futures	Pahoa, HI
Michael Lane	NOAA/NMFS	
Mike Lee	facilitation team	
Karla McDermid	UH Hilo Marine Science	
Mark McNett	Private Citizen and Community Public Access Cable TV Producer	Hilo, HI
Jan Marsh	DLNR	Hilo, HI
Barbara Maxfield	USFWS	
Bob Nishimoto	DLNR/DAR	Hilo, HI
Lance Nishiura	DLNR/DAR	Hilo, HI
Maile Orian		Pahoa, HI
Susan Osborne	Hoaulu Lahui	Pahoa, HI
Benton K. Pang	USFWS	Honolulu, HI
Kate Schuerch	Conservation Council For Hawaii	Hilo, HI
Keiko Sekiguchi	UH Hilo	Hilo, HI
Donna Shanefelter	facilitation team	
Carl Shioji	Hilo Trollers	Hilo, HI
Rene Siracusa	Malama O Puna	Pahoa, HI
Robert P. Smith	USFWS	
Marla Steinhoff	NOAA/NOS	Silver Spring, MD
Allen Tom	NOAA/NOS	

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Colline Tomei	N/A	Hilo, HI
Michael Trask	Big Island Fishermen's Association	Hilo, HI
Dick Wass	USFWS	Hilo, HI
Gareth Yamanaka	DLNR/DAR	Hilo, HI

KAUAI PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION

Question 1: What are those qualities of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem that are most important to be preserved through new, strong, and lasting protections?

Group #1

- Continues to remain an undisturbed ecosystem
- Isolated reef system: uniqueness, endemism
- Uninhabited/pristine
- Seabird habitats
- Reproductive habitats for monk seal and turtle
- Reproductive habitats for reef fish
- Cultural significance
- Educational outreach to eco-tourists
- Keep marine research
- Cultural fishing rights of Native Hawaiians
- Native Hawaiian participation in management
- Source populations for lobsters to main islands

Group #2

- Larval reef fish provide food for other fish--tuna, bill fish . . .
- Provides food for people
- Economic opportunities--fishing, tourism
- Educational opportunities/research
- Refuge and breeding reserve area
- Currently pristine area
- Ecosystem--everything is interrelated, in balance
- NWHI fish help restock fish around main Hawaiian Islands fish
- Possible refuge for coral reef organisms for/against global warming
- Possible World Heritage Site--for world
- Current management is effective
- Home to 19 species of seabirds
- Hawaiian archipelago sites
- Native Hawaiian food source/gathering rights
- Hawaiian right to help with future generations--provide a voice
- Area is pristine because of efficient management of NMFS
- Refuge for monk seals, turtles
- Rescue facility for people in trouble and other organisms
- Biodiversity--high number of endemic species
- Magnificent reef system
- High diversity of habitat types
- Sheer beauty

Question 2: What are the current threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Loss of native rights
- Loss of pristine land
- Presence of people
- Weather, hurricanes, etc.
- Deterioration of current structures, hazardous waste
- Close quartered researchers
- Agricultural run offs
- Poaching
- Marine debris
- Damage by active and derelict fishing gear
- Oil spills, gas, chemical spills
- Unregulated poaching
- Lack of enforcement
- By-catch of turtles and shorebirds
- Ship wrecks
- Damage from anchors
- Contaminants existing at Kure
- Aircraft fueling
- Over-fishing: lack of good inventory

Group #2

- Motorboats, oil spills, commercialism, pollution, anchors
- Old military hardware
- Fragmented regulatory system/gaps in jurisdiction
- Over-fishing
- Storms and global warming
- Mixed information, don't know what's real, need a baseline
- Scientific research
- Close to mammals
- Damage to reefs
- Groundings
- Too many people
- Time and erosion
- Damage from active and derelict fishing gear--vessel/marine debris
- Reduced boats = reduced rescue of seals
- Inefficient fishing methods, by-catch
- Eco-tourism
- Pollution
- Activity close to animals
- Gaps in enforcement
- Alien aquatic species

Question 3: What are the future threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Climate warming/sea level rising
- Eco-tourism and associated rubbish
- World hunger: increased pressures on/poaching of fish stocks
- NPSP: Non Point Source Pollution
- Over-fishing
- Money and greed
- CO₂ sequestration and other dumping hazards
- Mining of minerals
- Over-regulation and increase of fishing elsewhere
- Illegal fishing practices
- Damage from anchoring
- Tropical fish collecting
- Deterioration of vessels
- Low frequency active sonar and other noise pollution in marine environments
- Loss of cultural practices (turtles and whales)
- Skewed and false information leading to inappropriate action
- Insufficient \$ for enforcement
- Perpetuation of misinformation, e.g., all endangered reefs vs. coral reefs in NWHI
- Community will not be involved

Group # 2

- Commercial divers
- Damage to reef
- Material removal
- Mineral mining
- Bio-prospecting
- Ground-line-style trapping/fishing
- Tour boats, drivers and cruise ships
- More research
- Floating factories
- Hazardous materials
- Global warming
- Aquarium collecting
- Increased human demand for protein
- Increased commercial values = increased poaching
- Removal of archeological material
- Chemical testing
- Improved extraction technologies
- Sequential depletion
- Impacts fish supply

Question 4: What types of activities and uses (including culturally significant uses) are appropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?

Group #1

- Cultural and traditional fishing practices
- Akule fishing for family use
- Turtle for subsistence and jewelry (traditional)
- Sustainable harvesting
- Culturally significant religious practices
- Taking at certain times, with enforcement by cultural practitioners
- Model for proper use
- No humans, no use by people
- Research and monitoring of changes
- Creation of a World Heritage Site
- Educational opportunity
- No creation of a World Heritage Site
- Non-intrusive and non-extractive uses (intrusive = disruption of ecosystem)
- Preserve native access for cultural traditions

Group #2

- Carefully regulated fishing, commercial and sport
- All cultural practices, gathering rights, opportunities to visit
- All activities monitored and assessed periodically
- Adaptive management
- Baseline research--ecosystem, seabirds, mammals . . . life, history, population dynamics
- Continue current activities
- Air tours--over flying
- Permitted research
- Season fishing
- Enhanced education in all activities in order to prevent damage
- Increase in Midway education program, tourists, schools
- Continued permitted fishing with limited entry
- Area becomes a model for others, management model

Question 5: What types of activities and uses are inappropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Large-scale eco-tourism
- Over-fishing, mining
- Any scale eco-tourism/adventure tourism
- Uses based on past practices
- Too much eco-tourism (need to know where to draw line)
- Totally unregulated access
- Use of non-degradable fishing gear
- All access is inappropriate in NWHI except Native Hawaiian inherent rights

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Live reef fish trade
- Live reef trade
- Any taking of turtles and endangered species by anyone
- Construction of dwellings, buildings
- Package tours

Group #2

- Commercial/any coral harvest, e.g., live rock, reef fish . . .
- Filling in, land fill
- Take anything less than 10 fathoms
- Any testing, e.g., animals, chemicals
- Mineral or other harvest
- Bio-prospecting
- Dumping
- Dive tours/ tour boats
- Taking anything at less than 100 fathoms
- Taking anything, including seals
- Cruise ships, casinos
- In-shore shark fishing
- Remilitarization
- Fish feeding with human food, e.g., peas, bread

Question 6: What type of government actions should be used to ensure strong and lasting protection of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

Group #1

- Community involvement with baseline data
- Consolidate data and make available to community
- Strong penalties
- Consistent funding
- Community input into management
- Strong enforcement
- Education, economic opportunities, enforcement, and research tied together
- Maintaining existing management plans
- Consistent management (Kaula rock bombing in areas of seabirds)
- Better assessment by a broader group (threats and impacts)
- Management at ecosystem level rather than species
- Designation to 200 fathoms of an MPA with two zones
- No-take (75%)
- Native Hawaiian cultural and subsistence zone
- One government agency to manage
- Go ahead with WestPac 3 MPAs in CRMP
- Use Native Hawaiian practices in management plans
- Use knowledge of Native Hawaiian fishermen in mgmt. plans
- No WestPac involvement
- Federal and state agencies should get stakeholders involved, especially Native Hawaiians

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Science-based management
- Government provide funding and resources to community-based effort

Group #2

- Implementation of precautionary principle--“if not sure, don't do it”
- Gather facts; better information, better communication
- More fishery-independent data (neutral/objective)
- Trophic level, rather than species-specific management
- Maintain WestPac jurisdiction/authority (management of fisheries)
- Maintain limited entry system of WestPac
- Improve agency coordination
- Establish healthy buffer zone around wildlife refuge, i.e., 50 miles
- Continue management of resources through existing FMPs
- Require vessel monitoring systems on all permitted vessels
- Clarify management authority and jurisdiction
- Adequate \$-DOI
- Adequate # staff
- Daily catch report by permitted vessels
- Take/no-take boundaries defined by latitude/longitude, methodology and technology
- Appropriate allocation of equipment
- 20+ fathoms zone for coral/reef protection
- Perm. mooring buoys for emergency
- Better enforcement by U.S. Coast Guard and others
- Transit/vessel groundings fund by owner bond
- National resource damage assessment, with no strings attached for private funding/foundations
- Marine debris removal and source reduction
- New management committee agency, including Hawaiian groups, enforcement, DLNR, environmental groups, FWS
- All fishing vessels within 50 miles of refuge have observers
- Emergency response plan/team for spills, grounded vessels
- Extend buffer area to 200 fathoms

Question 7: If you could describe your vision of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem in one or two words or a short phrase, what would it be?

Group #1

- National Park
- Working ecosystem that accommodates all users
- NWR managed by FWS
- Educational experience to decrease human impacts
- Model working ecosystem with diversified users
- Effective coexistence with earth and environments
- National Marine Sanctuary managed by NOAA
- A national treasure for all U.S. citizens

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Maximum ecological integrity and enhancement of the majority of the area achieved through cooperation of national government and yet-to-be determined Hawaiian entity (which will assist in management)
- Management by FWS (DOI), state DLNR, Coast Guard, marine NGO, wildlife NGO, and kanaka maoli
- A reef ecosystem that is a model comparison

Group #2

- No marine debris
- Incidence of damage to animals/fish not related to inadvertent actions
- Sustainable fishing
- Cooperative between all user groups
- Level of involvement required to resolve conflicting information
- Continued balance of sustainable use
- No more committees
- Healthy coral reefs keeping up with sea level rise
- World Heritage Site
- NO World Heritage Site
- Rebuild seal and turtle populations until no longer endangered
- Management system is a model
- Healthy sustainable ecosystem to support all users
- Continued cultural and subsistence
- Remains unchanged, pristine
- Current management still in place, conservation
- Reef system thrives/grows
- Wildlife protected
- Continued evolution of biodiversity
- Clean water

Question 8: What are the group's common shared values?

Group #1

- Regulations and enforcement are needed
- Partnerships are important
- Lives of all species valuable
- Need to preserve all resources, in part for future generations
- Feel kinship to islands
- Need more education and information
- Support cultural rights of kanaka maoli
- Needs to be accountability

Group #2

- Keeping area pristine
- Love of the area
- Interest in protection/regulation
- Affinity with water
- Desire to learn from our mistakes
- Feeling of stewardship common to islanders

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Recognize importance of cultural access and value of Native Hawaiian stewardship ethic

Question 9: What are the greatest hurdles to achieving what we want for this area?

- Getting adequate \$\$
- Government red tape
- Cooperation between all parties
- Education
- Different visions of what's wrong, how to fix
- Lack of enforcement
- Apathy
- Lack of integrity, self interest masking as public interest
- Politicization of the problem
- Too many users
- Agency turf battles

Other Comments:

Group #1

- Native Hawaiian rights in NWHI have been denied
- Should be a Native Hawaiian commission to aid federal government
- Native Hawaiians have inherent birthright to take species like turtles, in certain numbers and at certain times
- Other indigenous cultures can take endangered species, why not Native Hawaiians?
- Next generation of non-natives should have same rights of access
- Birthright shouldn't outweigh threat of extinction
- Why should native peoples have to solve problems they didn't create?
- Hawaii has changed: native practices existed (in the past) in a context of healthy management. Must consider current context.
- Eco-tourism: already not managed well by FWS—e.g., birds on Midway sucked into jet planes during takeoff
- Should be accountability of government agencies for their performance
- Need to protect resources for next generation
- Education of students important, especially of Native Hawaiian students
- Economic revenues from resources derived from submerged lands of NWHI should go back to Native Hawaiian community

Prepared documents:

- *Resolution in Support From Aloha 'Aina Political Party for Protection of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands as a Marine Protected Area*, submitted by James Kapule Torio

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Handwritten Comments:

The following individuals submitted handwritten comments which were forwarded to the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution:

- Jonathan Hurd
- Steve Wheeler
- Judy Dalton
- Gary L. Blaich
- Nancy McMahon
- Ed Yanagihara
- Mauriyea Zanin
- Todd Medieros
- V. Boido
- Thomas Powell
- Dave Kalthoff

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Kauai Public Visioning Session Participants

Joan Aanavi	Hawaii Hoolau Hou	Lawai, HI
Peter Adler	Facilitator	
Bud Antonelis	NMFS	Honolulu, HI
Dave Aplin		Kilauea, HI
Dominique Aycock	USFWS	Honolulu, HI
Carl Berg	Hawaii Wildlife Tours	Kilauea, HI
B. Blaich	Sierra Club	
Gary Blaich	Kilauea NH Assoc.	Kilauea, HI
Chuck Blay	Teok Investigations	Poipu, HI
Ahram Boido	commercial fisherman	Koloa
Rusty Brainard	NOAA-NMFS	Honolulu, HI
Colette Bryce	PADI Divemaster naturalist	Hanalei, HI
Rob Culbertson	Sierra Club	Kauai, HI
Judy Dalton	Sierra Club	Lihue, HI
Kimberly Davenport	biologist/divemaster	Koloa
Harry Guiremano	Sierra Club	Kapaa, HI
Dave Gulko	DAR	
J.H.	fisherman	Eleele, HI
Tim Hale	commercial fisherman	Kapaa, HI
Don Heacock	DLNR/self	Lihue, HI
Monte Hull		Kalaheo, HI
F. D. J.		Kilauea, HI

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Dave Kalthoff	Saint Peter Fishing	Eleele, HI
Cindy Knapman	WESPAC	Waipahu, HI
Errol K. Lanning	fisherman	Eleele, HI
Mike Lee	facilitation team	
Hosea Lovell	fisherman	Anahola, HI
Jarad Makaiau	WESPAC	Hauula, HI
Dave Martin		Lihue, HI
Al Mauzy	Naval Pacific Meteorology Oceanography Center	Pearl Harbor, HI
Barbara Maxfield	USFWS	
Nancy McMahon	archaeologist	Koloa, HI
Todd Medeiros	commercial fisherman	Lawai, HI
Kevin Millett	Tourboat opps.	Lihue, HI
Mark Mitsuyasu	WPFMC	
Dick Molstead	Department of Education	Vancouver, WA
Larry Morning Star	Ocean Sanctity	Kilauea, HI
Ryan Oshiu		Lihue, HI
Joe P.		Anahola, HI
Roger Palama	fisherman	
Benton Pang	USFWS	
Linda Paul	Hawaii Audubon Society	Honolulu, HI
Thomas Powell	commercial fishing	Koloa, HI
Donna Shanefelter	facilitation team	
Chuck T.	Kapule Ohana	Lihue, HI

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

James Torid	Anahola Homesteaders Council & Aloha Aina Party	Anahola, HI
Kathleen Viernes	USFWS volunteer	Hanamaulu, HI
Dallas Watanabe	fisherman	Kilauea, HI
Frederick Wells		Kapaa, HI
Steve Wheeler		Eleele, HI
H.M. Wyeth		Auahola, HI
Ed Yanagihara	commercial fisherman	Kalaheo, HI

MOLOKAI PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION

Question 1: What are those qualities of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem that are most important to be preserved through new, strong, and lasting protections?

- Diversity of wildlife, coral reefs, birds, fish
- Fishing, balance between fishing and conservation
- Seawater quality--no contaminants
- A place for Hawaiians
- Living harmoniously
- A place for Native Hawaiian stewardship
- Nursery for many species
- Not too many tourists

Question 2: What are the current threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

- Poaching, illegal fishing
- Increasing economic pressure to exploit resources
- No clear boundaries, invites people in
- Doing nothing, uncoordinated effort, piecemeal
- Debris, plastic, cement
- Aquarium fishery trade
- Recreational fishing, using fish as bait to catch more fish
- Effects on sharks
- Big boat fishing, raking the reef
- Tourists
 - Damage the ecosystem
 - Ignorant of area
- Commercial fishing--long liner, trawler
- Our main island reefs aren't being cared for
- Government mismanagement
- Not enough time to create effective/adequate plan

Question 3: What are the future threats to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

- Government mismanagement
- Permanent reef loss and destruction
- Improved fishing technology--making it easier to fish, faster; putting more strain on resources
- Reduced/slower reproduction rate of species
- Pollution--development, mining
- Plans for eco-tourism, visitors for education. Better left alone.
- Deep sea mining--minerals in deep sea vents

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Taking too long to collect data--study, study
- Toxic waste
- Global warming
- Large-scale bio-prospecting (commercial)--take large amount of materials
- Government changing who takes care of area, i.e., DBEDT, would create commercial focus

Question 4: What types of activities and uses (including culturally significant uses) are appropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?

- Studying maintenance of species
- Regulated commercial fishing
- Subsistence fishing, Native Hawaiian fishing
- Appropriate marine sanctuaries with enforcement
- Regulated recreational fishing
- Native Hawaiian cultural use
- Limited visitors/tourism
- Educational--Native Hawaiian focus

Question 5: What types of activities and uses are inappropriate in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

- Tourism
- Moorings
- Recreational fishing
- Commercial fishing, except for pelagic fish
- Tourism, eco-tourism
- Mining
- Capture/removal of endangered species
- Excessive taking for scientific research
- Introduction of other/alien species--affects ecosystem

Question 6: What type of government actions should be used to ensure strong and lasting protection of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem?

- Setting, defining square boundaries for whole area, not by land mass, would better preserve area
- Education--no knowledge = no protection
- Include Native Hawaiians in developing the plan
- Do not consider any economic activities until community is better educated (lack of education threatens ecosystem)
- Expand plan/protection to include all Hawaiian Islands (start taking care where we live), entire archipelago
- Management, controls for the area
- Control PACs to avoid politicized decisions
- Greater Hawaiian presence in decision-making

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

- Government seeks Native Hawaiian input
- Follow through--send the money, don't call

Question 7: If you could describe your vision of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral reef ecosystem in one or two words or a short phrase, what would it be?

- Educational resource for future generations
- Preserve pristine environment
- Resource for Hawaiian residents
- Self managed--Mother Nature, looks like it does today

Other Comments:

- Freedom to use, no cost
- Ocean = livelihood, lifestyle
- Molokai one of a kind, no rain, no more water
- Share the plan with participants--know that they were here and were heard!
- Molokai has more problems with reef than any other islands, why not focus here, take care of our backyard first
- Provide Native Hawaiians and people who malama the land with a chance to visit to see how the pristine ecosystem is maintained

Common Views:

- Protection of resources
- Wary of government--can they do a good job based on what's happening here/now (in main Hawaiian Islands)?
- Need to focus on entire chain/area--feels good to set aside a preserve, but need to take care of all Hawaii

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Molokai Public Visioning Session Participants

Bud Antonelis	NMFS	Honolulu, HI
Marcy B.		
Jerry Ballard		Maunaloa, HI
Rusty Brainard	NOAA-NMFS	
Kirk Clarke		Kaunakakai, HI
Bill Davick	DAR	
Dave Gulko	DAR/DLNR	
C. Hirayama		Kaunakakai
Keliipio Kahea Mawae	Hawaiian	Hoolehua, HI
Charles M. Keaiai	WESPAC	Honolulu, HI
Tina Lau	The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii	
Miki Lee	facilitation team	
Dara Lukonen	DOE	Kualapuu, HI
Roger M.	DOI	
Jarad Makaiau	WESPAC	Hauula, HI
Barbara Maxfield	USFWS	
Michael Molina	USFWS	
Vicki Newberry	DOE	Kaunakakai, HI
Benton Pang	USFWS-DOI	
Richard Reed	Molokai Charters	Kaunakakai
Doris Reed	Molokai Charters	
Loretta Ritte		

Appendix D- Transcript of Flip Charts from the Public Visioning Sessions

Walter Ritte

Richard S.

Bingo Too Fishing

Kaneohe, HI

Donna Shanefelter

facilitation team

Sylvia Spalding

WPFMC

Honolulu, HI

Rae Young

Kauanakakai, HI

Anonymous

Anonymous

Anonymous

Appendix E

Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Organizations

Barbados Marine Trust

Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise

Arnold, Ron

Center for Marine Conservation

Obegi, Doug

Sobel, Jack

Conservation Council for Hawaii

Schuerch, Kate

Blue, Karen

Defenders of Wildlife

Matson, Noah

Environmental Defense

Fried, Stephanie

Fujita, Rod

Fisherman's Association of Moss Landing

Fosmark, Kathy

Friends of Hamakua

Lyerly, Linda

Hawaii Audubon Society

Paul, Linda

Hawaii Conservation Association

Warren, Paul N.

**Hawaii Department of
Transportation/Airports Division**

Schlapak, Benjamin R.

**Hawaii House of Representatives, 51st
District**

Goodenow, Kenny

Hawaii Office of Hawaiian Affairs

Kippen, Colin

KAHEA: The Environmental Alliance

KAHEA, master letter

Kohala Hawaiian Civic Club

Anjo, Anthony Ako

Anjo, Valerie Lujiau

Marine Mammal Commission

Twiss, John

North Carolina Fisheries Association, Inc.

Schill, Jerry F.

**National Audubon Society's Living
Oceans Program**

Gilman, Eric

National Fisheries Institute

LeBlanc, Justin

Oceanwatch

McCreehy, Cliff

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

Kippen, Colin

Pacific Whale Foundation

Wilder, Dr. Rob

Paradise Newland Sirius Institute

Protect Kaho'Olawe 'Ohana

Pomaika'I McGregor, Dr. Davianna

Resource Analysts International

Wespestad, Vidar G.

Sea Shepherd International

Christie, Andrew

Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Sierra Club

Bergman, Johanna
Lauder, Rachel H.
Raney, J. David
Romero, Heidi

Sierra Club, Kauai Group

Blaich, Beryl

Sport Fishing Association of California

Fletcher, Bob

**West Coast Seafood Processors
Association**

Moore, Rod

Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Individuals

(Unreadable), Adolfe
(Unreadable), Daniel
(Unreadable), David
(Unreadable), Se**
(Unreadable), Wa** Y.
A*****, Adam
Abekilla, Nelson D.
Abilla, Joann R.
Abrams, Ken
Acoba, Cesar A.
Acosta, Rosendo
Adarli, Clarence
Adler, Sean
Agger, Marc
Agui, Glenn
Aguila, Romeo V.
Aila, William J.
Ain, Sr., Darrel K.
Akahi, Kaipo
Akishi, Kono
Alem, Luana
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Allazar, Arzel W.
Alstrand, Sandra
Alurakami, James T.
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Anson, Sarah
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Araneta, Sheleah
Ardaro, Venna P.
Arime, Mokio
Aripotch, Bonnie
Aripotch, Dave
Armstrong, Melissa F.
Arrowood, Roger
Arthur, Norma P.
Asagi, Lance S.
Asagra, Robert T.
Aton, Jason
Augustin, Carmen
Auwae, Shallber
Awean, Jackie
Aweau, J.D. London
Aweau, Norman E. P.
B.C.
Bacarro Sr., William
Bae, Magdalena G.
Bagon, David
Baice, Polette
Bailey, Lee
Bailey, William
Bajwa, Neil
Bail, John K.
Barbara
Barclay, John T.M.
Barnes, Scott
Bartlett, Randy
Bass, Charlie
Bates, Ruth Ann
Bautista, Ernest
Bearman, Jeff
Beaudry, Robert
Benigno, Robert
Bennett, Diana
Berg, Carl
Berg, James
Berger, Emily
Berger, Nancy H.
Bergman, Johanna S.
Berrey, Julia Denise
Berry, Anthony C.
Best, Barbara
Beth, Jennie
Blackmon, Rebecca
Blaich, Gary L.
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Boddie, Nathan
Boido, V.
Borden, Rochelle
Botasso, Karen
Botasso, Mike S.
Botelho, Calvin
Bottorff, Arabelle
Bottorff, Gary
Bouquet, Gena
Boyd, Bruce L.
Boykin, Craig
Brading, Amy Nielsen
Brand, Michelle
Breedon, John R.
Brennan, Cecilia
Brent, Chris
Brewer, Phillip
Brilliand-White, Richard
Brindo-Vas, Norman
Brock, Richard
Brooking, Gerri
Brooks, Bill
Brooks, Noel
Brown, Chris
Bryan, Garry
Budge, Nancy
Buehring, Hugo P.
Buergey, Brenda
Bulosan, Jose D.
Bunch, Terry
Bunge, Lisa
Burner, Judith T.
Butler, Lara
Butterly, Charles
Cabaniss, Stephanie
Cabanting, Eleanor
Cabrido, Claire Ann
Cadacio, Brian S.
Cadiente, Cecil
Cahill, H.
Calaro, Ernesto
Calu, Wilber
Campos, Wesley J.
Campos, Wesley J.
Candreth, Keeni K.
Cannon, Bryan
Carenevale, Andrea J.
Carleton, RA, Katherine
Carman, Brent A.

Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Carr, Colleen	Costma, Sharon	Domingo, Jenalyn
Carr, Helen	Cox III, George M.	Domingo, Lori
Carreira, Veronica P.	Cox, James	Dortch, Carl
Carrere, John	Cox, James	Dosher, Alexandria
Carney, Jim	Coyote-Betancourt, Tara	Dosher, Fred
Carroll, John S.	Coyote-Bettencourt,	Douglas, Kima
Carroll, Sarah	Taca	Douglas, Michael
Carter, Mitchell	Crack, Richard M.	Dudoit, Stephano
Carvalito, Herman R.	Criueelo, G.	Duggan, Robert
Castro, Justin	Crivello	Dunan, Guy E.
Castro, Kay	Crobsy, Philip S.	Duque, Fenita M.
Castro, Mercedes	Crom, Nancy	Dyken, Mark
Caveny, Neola	Crowley, Sunny Janet	Eargle, John
Chandler, Peter	Culbertson, Rob	Eastman, Aubrey
Chang, Conrad	Cusack, David	Ebata, Alison
Chang, Lester	D. , Susan	Eckster, Regina
Chapon, Dee	D., Jason	Egger, Tricia
Chelf, Jennifer	Dalton, Judy	Eguires, Austin G.
Chemberli, Cynthia	Daly, Michael	Egusa, Newton
Chennaux, Lyle	Dang, Eldenu	Eickson, Kathleen
Chew, Charilyne	Daniel (Hoolehua, HI)	Eiser, Elyse G.
Chinaka, Brandy	Daniel (K'Kai, HI)	Eiser, Margot
Choo, Mark	Dasalla, Efren	Elkin Ph.D., Ed
Choquette, Lisa	Dasi, Langanaksama	Eoff, Guy
Christina	Davis, Charlotte W.	Eoff, Karen
Christopher, Simon	De Lima, Nedra	Eric, D.
Chun, Darby Y.	Dean, Brian	Erskine, Fred
Chun, Garvin	Decker, Rick	Erway, Don
Claro, Marcial D.	DeGero, Berverly	Evesque, Celia
Claro, Rosalino	Delabre, Lynne	F., Sylvia
Classen, Carolyn Sugiyama	DeLange, Conley	Fagalele, Pepa
Clayton	Dellisse, Anne	Fankhauser, Tara
Cleek, F.L.	De los Reyes, Eddie	Farmer, Antoinette
Cleveland, Tiara	De los Santos, Edgard	Fehring, Bruce
Cohenour, Tina L.	DeMares Ph.D., Ryan	Fentress, Jennifer
Coll, Ed	Denning, Lisa	Fernando, June
Collins, Danette	Denning, Meg	Feuerstein, Trisha Lamb
Colon, Kimberly	Denny, Janine	Fiamate, Litowa
Concord, Andrea	Devick, William	Fields, Robert C.
Conseur, Isis	Dewenter, David	Fisher, Devan
Cook, Don	Diaz, Lisa	Fishman, Jeff
Cook, Jim	Diaz-Waian, Marisa	Fishner, William J.
Corcoran, Jim	Dickey, Dan	Fletcher, Chip
Corpero, Greg	Dill, Gary J.	Flournoy, Peter H.
Correll, Kevin	Dillon, Laure	Fonseca, Keola
Costa, Tony	Dion, Autumn Marie	Ford, Lawrence M.

Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Forman, Tyler	Haftel, Gary Lee	Higgins, Lareina
Fosmark (and crew), Capt.	Haltiwanger, Brandon	Hirata, George
Foster, Thomas K.	Hamasaki, Raynette	Hirata, Pamela
Franulovich, Tony	Hamilton, Nan	Hoepfner, Carroll
Fredrickson, Maureen P.A.	Hampson, Donna	Hokomoto, Neil
Freeman, Margery H.	Hanbottle, Issac	Holzer, Dennis
Frierson, Pamela	Hanbottle, Jeremy	Honma, Clayton
Frontz, Jeffri H.	Hannum, Carol	Hookala, Clarence
Fukuda, Helene	Hanzawa, Jason	Hoover, John
Funmeiter, The	Harada, Suzan	Hopcia, Jon
Furukawa, Joe	Hardy, Dian	Hopman, Aruis
Fyfe, Margie	Harp, Isaac D.	Horikami, Roxanne
Fyimoto, Ghan	Harp, Tammy A.	Horowitz, Tina
G*****, E*****	Harrington, Siobhan	Huart, Henriette
Gaffney, Rick	Harris, Benjamin R.	Hufana, Maria
Gaipes, Marisa	Harris, Elliott	Hughes, Claire K.
Galvez, Adriana	Harris, MPH, Elliott	Hull, Monte S.
Gates, Marilyn R.	Hart, Jennifer	Hurd, Jonathan
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Gillespie, Chris	Hatstat, Nan	Ignacio, Steven
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Gold, Michelle	Heacock, Barbara L.	Irar, Terri
Gonzales, Efren	Heacock, Don	Isaacs Jr., Charles Lehuakona
Gonzales, Victoria M.	Heap, Nancy	Isaki, Bianca
Gordines, Hoku	Heap, Roger	Iseri, Shanlyn
Gouveia, Robbi	Heckman, Mark	Ishiki, Collen
Goya, Jane	Hedberg, Joel	Ishizu, Jean
Graff, Gilbert	Heikkila, Wayne	Ishizu, Jordan
Grant, John	Helekaki Jr., Edward	Ishizu, Roy
Grantham, Dan	Helen, Adolf	Ishizu, Yoso
Gray Jr., C.S.	Helen, Hervale	Isonaga, Mae
Green, Sandee J.	Helen, Kimberly	Iva, Skakti
Greer, Sunny	Helm, Corine	Jacinto, Roland
Guiremano, Harry	Helm, Curtis	Jackson, Beth
Guthrie, Barbara C.	Herrington, Stephen	Jackson, Maria
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Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

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Jin**, David R.	Kauwe, Chris	Kridler, Eugene
JMC Enterprises	Kawanite, Demuck	Krizek, Angela Rosa
Jo Aoki, Candace	Kawano, Kyle	Krizek, Kurt L.
John, Bruce	Kawaskura, John	Kua, Cathy
Johnson, Bruce	Kaya, Karen	Kubiak, Chris
Johnson, Chris	Keanlani, Bruce	Kuhawai, Alvin
Johnson, Mark	Kejima, Hari	Kupunakama
Johnson, Melvin	Kekoa, Edward	Kutumba
Johnson, Naeomi	Kekoa, Rosemary A.	Laderta, Barbara
Johnson, Robin	Kelepolo, David K.	LaGrange, John
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Jones, Diana	Kelly	Larson, Barbara D.
Jornalion, Filmer D.	Kelly, Marion	Lalmond, Brian D.
Joseph, Michael	Kema, Jamie	Lamug, Rogelio P.
Joyous	Kennedy, Kyle	Langtad, Joann
Jove, Aveniby	Kennison Sr., Damien	Laning, Chistopher M.
Jumper, Stacy	Keohuhli, Hank K.	Lapetina, Jen
K., Billy	Keolanui, Maria	Larin, Mike
K*****, M****	Kibun Foods	Larson, Barbara
Ka'ai'ai, Charles	Kikikaua, Russell	Lau, Tina
Kadota, Lori	Killian, Donna	Lave, Apoiliu
Kadota, Troy	Kilman, Marisa	Lawrence, C'esca
Kaehu, Dooley	Kim, Derna	Lawson, Wayne
Kageyama-Uyeda, Lisa	Kim, Samuel M.	Leach, Robert
Kahan, Stuart	Kim, Thomas	Leanio, Monalisa
Kuhawai, Alvin M.	King, Heather	Ledbetter, L.K.
Kainai, Kehau	King, Lisa	Ledwith, Rochelle
Kaiwi, Monica	Kinney, Jim	Lee, Carol
Kajihiro, Kyle	Kinney, Leslie	Lee, James
Kakahuma, William L.	Kira, Grace	Lee, Jonathan
Kalb, Anjanette	Kitabayshi, Frances	Lee, Lynette
Kalini, Sydney	Kitaboyeshi, Kevin T.	Lee, Robert
Kalyu, Zaida	Kitagawa, Roy	Lehmann, Bill
Kalipi, Zelia	Kitazaki, Garret	Lehmann, Ginny
Kalthoff, Dave	Kono, Abigail	Leitnerr, George
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Kanno, Frances T.	Komatsu, Chris	Lewis, Richard D.
Kanoa, Leslie	Kosaka, Kathleen	Liehara, Karen
Kaohelaulii, Annette	Kovacs, James	Liggett, William Reese

Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Lim, Dane	Marrotte, Marcus	Morse, Judith K.
Lim, Sul G.	Martin, David L.	Mortimer, Claire
Lima, Brandon D.	Martin, Dinaah M	Mriki, Eden
Lineal, Maxine	Martin, Martha	Mukaigawa, James
Lipin, Eric	Martin, Metta H.	Mullane, Sharon
Liu, Kawika	Martin, Sean	Mullins, Scott
Liu, Mau	Massey, Greg	Murad, Barbara
Luavai, Faavesi	Masuda, Verda	Mukaigawa, Way Y.
Livingstone, Jeffrey P.	Matayeshi, Thomas	Murakami, Joycelyn
Lokalgurl	Matsunaga, Stewart	Murray, Herbert R.
Logan, Lronard D	Mayes, Gayle	Murray, John
London, Barbara	Maza, C. Cabanilla	Muscat, Sarah
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Lovejoy, Daniel	McKay, Ellen	Myhand, Joe
Lovejoy, Dr. Bea	McKeague, Kawika	Myking, John
Lovell-Obatake, Cheryl	McLellan, Robbie Ann	Myking, Lloyd
Lovell-Obtake, Cheryl	McMahon, Nancy	Myking, Marie
Lovgren, Gosta H.	McMillan, Keith L.	Myking, Suzanne
Lowe, Kimberly	McMurren, Alec	N, Alandra
Loyeta, Hevconlauri	McSweeney, Dan	Nakana, Eldon
Lu, Yvette	Meadows, Barbara	Nakao, Patricia
Luana, Homer L.	Medeiros Jr., William	Nakasone, James
Luavai, Faavesi	Medeiros, Todd	Naramura, Katsuji
Luavai, Lio	Mendoza, Agapito	Navasla, Eddie R.
Lucy	Messer, Zallarina	Nehara, Sarah S.
Lyerly, Linda	Meyer, Shayne	Nehmer, Richard
Lyon, Janis D.	Meyers, Bob	Neida, Charles
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Manro, Ryan	Monet, Gayle	Notch, Matthew
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Maon, Zeruita N.	Moore, Susan C.	O***, M****
Marcos, Charisse P.	Moore, Toby	Oasay, Reno
Mariano, Jesus M.	Moreno, Rosaleine	Oberste, Eddie
Mark, Barbara	Moriguchi, Janell	Oddie, Lucrezia
Marlane, Catherine	Mornigstar, Larry	Ohana, Watanabe
Marlowe, Carsen	Morresi, Gian Andrea	Okamoto, Henry
	Morris, Nina	Okamura, Byron

Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Okida, Mark	Potts, Michael	Sakai, Mike
Okida, Mark	Powell, Thomas	Sagapoli, Fantano
Oliveira, Tasha	Powers, Marilyn	Sakamoto, Ivan
Omori, Weilynn	Powers, Richard	Saks, Riki
O'Neill, Calley	Prefontaine, Joan	Sakumoto, Lenn
Oobit	Prescott, Jim	Santer, Johanna
Oshea, Sharman	Puaot-Navas, Shadrick	Sato, Stanley
Ota, Leslie	Pula, Faavaefou	Saunders, Kraig
Otani, Daniel T.	Puleloa, Bill	Saunders, Lennie
Owens, Tina	Puleloa, Penny	Sawyer, Richard
P*****, W*****	Punilikau Sr., Laurence	Saxon, Rosemary
P*****, K****	Quebral, Jerry	Scarla, Karen
P*****, S***** K	Quist, Roberta	Schaefer, Scot
Packer, Crystal	Rafael, Nobuyoshi	Schattenburg-Raymond,
Paelma, Ray	Ragontow, Marlyn	Lisa
Pagdilao, Visitacion A.	Raguinun, Panciano	Schildhauer, Craig
Palama, Yvonne	Ralella, Jenelle	Schmitt, Jane
Palmer, Sam	Ramsey-Lester,	Schoenecker, Bob
Paloga, Keni F.	Meredith	Schoolcraft, Mary Sky
Pang, Kealii	Randoll, Liz	Schot, Glenn
Paogufie, Eli	Raoual Jr., Jesus M.	Schuttenberg, Heidi Z.
Papaelias, Louis	Rapel, Sarah	Schwartz, Ph.D., Gary A.
Park, Benny	Rapacz, John S.	Seales, Kaipo
Partranu, Teddy	Rauzon, Mark	Segaio, Larry
Pascino, Gregory	Rayalla, Joseph	Sevc
Patao, Darlene A.	Raymond, Kiope	Sgambati, Lori
Patrana, Clayton	Reeser, Cheryl K.	Sharp, Gary D.
Patterson, Alice S.	Reichle, Jeff	Shedore, Cinda
Paul, Linda	Renate, Gregory	Sheean, Joe
Pauline, Stephanie	Reppun, John Lewis	Sher, Edelle
Paulino, Walter	Reppy, Michael	Shiloh, Jana
Peltier, Geo T.	Respicio, Syla L.	Shima, Clayton
Pepe, Myra	Reyes, Sonny	Shimada, Tomoko
Perez, Michael	Richardson, Diana	Shimazu, Stuart
Perrine, Doug	Richelli, Larry	Shimbururo, Gerald
Peter, Mike	Ridinger, Andy	Shimogawa, Lola
Pham, Henry	Ritte, Kalandia	Shinaki, June
Phillips, Margot	Rivera, Pauline A.	Shingaki, Masato
Pierce, Dr. Elin	Rodriguez, Paul	Shiraniru, Harold
Pizzi, Kathee	Roehrs, Chandra	Shockley, Thomas E.
Platt, Teresa	Rogers, Puanani	Shomper, Esther
Pleas, Bruce	Rosario, Evangeline	Shuizu, Kelil J.
Poaha, Bobbin	Royko, Janet	Sibert, John
Pobre Jr., Cornelio	Rudolph, Shannon	Singer, Janemarie
Poertner, Clarie	Ryan, Joe	Silverston, Scott
Pool, Elayne	Ryan, Joseph	Simeona, Baron

Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Simpson, Van T.	Taddei, Jennifer	Uldall-Ekman, Karen
Sims, Richard	Taguinod, Kimberly	Unae, A.
Sinnett, D. William	Tahenah, Brooks H.	Usher, Chris
Smith, Ben	Taira, Harvey	Uti Jr., Nius
Smith, Cha	Takamine, Victoria	Valenciano, Edgar
Smith, Cha	Talshif, Ben	Valerio, Antonio
Smith, Nancy	Tamanaki, Tina	Valerio, Shirley
Snow, Charles B.	Tanaka, Tiffany	VanderVoorla, Deb
Sofman, Peter	Taniguchi, Kris	Vanderpool, Kathryn
Somalwar, Sunil	Taniok, Mike	Vanderpool, Kyle
Soriano, Darlene	Tanioka, Justin	Vaovasa, Desmond
Spachner, Rick	Tanioka, Mel	Vargo, Donna
Spence, Jeremiah	Tarisue, Shane M.	Veatch, Laurie
Spencer Sr., David	Tavale Jr., Farvo	Velasco, Jose
Spencer, Pia	Taylor, Gabriela	Vennciano, Justinario
Spitze, Glennys	Taylor, Matt	Vicelja, Tomas
Spotts, Richard	Tellio, James A.	Viernes Jr., Stanley D.
Stanbro, Joshua	Tellio, Jowina L.	Villanueva, Arnell
Stanbro, Orion	Tepper, Jan	Viloria, Joy
Stanbro, Sharon	Thai, Karuna	Vincent, William K.
Stayton, Susan	Thater, Sonny	Vinson, Phil
Steel, Argon	Thompson, Matilda	Waddington, James
Stein, Sammy	Thoumi, Gabriel Andres	Waddington, Cynthia
Stingerland, Monica	Tilton, Parcianu	Wakaangel
Stokes, Earl	Tilton, Andrew	Wakefield, Helen Brooks
Stone, Dwight	Timoney, Edward. C.	Wakefield, William
Strange, Sara M.	Timoney, Timm	Wakimoto, Wesley K.
Strawder, Jill	Tissot, Kelly	Walker, Billie A.
Sturtz, Ron	Tiwanali, Lester L.K.	Walker, Geoffry
Suapara, PoePoe	Toyuihi, Suyei	Walker, Maria
Subedi, Lilette A.	Tolentino, Kathleen	Wall, Geoffrey
Sugarman, Steve	Toliniu, Tofatu	Wallace, Mike
Sugioka, Catherine K.	Tomei, Collins	Walsh, Christin
Sugitani, Susan Y.	Tomoichi, Hayashi	Walsh, William J.
Sullivan, Jade	Travillion, Corinne	Watanabe, James
Sulunga, Darren	Trembath, Charles	Waters, Aerie
Summerlin, Daniel	Trembath, Healani	Watkins
Sumrall, Robin	Trindade, Luisa	Watson, Porter H.
Surf Report Hawaii	Tscuchiya, Mitsuyo	Weaver, Julia
Sutcliffe, Claud	Tsuchiya, Nobuo	Weiss, Rike
Swan, Todd	Tsue, Lynne	Wells, Frederick
Swearingen, James W.	Tuai Laiva, Maluiua	Wells, Wendy
Swedberg, James	Uchida, Susan	Welly, Michael
Szanto, Eleanore	Uehara, Arlene N.	Wendt, Edward
Tabios, Regino J.	Uehasa, A.T.	Wenger, Paula
Tachiborne, Kathleen	Uemura, Van	West, De Ann

Appendix E- List of Organizations and Individuals Who Submitted Comments

Wespestad, Vidar
Wheeler, Breana
Wheeler, Jeanne
Wheeler, Steve
Wright, Ricky
Whiting, Risa
Whitling, Robert
Whitman, M Kent
Widdson, Lisa
Wiesli, Beatrice
Wilde, Marika
Williams, Nancy
Williams, Seran

Wilson, Lynn B.
Wilson, Phyllis
Wise, Lei
Wolf, James
Wolkoff, Ken
Wong, Linda Ann L.
Wood, Kerry
Woodyard, Rosemary
Workman, Leona
Wraith, Lori
Wyeth, H.M.
Yamaguchi, Michael
Yamamoto, Brian

Yamauchi, Clifford H.
Yanagihara, Ed
Yeck, Lyle C.
Yoro, Jon
Yoshida, Harumi
Young Jr., Joseph K.
Young, Sharon L.
Yuen, Kevin
Zanin, Maurayea
Zanin, Maurizia
Zellers, Raleigh
Zellers, Rosemarie

Comments Received After August 2nd Close of the Public Comment Period

Comments from the following individuals were received after the August 2nd close of the public comment period. Unfortunately, because of the short timeframe available to compile this report, some production deadlines had already passed by the time these comments were received. Consequently, these comments are being forwarded to the sponsoring agencies as an added appendix to their hardcopy versions of the final Public Input Report. However, they could not be incorporated into the electronic version of the final Public Input Report that is being posted on the Internet.

Received by mail:

Anonymous
Havula, HI 96717

Robert A. Asagra
P.O. Box 390-882
Kailua, Kona 96739

Dr. Davianna Pomaika'I McGregor
Protect Kaho'Olawe 'Ohana
P.O. Box 39
Kaunakakai, HI 96748

Helen Mehl
1675 Makanui Rd.
Koloa, HI 96756

Roy N. Morioka Sr.
95-400 Hokukea Ct. #252
Mililani, HI 96789-1300

Janemarie Singer
88-2497 B. Mamalahoa Hwy.
Capt. Cook, HI 96704

Received by e-mail:

Miranda Camp
193 Mahina St.
Kihei, HI 96753

Manuela Pizzi
moonlal@yahoo.com

Please pardon our mistake:

We have discovered that we failed to transcribe and include the handwritten letter from the following person in the electronic version of this report that will be posted to the Internet. The letter, however, will be included in the hard-copy versions of this report that are submitted to the sponsoring agencies for their considerations. Please accept our apologies.

Phillip Brewer
P.O. Box 1230
Pahao, HI 96778