



Overview of the Kaho'olawe Ocean Management Plan (KOMP) Development Context

I. Status of Kaho'olawe:

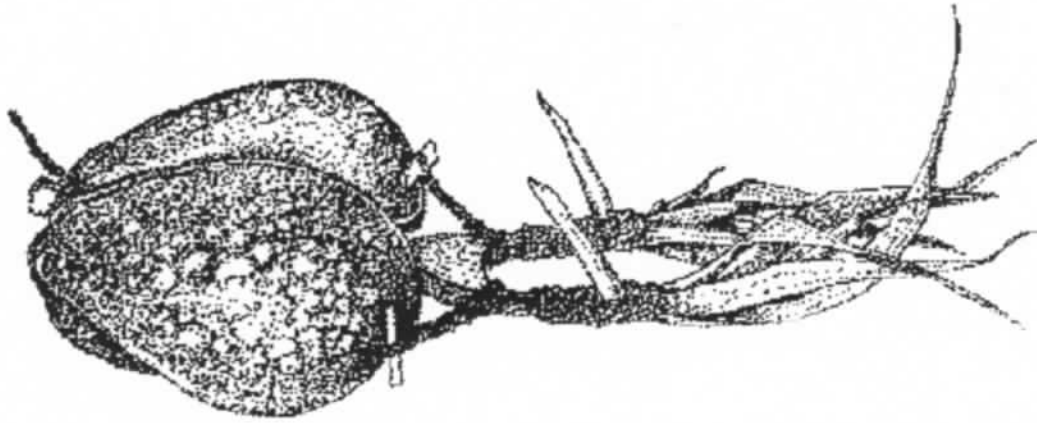
A. State Reserve

1. Boundary
2. Purposes
3. Composition of Commission
4. Transfer to Sovereign entity

B. Navy cleanup

1. Use Plan

II. Ocean Management Plan



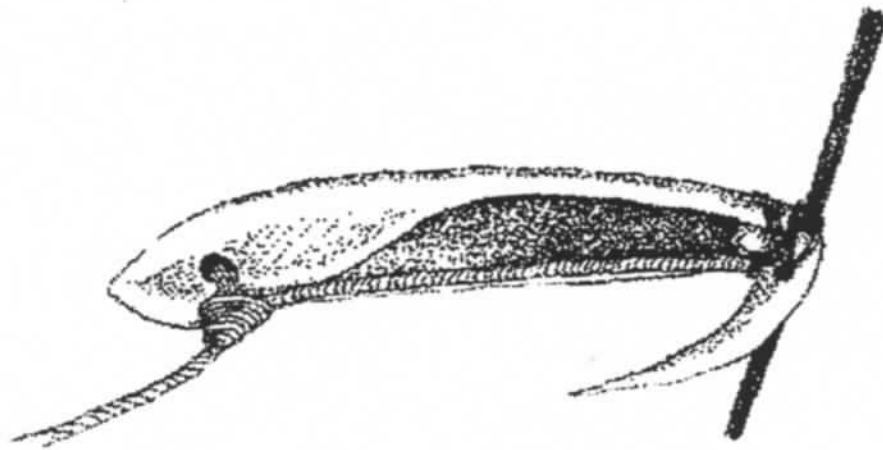


Statutory Purposes and Allowable Uses of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve*

- Preservation and practice of all rights customarily and traditionally exercised by native Hawaiians for cultural, spiritual, and subsistence purposes
- Preservation and protection of archeological, historical, and environmental resources
- Rehabilitation, revegetation, habitat restoration and preservation
- Education
- Fishing consistent with purposes of Reserve and public safety
- Commercial uses strictly prohibited

**Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 6K*





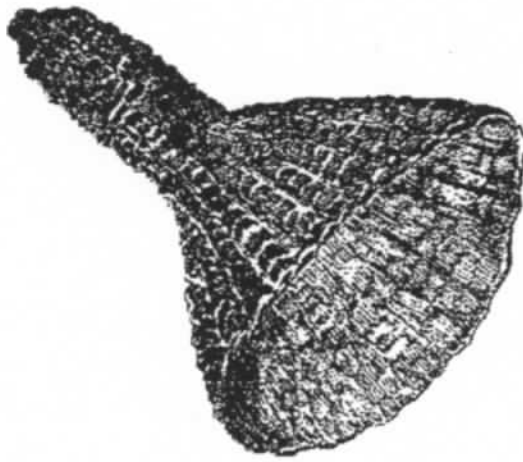
Vision for the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve*

"The kīno (physical manifestation) of Kānaloa is restored. Forests and shrublands of Native plants and other biota clothe its slopes and valleys. Pristine ocean waters and healthy reef ecosystems are the foundation that supports and surrounds the island.

Na po'e Hawai'i (people of Hawai'i) care for the land in a manner which recognizes the island and ocean of Kānaloa as a living spiritual entity. Kānaloa is a pu'uhonua (refuge) and wahi pana (sacred place) where Native Hawaiian cultural practices flourish.

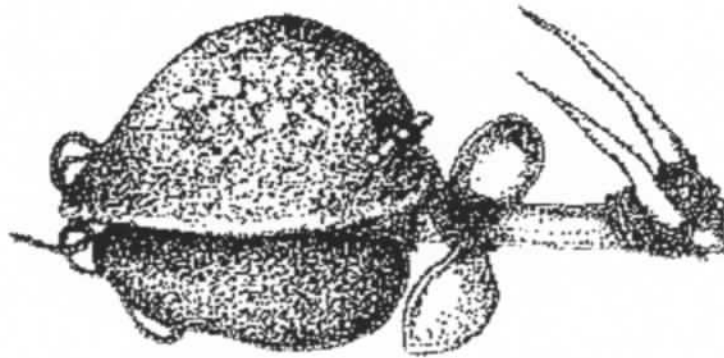
The piko of Kānaloa is the crossroads of past and future generations from which the Native Hawaiian lifestyle spreads throughout the islands."

* *Kaho'olawe Use Plan, KIRC*



Issues & Considerations for the Management of the Ocean Resources of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve

- Danger from unexploded ordnance (UXO)
- Sustainability of the resources
- Trust responsibility to future sovereign entity
- Native Hawaiian rights
- Public Use including Fishing



The KOMP Planning Process

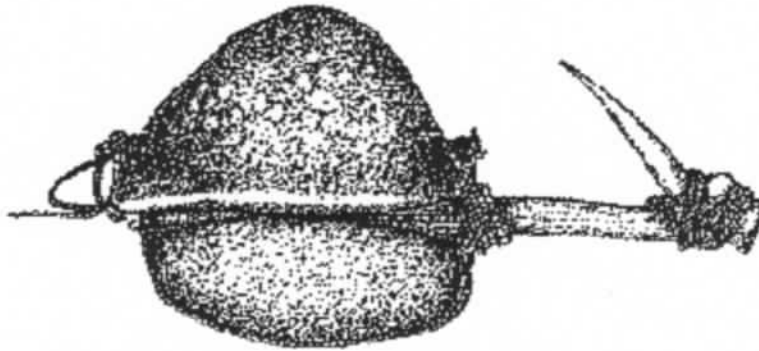
- 1) Research, Issue Papers
- 2) Meet with community, user groups
- 3) Analyze management options, HDAR Proposal
- 4) Draft plan
- 5) Public meetings, Written comments,
- 6) Revise draft plan based on public comments
- 7) Adopt final plan
- 8) Administrative rulemaking process, Public Hearings

>



Findings

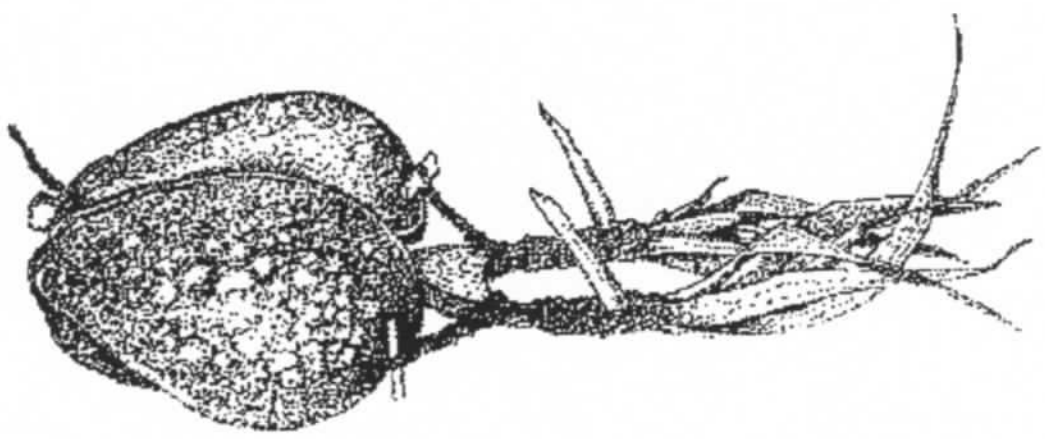
- The danger from UXO is significant and requires that access and activities be regulated.
 - Bottom fish and nearshore / reef / shoreline resources have been depleted by habitat degradation, legal harvest and poaching. Restoration and resource sustainability requires that erosion be reduced, water quality protected, harvest regulated and poaching eliminated.
 - Enforcement is essential. The enforced boundary should be maintained at 2 miles for effective enforcement.
 - The KIR is a resource for all the people of Hawai'i. Public use shall be provided for but must be balanced with the requirements of safety, sustainability, native rights, the statutory purposes of the KIR, and other relevant considerations.
 - The KIRC has a responsibility to manage the KIR so that its resources are not degraded at the time of transition to the future sovereign entity.
 - Exercise of Native Hawaiian rights should be provided for, but will be regulated in the interests of safety, sustainability, the statutory purposes of the KIR, and other relevant considerations.
- 





Approach to Management of the Ocean Resources of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve

- Rest
- Restoration
- Cultural Context





Overall Ocean Resource Management Policies for the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve

- Provide for Public Use in Native Hawaiian Cultural Context
 - Protect and Restore Natural, Cultural and Historical Resources
 - Provide for Public Safety
 - Manage for Sustainability
- 

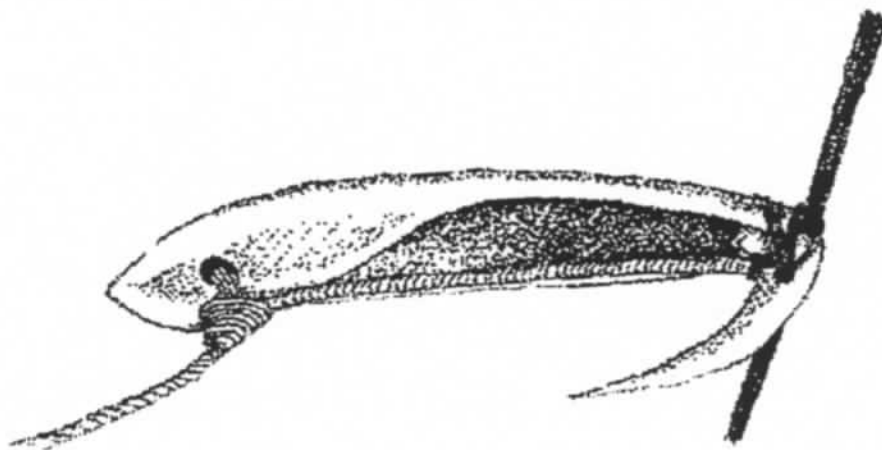


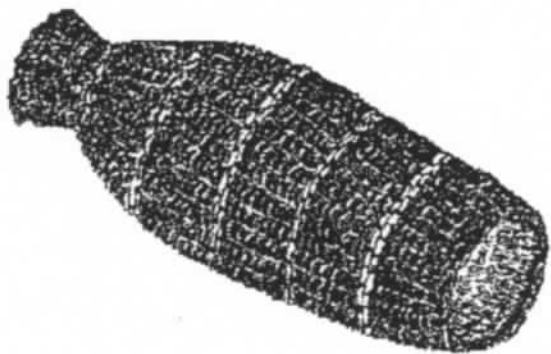
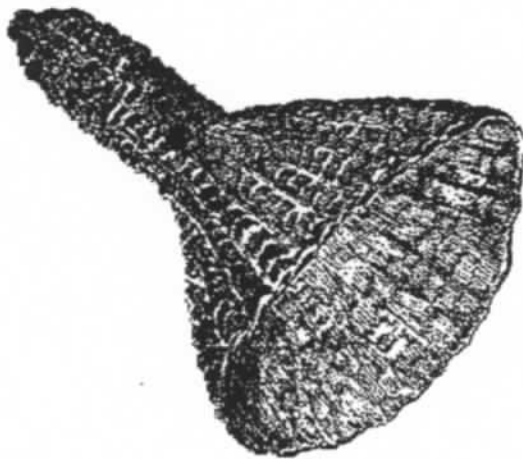
Management Program Item #1: Rest & Restoration

- Allow living ocean resource populations to rest and recover.
- Restore watersheds to stop erosion and the siltation of the reefs (Kaho'olawe Restoration Plan currently being developed).
- Build fish houses (ko'a), seed corals.

Management Program Item #2: Prevent Pollution

- KIRC will institute penalties to prevent pollution of the waters of the KIR.



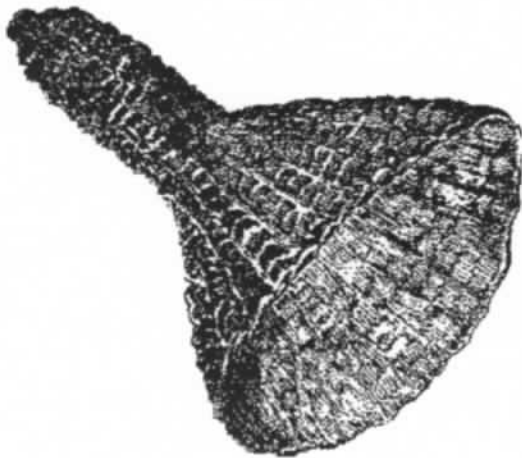


Management Program Item #3: Regulation of Access

• The KIR is open to any person, but only for following purposes:

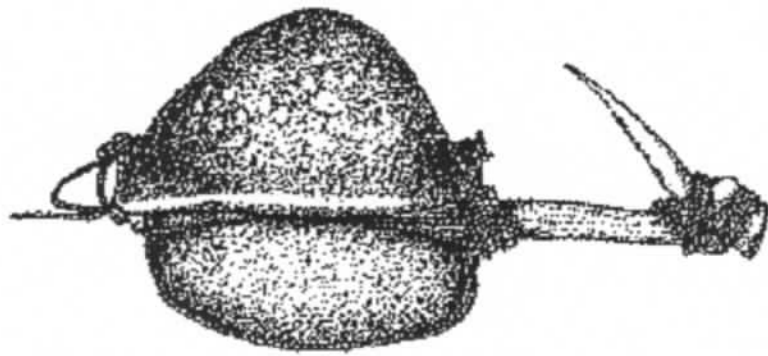
- 1) *Preservation and practice of rights customarily and traditionally exercised by native Hawaiians for cultural, spiritual and subsistence purposes;*
- 2) *Preservation and restoration of archeological, historical, and natural resources; and*
- 3) *Education.*

• KIRC regulates the occurrence, timing and manner of access by taking into consideration the nature of the access, safety, sustainability, and other relevant issues.



Management Program Item #4: Ocean Management Zones

- The waters of the KIR are divided into the Kai Pāpa'u (the nearshore zone: shore to 30 fathoms) and Ka Moana (the offshore zone: 30 fathoms to the KIR boundary)
- The Kai Pāpa'u is further subdivided into three types of ocean resource Management Units:
 - 1) Kai Kapu - No taking of living ocean resources permitted;
 - 2) Kai Kahiko - Gathering of living ocean resources permitted using materials and implements available in Hawai'i prior to 1776 (integrated with cultural and educational program);
 - 3) Kai Noa - Gathering of living ocean resources permitted using any materials or implements otherwise permitted by law and the KIRC.



Management Program Item #5: Subsistence Use

- Living ocean resources of the KIR may be taken only for subsistence use. Subsistence use is allowed as part of KIRC-authorized accesses only.
- Ocean resources may not be removed from the KIR except where allowable by established customary right recognized by the KIRC.

Management Program Item #6: Species, Size, Catch, Gear and Season Kapu

- The KIRC will use species, size, catch and gear kapu (limitations) to help regulate the taking of living ocean resources.
- Other kapu already in place are those required by existing State law.



Management Program Item #7: Resource Monitoring

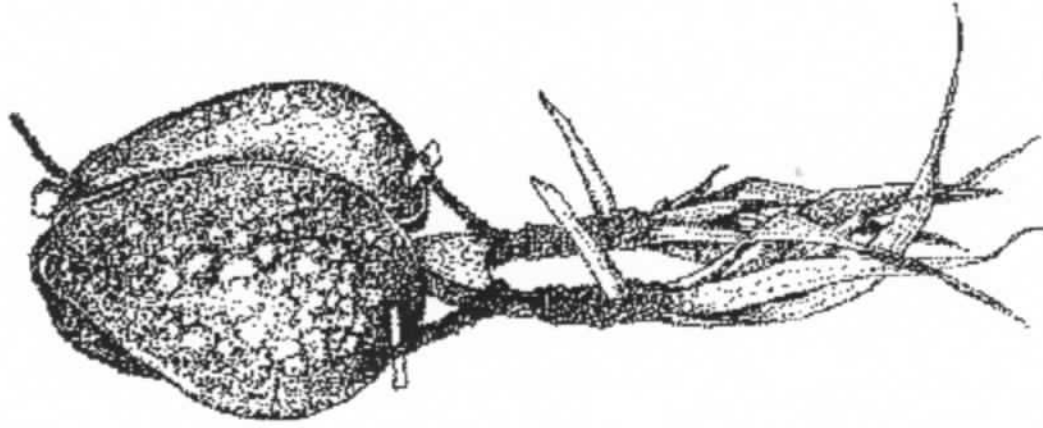
- Resource recovery and status will be monitored using a combination of traditional and scientific methods.
- Monitoring conducted by resource users, volunteers and staff.
- Catch reports will be required for pelagic, bottomfish and nearshore/reef fishermen.

Management Program Item #8: Integrated & Vigorous Enforcement

- Enforcement program based on DoCARE patrols, volunteers and resource users.

Management Program Item #9: Mechanism for Resource Management Decisions

- KIRC establishes and removes gathering kapu and redefines Management Units as indicated by resource monitoring information. In order to allow sufficient time to assess biological effects, major KOMP policies reviewed after 7 to 10 years (after clea nup pa u).





Management Program Item #10: Cultural and Educational Programs

- Cultural access, Kai Kahiko
- Lawai'a Education Program

Management Program Item #11: Native Rights

- The KIRC will regulate the time, manner, and place of exercise of all rights in the interest of safety, sustainability, and the enumerated purposes of the KIR.
 - The KIRC recognizes and will allow for the exercise of Native Hawaiian rights established by custom prior to 1892 as defined by law.
 - The KIRC has recognized certain "hoa'aina" (tenant) rights of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana (PKO) and will allow for the exercise of such rights during KIRC-authorized access.
 - The KIRC will evaluate claims of Native Hawaiian customary rights on a case-by-case basis.
- 



Avenues for Access to the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve

Until the Year 2003:

- With the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana (PKO)
- With KIRC as a volunteer on official projects such as restoration and natural resource surveys
- With proper escort on a KIRC-approved project
- As a Cleanup participant

Note: Based on historical levels of access by the PKO as well as projections of future use by PKO and other types of access, it is anticipated that several hundred members of the public may access the KIR each year.

