

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF
HAWAII



DEPT. COMM. NO 170

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAIHOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

December 24, 2018

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,
President
and Members of the Senate
Thirtieth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki, Speaker
and Members of the House of
Representatives
Thirtieth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

For your information and consideration, I am transmitting a copy of the Requiring All Departments And Agencies To Identify Their Goals, Objectives, And Policies, To Provide A Basis For Determining Priorities, And Allocating Limited Public Funds And Human Resources report, as required by Sections 6 and 7 of Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999. In accordance with Section 93-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, a copy of this report has been transmitted to the Legislative Reference Bureau and the report may be viewed electronically at <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/reports/>.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Suzanne D. Case".

SUZANNE D. CASE
Chairperson

Enclosure

REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
STATE OF HAWAII
REGULAR SESSION OF 2019

REQUIRING ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES TO IDENTIFY
THEIR GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES, TO PROVIDE A
BASIS FOR DETERMINING PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATING
LIMITED PUBLIC FUNDS AND HUMAN RESOURCES



Prepared by

Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii

In response to Sections 6 and 7 of Act 100,
Session Laws of Hawaii 1999

December 2018

REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
STATE OF HAWAII
REGULAR SESSION OF 2019

REQUIRING ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES TO IDENTIFY
THEIR GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES, TO PROVIDE A
BASIS FOR DETERMINING PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATING
LIMITED PUBLIC FUNDS AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PURPOSE

This annual report has been prepared in compliance with Sections 6 and 7 of Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 1999. The purpose of this Act is to require all departments and agencies to identify their goals, objectives, and policies, to provide a basis for determining priorities and allocating limited public funds and human resources. Specifically, the Act calls for the submission of an annual report to the Legislature twenty days prior to the start of the Regular Session of 2000 and each Regular Session thereafter addressing the following:

A statement of goals, including what the department or agency hopes to accomplish both short and long term;

Objectives and policies, specifically setting forth how each goal can and will be accomplished;

An action plan with a timetable indicating how the established objectives and policies will be implemented in one, two, and five years; and

The process that the department or agency will use to measure the performance of its programs and services in meeting the stated goals, objectives, and policies.

This annual report addresses the reporting requirements of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department).

APPROACH

The approach taken by the Department in responding to the requirements of Act 100, SLH 1999, was to have the goals and objectives against which performance is to be measured over the next one (1), two (2), and five (5) years, established at the division and/or program level. This will produce a more effective tool for measuring performance and assist in helping set departmental priorities. This report serves as the strategic plan for the Department.

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Aquatic Resources
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Legislature

I. GOALS

- Protect and restore native aquatic species and their habitats for Hawaii’s people and visitors through active and effective restoration, conservation, and management
- Support and assist in the sustainable use of Hawaii’s aquatic resources for Hawaii’s fishing public, whether commercial or non-commercial in nature, by appropriate regulatory frameworks, licensing, management, outreach, collaboration, and research
- Effectively manage the aquatic resources of each county, recognizing that different moku are unique, and integrating the importance of community input and cultural knowledge into resource management
- Effectively Manage 30% of Hawaii’s nearshore waters by 2030

II. POLICIES, OBJECTIVES AND ESTIMATED TIME FRAME

Policy A: Protect and restore native aquatic species and their habitats for Hawaii’s people and their visitors through active and effective restoration, conservation and management

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- A.1. Statutory amendments and additions and administrative rule making (ongoing)
- A.2. Environmental review and impact evaluations, technical guidance (ongoing)
- A.3. Marine management area planning for the 30x30 Marine Initiative (ongoing)
- A.4. Artificial reef development and surveys (ongoing)
- A.5. Investigate and respond to natural and human-caused events, such as fish kills, coral bleaching, vessel groundings, and other environmental disturbances (ongoing)
- A.6. Stream and estuarine surveys (ongoing)
- A.7. Native species biological and habitat investigations (ongoing)
- A.8. Aquatic protected species monitoring and response (ongoing)
- A.9. Mitigate and reduce harmful interactions with aquatic protected species (ongoing)
- A.10. Protect or improve coral and estuarine ecosystems through mitigation of land-based pollution, user education, and habitat restoration (ongoing)
- A.11. Increase capacity for aquatic ecosystem research and management by developing partnerships with academic institutions, federal and State agencies, and non-governmental organizations (ongoing)
- A.12. Invasive species prevention, rapid response, and control (ongoing)

Policy B: Support and assist in the sustainable use of Hawaii’s aquatic resources for Hawaii’s fishing public, whether commercial or non-commercial in nature, by appropriate regulatory frameworks, licensing, management, outreach, collaboration, and research

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- B.1. Licenses and permits issued (ongoing)
- B.2. Collect and analyze fisheries and market data - catch and dealer reports received and processed (ongoing)
- B.3. Main Hawaiian Islands bottomfish vessel and laynet gear registrations (ongoing)
- B.4. Data dissemination - internal and external data requests (ongoing)
- B.5. Active two-way communication and collaboration with management agencies, NGO's, community groups, fishing groups, and the public (ongoing)
- B.6. Aquatic areas managed (ongoing)
- B.7. Regulations and other measures to manage aquatic species, their habitats, and the trade in such species (ongoing)
- B.8. Fishing community surveys (ongoing)
- B.9. User surveys within fishing areas (ongoing)
- B.10. Marine management area planning for the 30x30 Marine Initiative (ongoing)

Policy C: To effectively manage the aquatic resources of each county, recognizing that different moku are unique, and integrating the importance of community input and cultural knowledge into resource management.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- C.1. Statutory measures and administrative rule making (ongoing)
- C.2. Environmental review and impact evaluations, technical guidance (ongoing)
- C.4. Marine management area planning for the 30x30 Marine Initiative (ongoing)
- C.5. Artificial reef development and surveys (ongoing)
- C.6. Stream and estuarine surveys (ongoing)
- C.7. Native species biological and habitat investigations (ongoing)
- C.8. Protected species monitoring and assessments (ongoing)
- C.9. Collect and analyze data on regulatory effectiveness (ongoing)
- C.10. Data dissemination - internal and external data requests (ongoing)
- C.11. Conduct meetings and make contacts with other management agencies (ongoing)
- C.12. Conduct meetings and make contacts with community groups, members and organizations (ongoing)
- C.13. Outreach, campaigns, school visits, events (ongoing)
- C.14. Increase community participation in stewardship activities through collaborative research and planning, community-based subsistence fishing area designation, and Makai Watch program implementation (ongoing)

III. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS

Policy A:

- Number of endangered species in on-going recovery project
- Aquatic managed areas and artificial reefs newly created or enlarged (acres)
- Net changes in aquatic managed areas & artificial reef biomass or biodiversity (thousands of pounds, number of species)
- New or amended internal policies that further manage marine, estuarine & stream species
- Technical guidance provided in permit or statutory-required reviews (number reviewed)

- Number of fishing tournaments and outreach events where barbless circle hooks were distributed and total number of barbless hooks distributed
- Provide coordinated response to monk seal pupping events, unusual haulouts, and injuries on Kaua‘i
- Acres of invasive species controlled
- Number of Marine Managed Areas Designated

Policy B:

- Number of licenses and permits issued
- Fishing reports collected and processed as percentage of total reports due
- Online commercial marine fishing license issued/renew, adoption rate
- Online commercial fish report filing, adoption rate
- Fishing success (fish/trip)
- Number of fishery management areas
- Number of new/amended rules to sustain important species
- Number of fishermen interviewed (thousands)

Policy C:

- Number of communities consulted
- Aquatic managed areas and artificial reefs newly created, enlarged or under improved management (acres)
- Net changes in aquatic managed areas & artificial reef biomass or biodiversity (thousands of pounds, number of species)
- New or amended regulations that further manage marine, estuarine & stream species (number added)

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Legislature

I. GOAL:

- To strategically plan a transition towards balancing the Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation's (DOBOR) dual mandate of managing recreational boating and ocean recreation, as established by Chapter 200, Hawaii Revised Statutes, by allocating more resources to ocean recreation management in the short and medium terms, while continuing to streamline core boating functions, including safety, education and enforcement.

II. POLICIES, OBJECTIVES AND ESTIMATED TIME FRAME:

As mandated by Act 100, to produce a report that spans a five-year period (Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-FY2022) outlining DOBOR's policies that directly achieve the above stated goal of balancing DOBOR's dual mandate -- of managing the State's small boat harbors and managing ocean recreation that occurs in state waters. To measure progress towards objectives stated in DOBOR's strategic action plan, measures of outcomes will be gathered as baseline data in FY2018 and FY2019.

Policy A: Expand Ocean Recreation planning, oversight, education and enforcement to more accurately reflect DOBOR's dual mandate.

Currently, only five percent of DOBOR and the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) payroll expenditures are focused on ocean recreation (O.R.) versus almost 80 percent on harbors and ramps. To better balance resources allocated to O.R. and boating, DOBOR plans to continue transitioning staff and resources to bolster O.R. activities.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

A.1. Re-describe Position Descriptions (PDs) and optimize allocation of staff:

Re-describe current class specifications to incorporate ocean recreation management responsibilities into job classifications. In FY2017, re-descriptions for all 25 harbor agents were completed. In FY2018, DOBOR has completed re-descriptions for all four District Managers and is awaiting final approval of the re-descriptions.

Transition district and harbor staff to focus on constructive use of all State waters to minimize user conflicts. ^{11}_{SEP}

A.2. Policy and regulatory development for commercial activity: Develop sound management policies and a regulatory framework based on the best available information and with input from the general public for commercial activity such as manta ray night tours, lava tours, and other commercial uses of the

ocean resources of the state. In FY2017 and FY2018, DOBOR identified these areas of activity, and implemented the affiliated public processes. In FY2019, DOBOR plans to evaluate other areas to regulate similar activity.

Expand facilities and staff duties to include all state waters for purposes of regulating recreational and commercial use of state waters. In FY2017, DOBOR issued/reissued in excess of 300 commercial use permits. In FY2018 and FY2019, DOBOR will continue to monitor state waters for use by commercial entities to improve compliance.

- A.3. **Create new rules and clarify existing rules for ocean recreation activities:** Introduce a rulemaking package to clarify the intent of various rules that govern activities on state waters and harbors in FY2018 (i.e. swimming with a dive flag or other types of markers, boating in proximity to humpback whales, etc.). In FY2018 and FY2019, DOBOR plans to draft and finalize this package according to associated due process.

Establish a program to collect user fees from commercial operators who regularly use the day-use moorings and use the proceeds to establish a maintenance program that will help to protect and preserve the State's fragile underwater eco-system.

- A.4. **Seek community input for rulemaking:** Provide the O.R. community with new mechanisms and forums to address O.R. user conflicts and related issues to facilitate O.R. rulemaking. In FY2017, the Maunaloa Recreation Advisory Committee (MRAC) was formed. The MRAC has submitted their recommendations and DOBOR is currently reviewing the proposals to determine whether amendments to the Hawai'i Administrative Rules are warranted or not.

- A.5. **Partner on outreach, education and marine debris removal:** In FY2018 and FY2019 DOBOR will continue to partner with community groups like the Hawai'i Ocean Safety Team (HOST), the United States (US) Coast Guard Auxiliary, US Power Squadrons in Hawai'i, Windward Community College on O'ahu and many other groups for outreach and education programs relating to O.R. issues.

Since its inception, DOBOR has facilitated marine debris removal and is in the process of pursuing the establishment of a Marine Waterways Abatement Fund, similar to what is being done in California. In FY2018 and FY2019, the Division will continue to partner with federal, state and local agencies to remove marine debris and non-natural hazards to navigation and ocean recreation in all State waters.

- A.6. **Provide alternative dispute resolution for effective management of resources:** In FY2018 and FY2019, DOBOR plans to maximize use of alternative dispute resolution methods to not only protect the resource but to improve the safe use of our ocean waters and curb illegal commercial activity. In FY2018 and FY2019, DOBOR hopes to formalize a bail schedule that will

decriminalize certain violations that currently result in misdemeanor charges. Boaters and ocean users that commit minor offenses, such as having an expired vessel registration or ramp use sticker, will be able to resolve violations by sending a check in the mail.

- A.7. **Provide measures of progress:** Develop and publicize online dashboards for progress in O.R. management, similar to the format and style of the Governor's Dashboard showing open performance data that tracks progress against State goals.¹ Such measures are being discussed in FY2018 and will be in place by FY2019.

Policy B: Streamline harbor operations and improve boating infrastructure and safety to provide expanded services to the public and optimize revenue to the State.

To carry out its dual mandate more effectively, DOBOR needs to streamline and optimize all harbor operations, including management, repair, safety and enforcement.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- B.1. **Monetize underutilized assets:** In FY2017, two parking plans were finalized—for Lāhainā and Ma‘alaea Harbors on Maui. In FY2018 and FY2019, DOBOR will formulate parking plans to optimize its parking areas in all appropriate small boat harbors, along the lines of the plan at Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor on O‘ahu which now generates an average of \$700,000 per year.

By optimizing fees per existing rules to the fullest extent allowable. DOBOR finished a statewide appraisal in FY2018, and by FY2019, it will implement appropriate increases in slip fees at all of its facilities to offset minimal increases over the past 20 years.

Streamline harbor operations and increase efficiency by contracting administrative tasks to third parties, in addition to current concessions such as parking control. To make operations more streamlined, DOBOR has contracted a vendor to automate harbor functions and will complete such automation in FY2018 and FY2019. DOBOR is also seeking to streamline resource use at all harbors. A plan for this will be completed and implemented in FY2018 and FY2019.

- B.2. **Seek funding for infrastructure projects:** Biennially seek, analyze and prioritize projects for appropriations from the Legislature. In FY2016-2017, \$34.1 million was requested, and \$5.8 million (+ \$17 million add-on) was appropriated. In FY2018, \$68 million was requested, and \$4 million (+\$23 million add-on) was appropriated.

¹ See: <https://dashboard.hawaii.gov/open-government>

To address capital funding shortfalls, DOBOR has begun to investigate innovative project financing (also known as Public-Private Partnership or P3) for capital improvement projects for State facilities in partnership with the Department of Accounting and General Services, and has invested time in attending a two-day workshop to understand the potential of such financing. In FY2018 and FY2019, DOBOR will determine what potential exists for such financing of its priority projects.

- B.3. Develop, streamline and make databases accessible to support enforcement:** In FY2018, DOBOR will continue to streamline its stolen vessel database and provide easier access for DOCARE and partner law enforcement agencies in the field where real time data is essential. In FY2019 and FY2020, it hopes to publish a registry of certified vessel operators to allow enforcement personnel to query and verify an individual's certification status at any time via a secure connection over the Internet.
- B.4. Innovate and support boating safety education:** DOBOR continues to innovate in increasing accessibility to boating safety courses, to support vessel mandatory programs, and host training by national level programs. In FY2017 and FY2018, DOBOR was engaged in a program to provide course materials to its boating safety partners that resulted in more affordable and accessible classes. In FY2018 and FY2019, DOBOR will continue to offer telephone proctored boating certification tests for individuals living in remote areas, and hire interpreters for the deaf to facilitate learning. By FY2020-FY2022, DOBOR hopes to provide foreign language boating safety courses.
- B.5. Enhance boating safety through rule changes:** Through rule changes, DOBOR will continue to support development and refinement of classroom, online and home-study boating safety courses that are economical, accessible and satisfy State requirements. In FY2017, DOBOR repealed its rule requiring thrill craft certification classes to be offered through an institute of higher education (a college), and now allows for third party Internet and classroom courses to be developed and approved for use in Hawai'i by the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR). The availability of thrill craft certification classes is expected to rapidly multiply and their cost should decline steeply.
- B.6. Provide measures of progress:** Develop and publicize online dashboards for progress in this objective, similar to the format and style of the Governor's Dashboard showing open performance data that tracks progress against State goals. Such measures are being created in FY2018 and will be in place by FY2019.

Policy C: Optimize revenue from fast lands to support division priorities, keeping within the public trust and resource sustainability mission of the DLNR.

Optimization of fast lands revenue will allow DOBOR to support its priorities in boating and ocean recreation management.

Objectives and Time Frame:

- C.1. **Plan and establish priorities for fast lands:** To optimize revenue from fast lands, DOBOR hired three new employees in FY2017, to help set planning priorities for FY2018. As mandated by the Board of Land and Natural Resources, these priorities include: to move as many properties as possible from short-term Revocable Permits (RPs) to long-term disposition (leases, other); and the re-design of Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor. The migration of fast lands from RPs to leases has potential for providing DOBOR with a revenue stream that can support its dual mandate of managing boating and ocean recreation management.
- C.2. **Streamline procedures:** DOBOR's application for leasing State lands and its approval and award procedures were streamlined in FY2017. These procedures were made more transparent by displaying application forms and awards on DOBOR's website. To assist in making these procedures more efficient, in FY2018, DOBOR's Property Management Branch compiled a draft, working manual of procedures and forms, both in hardcopy and more importantly, electronically.
- C.3. **Automate billing and collection:** A significant portion of DOBOR's resources are spent in billing and collection. To optimize utility billing and collection from all properties, in FY2017, DOBOR engaged a vendor to automate all billing and collection. In FY2018, the vendor began detailing the scope of work, and by FY2019, the system will be fully operational.
- C.4. **Provide measures of progress:** Develop and publicize online dashboards for progress in this objective, similar to the format and style of the Governor's Dashboard showing open performance data that tracks progress against State goals. Such measures are being created in FY2018 and will be in place by FY2019.

III. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

The measures below provide "lead" indicators (i.e., indicators that show how progress towards the goal will be measured), and in FY2018, DOBOR plans to use these to establish baselines towards "lag" indicators (i.e., indicators that show how much progress was made).

Policy A: *Expand Ocean Recreation planning, oversight, education and enforcement to more accurately reflect DOBOR's dual mandate.*

- i. Re-describing all PDs, and identifying all tasks for staff
- ii. Accurately tracking the number of commercial permits issued for State waters
- iii. Drafting and finalizing all priority rulemaking packages
- iv. Extending participation in and organization of various community and outreach events

Policy B: *Streamline harbor operations and improve boating infrastructure and safety to provide expanded services to the public and optimize revenue to the State.*

- i. Optimizing revenue-generating assets
- ii. Drafting and finalizing fee changes
- iii. Drafting and finalizing contracts for harbor management
- iv. Improving and increasing the number of boating safety education classes and boater certifications

Policy C: *Optimize revenue from fast lands to support division priorities, keeping within the public trust and resource sustainability mission of DLNR.*

- i. Converting revocable permits to leases
- ii. Providing online access to applications for fast land disposition
- iii. Automating DOBOR's billing processes

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Bureau of Conveyances
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 2009
Report to the 2019 Legislature

I. GOALS:

- To enhance customer service through the timely, accurate recording and certification of documents and the increased digital access to this information.
- To continue to improve current divisional Information System infrastructure and content to provide efficient, on-line access to recorded data, documents and maps through the internet.
- To continue the implementation plans for electronic filings through the State of Hawaii website portal especially for volume clients such as the title/escrow companies.

II. POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES AND ESTIMATED TIMEFRAME:

Policy A: Encourage and promote public service.

Objectives and Timeframe:

- A.1. Work with industry representatives (Bar Association, Land Title Association, Realtors and Lenders) to improve and facilitate Judiciary Land Court and Bureau of Conveyances processes. (ongoing)
- A.2. Promote remote users' access to system images and indexed data with appropriate security and confidentiality. (ongoing)
- A.3. Continue training program for all staff to improve knowledge of Hawaii Revised Statutes and Hawaii Administrative Rules pertinent to the Bureau of Conveyances. (ongoing)

Policy B: Improve and expand public access and utilization of Bureau of Conveyances (Bureau) services.

Objectives and Timeframe:

- B.1. Enhance the Bureau's website to provide access to information and requirements of recording including the electronic filing of documents. This website will also provide "for a fee", the ordering of documents and information for years 1992 to current. (ongoing)
- B.2. Continue to enhance the electronic filing service and functionality. (ongoing)
- B.3. Evaluate and procure a replacement land records management system that will provide overall expanded functionality over current system, including electronic filing. (ongoing)

Policy C: Enhance and expand current electronic filing functionality and volume.

Objective and Timeframe:

- C.1 Continue to improve customer and staff functionality with current electronic filing system. (ongoing)
- C.2 Continue with staff training and customer exposure to increase acceptance of electronic filings. (ongoing)

- C.3 Evaluate and procure a replacement land records management system that will provide overall expanded functionality over current system, including electronic filing. (ongoing)

III. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

Policy A:

- Continue to work toward eliminating the backlog of Transfer Certificate of Title (TCT) for certification by Land Court Assistant Registrars and related staff.
- Refine guidelines to maintain data confidentiality and system integrity for third party users while increasing accessibility to this information.
- Continue to assess feasibility of suggestions offered by various departments and industry groups regarding Bureau operations and to make these changes where appropriate.

Policy B:

- Continue migration of personal computer and network hardware and software to improve document processing workflow, faster access to data and images and improved reliability and backup of systems.
- Continue to improve the website to be clear and understandable to the general public. To include current forms, links to policies, procedures and supporting agencies, and direct access to document ordering for a fee with electronic delivery.
- Continue the multi-phase digitization of books, documents, microfilm and maps to allow public access to documents through the internet.

Policy C:

- Continue enhancing functionality of electronic recording for all filings (especially Land Court).
- Continue to add third party trusted eRecording submitters to improve services and choices for electronic filings.
- Issue request for proposal for the evaluation and procurement of a replacement land records management system that will be in service on or before Fiscal Year 2021.

**Department of Land and Natural Resources
Commission on Water Resource Management
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Legislature**

I. GOALS:

- To protect Hawai'i's water resources and provide for maximum beneficial use of water for present and future generations.
- To develop sound management policies and a regulatory framework to facilitate decisions that are:
 - Proactive and timely,
 - Based on best available information and robust science,
 - Focused on long-term protection and reasonable and beneficial use of both ground and surface water resources, and
 - Protect water rights and public trust purposes.
- To develop and implement comprehensive long-range water resource plans; conduct extensive baseline studies and collect current data about ground and surface water; and ensure statewide compliance with the State Water Code.

II. POLICIES, OBJECTIVES, AND TIME FRAME:

Policy A: Develop the best available information on water resources, including: current and future water uses; surface water and ground water quality (i.e., chlorides) and quantity; stream flow, stream biota, instream needs, and the health of watersheds; hydrologic resource monitoring and data collection; water availability and occurrence; modeling, planning, and other activities to make informed decisions about reasonable and beneficial use and to protect the resource.

Objectives and Time Frame:

- A.1. Continue to compile and consolidate water use and resource data collected by the Department's Commission on Water Resource Management (Commission), government agencies, community organizations, and private entities into an integrated database and online reporting system to plan for, regulate, and manage water resources (ongoing).
- A.2. Continue to coordinate, update, and integrate information in the Hawai'i Water Plan, including the development and refinement of water demand forecasts and the identification of strategies to meet existing and future demands for state water projects, agricultural lands, municipal water systems, and other water uses within each county (ongoing).
- A.3. Conduct contested case hearing to determine Surface Water Use Permits for Nā Wai 'Ehā (Central) Maui (ongoing).
- A.4. Continue to develop IIFS for West Maui streams (ongoing).
- A.5. Implement and monitor IIFS established through mediated agreement for Waimea River (Kaua'i) (ongoing).
- A.6. Implement and monitor IIFS established for Ukumehame, Olowalu, Launiupoko, and Kauaula Streams in West Maui (ongoing)

- A.7. Continue working with the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct 1) a low-flow study of streams in Southeast Kaua‘i and; 2) a statewide study on low-flow characteristics of streams in Hawai‘i, resulting in the further development of the online interactive database StreamStats (3-5 years).
- A.8. Continue to implement and improve surface water data collection network including the installation of real-time gaging stations and development of an online interface for data dissemination to the public (ongoing)
- A.8. Conduct statewide field investigations to inventory and verify surface water uses and stream diversions; update existing surface water information (a pre-condition to establish IFS) (ongoing).
- A.9. Continue to make improvements to the Commission’s Water Resource Information Management System (WRIMS), a comprehensive database to manage permits, regulatory processes, field investigations, complaints, gaging records, water use reports, and other water-related information in support of long-range planning, IFS, and ground water protection programs (ongoing).
- A.10. Identify priority areas for new ground and surface water monitoring. Submit funding requests as needed to support monitoring programs (e.g. deep monitor wells, water level observation wells, chloride analysis, spring flow measurements, rain gage data, fog drip analysis, stream gaging, stream surveys) (ongoing).
- A.11. Organize cooperative agreements and partnerships with other divisions, county water supply departments, and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to increase collection of hydrologic data statewide (ongoing).
- A.12. Continue to review and update:
 - Geographic Information System (GIS) coverage for State:
 - Rainfall
 - Evapotranspiration
 - Recharge (including fog-drip)
 - Surface and Ground Hydrologic Units and related water availability;
 - Data standards for ground and surface water models;
 - Data standards for water user reporting requirements;
 - Benchmark ground water well network for water elevations; and
 - Deep monitor and water-level well network (ongoing).
 - Data on existing well pumpage, water level, and salinity from all production and long-term observation wells statewide (ongoing).
- A.13. Continue to study and refine hydrologic unit boundaries (For Ground water, Anaeho‘omalu/Waimea-Big Island, Moanalua/Waimalu-O‘ahuO‘ahu, and Waialua/Mokuleia–O‘ahuO‘ahu) and estimates of ground water sustainable yields and surface water IFS (ongoing).
- A.14. Continue to increase compliance of well and stream diversion water use reporting across the State. Part of this is the current focus on implementing the ground water water use reporting outreach program in ground water management areas on O‘ahu to be followed by Moloka‘i and ‘Īao (ongoing).
- A.15. Investigate the link between changes in land uses and land cover, including watershed management, and ground and surface water resource availability (ongoing).
- A.16. Implement Supreme Court directive to designate windward O‘ahu surface water management related to Waiahole Ditch (ongoing).

- A.17 Consult and coordinate with the Aha Moku Advisory Committee to incorporate cultural knowledge and protect traditional and customary rights in planning and permitting activities.
- A.18 Investigate the science of coastal freshwater discharge impacts for consideration in setting or adjusting ground water sustainable yields.
- A.19. Update the Commission’s irrigation model for use in estimating reasonable and beneficial irrigation needs in water management areas.

Policy B: Provide the regulatory and internal framework, including best use of information technology, for efficient ground and surface water management.

Objectives and Time Frame:

- B.1. Continue to streamline the processing of permit applications and petitions, including Surface Water Use Permits, Stream Channel Alteration Permits, Stream Diversion Works Permits, Well Construction Permits, Pump Installation Permits, Ground Water Use Permits, Petitions To Amend IFS, and Petitions for Water Management Area Designation (ongoing).
- B.2. Continue to modernize internal processes for permits, including the development of electronic checklists, merge-files for form letters, permits, and GIS services (ongoing).
- B.3. Establish web-based permit applications (where appropriate) and water use reporting (2-4 years).
 - Water use reporting for all well operators/owners (ongoing).
 - Water use reporting for all surface water diversion operators/owners (ongoing).
 - Permit application/processing (4 years).
 - Automated email notice for status of permit applications and water use reporting compliance (2-4 years).
- B.4. Update application fees (done for Well Construction and Pump Installation - 1-2 years for further updates).
- B.5. Update penalty and enforcement policies (maximum of \$5,000 per violation in rules done - 1-2 years for further updates).
- B.6. Continue to make improvements to the Commission’s Water Resource Information Management System (WRIMS), a comprehensive database to manage permits, regulatory processes, field investigations, complaints, gaging records, water use reports, and other water-related information in support of long-range planning, IFS, and ground water protection programs (ongoing).

Policy C: Promote comprehensive and integrated water resource planning for the development, use, protection, conservation, and augmentation of water resources and protection of public trust uses and water rights through systematic and regular updating of the Hawai‘i Water Plan (HWP).

Objectives and Time Frame:

- C.1. Implement the “Statewide Framework for Updating the Hawai‘i Water Plan” (ongoing).
- C.2. Refine and update the Water Resource Protection Plan using a “living document” approach to establish policies for the protection and management of water resources and to coordinate critical studies and assessments (ongoing).

- C.3 Coordinate with the Office of Planning and county planning departments to integrate County Water Use and Development plans with their respective county general plans and island, development, and sustainable community plans (ongoing).
- C.4. Conduct inter-agency planning sessions (as necessary) in each county to provide direction and assist the development of the County Water Use Development Plans and integration with county land use planning. Coordinate meetings with the Departments of Health, Agriculture, and Land and Natural Resources (Engineering Division) to update the Water Quality Plan, Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan, and State Water Projects Plan, respectively (ongoing).
- C.5. Ensure proper consideration is given to the protection of public trust uses and water rights in the refinement and updating of the Hawai'i Water Plan (ongoing).
- C.6. Promote and encourage conservation, reuse, and recharge as strategies for meeting future demands (ongoing).
- C.7. Solicit public input and conduct educational outreach, including presentations on the status and importance of completing the various inter-agency components of the HWP and the value of long-range planning (ongoing).
- C.8. Implement the Hawai'i Drought Program (pursuant to the Hawai'i Drought Plan)
 - Update county-based drought mitigation strategies and coordinate existing programs from government, private industry, and drought impact sector stakeholders (ongoing).
 - Promote drought preparedness and mitigation, through the county drought committees and identification of drought assistance opportunities for the community (ongoing).
- C.9. Continue to implement priority measures identified in the 2013 Hawai'i Water Conservation Plan, including agricultural irrigation metering outreach and education, municipal water loss auditing training, policy changes to improve water use efficiency via the State and county building codes, and technical assistance and support. (ongoing).
- C.10. Develop policies and programs respective of the water-energy nexus to cost-effectively optimize water and wastewater systems. Identify both opportunities as well as barriers/constraints to co-implementation of water and energy efficiency programs (ongoing).
- C.11. Develop water shortage plans for priority water management areas to ensure resources are protected during water shortage through a reasonable and equitable system of water use reductions (ongoing).
- C.12. Study the means and methods to augment natural supplies including, but not limited to wastewater and gray water reuse, storm water reclamation and reuse, aquifer storage and recovery, and desalination. Promote and implement recommendations in previous studies (ongoing).
- C.13. Study potential impacts of climate change on the hydrologic cycle and implications for ground and surface water resources. Develop adaptive policies and strategies to ensure resource protection and provide for future water needs (ongoing).

Policy D: Support community-based management of water resources; engage in collaborative partnerships and public outreach and education; encourage holistic and community-based management approach.

Objectives and Time Frame:

- D.1. Work with stakeholders and community groups to assist the Commission in resource stewardship; address water-related issues, develop outreach and educational programs and materials about water resource conservation, protection and management, and disseminate information (ongoing).
- D.2. Provide information and support stakeholders and community groups to manage water resources and resolve disputes. Develop and provide timely, accessible information to the public (ongoing).
- D.3. Provide technical support to the watershed partnerships and the Department's Division of Forestry and Wildlife's watershed management programs to enhance the quality and quantity of water resources (ongoing).
- D.4. Support efforts with Aha Moku Advisory Council (AMAC) similar to what is occurring in Keauhou Kona to establish and facilitate communications with traditional and customary practitioners (ongoing).

Policy E: Enhance and improve current stream protection and ground water protection programs for future generations.

Objectives and Time Frame:

- E.1. Apply for funding (private and public grants) to meet program objectives (ongoing).
- E.2. Implement benchmark/milestones to manage and monitor Pearl Harbor Aquifer Sector (O'ahu) per March 2000 revision to Pearl Harbor ground water sustainable yields. Evaluate new deep monitor well and other ground water data; continue work of Pearl Harbor Ground Water Monitoring Group; finalize draft Ground Water Monitoring Phase I Plan (on hold).
- E.3. Work with federal, state, county agencies, and the private sector to promote reuse and safe and appropriate use of reclaimed water (ongoing).
- E.4. Develop procedures to seal abandoned wells on timely basis; adopt administrative rules to support this program (3-4 years).
- E.5. Develop and implement long-term ground water monitoring plan for Keauhou Aquifer System Area (Hawai'i) to address Kaloko National Park Service concerns. (ongoing).
- E.6. Update 2004 Hawai'i Well Construction and Pump Installation Standards (on hold).

III. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Complete scheduled projects, plans, and permit decision making on time.
- Acquire better information for resource decision-making.
- Increase educational/community participation in water forums.
- Amend rules to streamline permitting process and better protect the resource.
- Increase federal and state funding for water resource management (e.g., ground water monitoring, surface water studies, drought mitigation and developing new ground water recharge estimates using GIS models and geospatial technology).
- Improve statewide water use reporting compliance.
- Implement new Structured Query Language (SQL)-based water resource database.
- Leverage SQL-based water resource database to design an integrated resource information system for ground water, surface water, regulation, and planning.
- Ensure greater compliance with permit conditions to reduce need for enforcement actions.

**Department of Land and Natural Resources
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Regular Session**

I. GOALS:

- To protect and conserve Conservation District lands and beaches within the State of Hawai'i for the benefit of present and future generations, pursuant to Article XI, Section 1, of the Hawai'i State Constitution. These lands encompass our State's terrestrial and marine environments, with special emphasis on coastal areas and beaches.
- To balance the conservation of the State's unique and fragile natural resources with development of these resources for the good of the State. This will be accomplished through superior management of regulatory functions, efficient use of staff resources and technology, use of science, permit streamlining, development of agency networks (interagency coordination), administrative consistency, innovative program financing, and promotion of climate resiliency.

II. Policies, Objectives and Estimated Time Frame (not in order of priority):

Policy A: Improve regulation of all Conservation District lands by balancing resource conservation and use.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- A.1. Continue internal/external employee training efforts (ongoing).
- A.2. Continue to promote understanding of case issues and natural resources and require site inspections where feasible on all major applications (ongoing).
- A.3. Promote public participation and transparency in regulatory process (ongoing).
- A.4. Continue to provide efficient/effective public service.
- A.5. Partner with other state, federal and county agencies to improve resource management and reduce regulatory redundancy (ongoing).
- A.6. Continue to integrate cultural and environmental considerations into the review of Conservation District Use (CDU) applications and decisions.
- A.7. Continue to streamline regulatory processes for cultural and ecological restoration work such as Hawaiian fishpond restoration and small-scale beach restoration projects. (Completed Fishpond restoration, and working on small-scale beach restoration, 2 years).
- A.8. Compete on-line access (via HIG) to Conservation District Use Permit (CDUP) database (1 year).
- A.9. Continue to review status of all approvals for temporary sandbag structures issued by the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) and determine proper disposition (on-going).
- A.10. Continue to maintain and update OCCL website.
- A.11. Complete comprehensive amendments to Title 13-5, Hawaii Administrative Rules (2 years).

Policy B: Reduce violations.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- B.1. Actively implement penalty schedule for Conservation District violations (on-going) and aggressively apply penalty schedule to shoreline vegetation encroachments (Chapters 115/183C, Hawaii Revised Statutes).
- B.2. Expedite processing of enforcement cases so that violations can be swiftly resolved. This will allow staff to process more cases, which should deter violators, resulting in a reduction in violations in the long run (ongoing).
- B.3. Improve coordination of intradepartmental enforcement efforts – e.g., Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement, Division of Aquatic Resources, Land Division, etc., by promoting use of Civil Resource Violation (CRV) penalty system (ongoing).
- B.4. Conduct more outreach in order to educate all those parties who handle conservation lands (websites, brochures, videos, meetings, press) (ongoing).
- B.5. Provide for internal/external training needs for staff to enable them to expedite enforcement cases (ongoing).
- B.6. Focus on prevention (ongoing).

Policy C: Reduce beach loss and narrowing.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- C.1. Continue enforcement on illegal seawalls (ongoing).
- C.2. Recommend actions to fill in resource gaps - e.g., additional erosion hazard data, sand budget analysis, staffing and funding, Regional Sediment Management, legislative initiatives and policies.
- C.3. Establish high risk/erosion prone areas and prioritize beach segments for active management (on-going).
- C.4. Promote and where appropriate, fund beach restoration efforts (2 years).
- C.5. Develop and promote alternatives to shoreline hardening (e.g. beach restoration, beach management plans, relocation, engineered structures, such as breakwaters) (5 years).
- C.6. Streamline permitting process for beach restoration projects (2 years).
- C.7. Disseminate planning guidelines for appropriate coastal development, so that new structures are located with sufficient distance from the shoreline — e.g., Coastal Construction Guidebook (ongoing).
- C.8. Seek cooperation of county agencies to resolve existing erosion problems and establish mutually agreeable guidelines on enforcement, planning, and remedial erosion solutions (2 years).
- C.9. Develop and disseminate educational materials including a hazards guidebook, brochures, and press (ongoing).
- C.10. Continue to sponsor Regional Sediment Management with United States Army Corps of Engineers (ongoing).
- C.11. Continue shoreline locator functions.
- C.12. Continue Coastal Lands Manager functions.
- C.13. Pursue enforcement of unauthorized vegetation along beach corridors (ongoing).
- C.15. Continue to support Sea Level Rise/shoreline change research and beach vulnerability (ongoing).

- C.16. Administer Transient Accommodation Tax (TAT) funds to conduct beach protections projects at Waikīkī, Ka‘anapali, and continue work on sand source investigations and sea level rise.

Policy D Implement Hawai‘i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Initiative (Act 32).

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- D.1. Convene the Hawai‘i Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Commission and develop priorities and meetings schedule (ongoing).
- D.2. Work with Hawai‘i Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Commission to implement sea level rise adaptation actions (on-going).
- D.3. Expand scope and powers of State Climate Change Office to provide resources and technical tools to assist agencies and the broader public with climate adaptation (2 years)..
- D.4. Continue to work with University of Hawai‘i Sea Grant Program to develop implementation strategy for sea level rise adaptation (ongoing).
- D.5. Identify additional climate change impacts (e.g., water, coral reefs, health) parameters and provide framework for adaptation strategy through the Interagency Climate Adaptation Committee (ICAC) modeled after sea level rise adaption framework.

Policy E Provide for the re-nourishment of sand at Waikīkī Beach, Ka‘anapali Beach, and Po‘ipū Beach

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- E.1. Complete Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement for Waikīkī Beach Restoration Project (2 years).
- E.2. Insure that \$600,000/year in TAT funds is deposited in the Special Beach Restoration Fund.
- E.3. Complete draft environmental impact statement for the restoration of Ka‘anapali Beach (1 year)
- E.4. Complete permitting and design work for Royal Hawaiian Groin Improvements (1 year).
- E.6. Help the County of Kaua‘i conduct sand restoration and Po‘ipū Beach (1 year).

Policy F: Produce educational guidance materials for conservation and/or coastal landowners.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- F.1. Disseminate Hawai‘i Coastal Construction Guidebook (ongoing).
- F.2. Disseminate Conservation District Lands Guidance Manual (ongoing).
- F.3. Disseminate Hawai‘i Real Estate Handbook (ongoing).
- F.4. Disseminate Ho‘āla Loko I‘a Permit Application Guidebook (ongoing).

Policy G: Continue to work with coastal communities to deal with the impact of unauthorized and induced vegetation (Act 160)

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- G.1. Document cases around the State (ongoing).
- G.2. Enforce cases of obvious illegal actions (plantings, irrigation, and fertilization) (ongoing).

III. Measures of Effectiveness:

Policy A:

- Improve regulation of all Conservation District lands by balancing resource conservation and use.
 - Measure how well staff is responding to training and feedback on their case work utilizing the Performance Appraisal System.
 - Document number of site visits for CDU Application or enforcement and query whether the experience facilitated the regulatory process and rational decision-making.
 - Try to obtain feedback from the public and other interest groups on how they are finding out about public meetings on conservation cases. Query the public on how they feel decision-makers are using their input.
 - Consider if the public is satisfied with the level of public service provided by OCCL. A short questionnaire could be posted on website to obtain input.
 - Evaluate how well or to what extent partner agencies are willing to streamline or consolidate permit process.
 - For fishponds, establish benchmarks or milepost for processing the necessary state and federal approvals.
 - Number of CDUPs entered into HIG system. Benchmarks towards release of the new data platform. Ease of use of the public.
 - How many temporary sandbag permits are terminated and removed.
 - Set time frame for rule amendment and use this as a measure of performance.
 - Fine tune contested case hearing process.
 - Success at maintaining an updated website with meeting notices, pending applications, etc.
 - Extent of public outreach, performance on timing of proposed amendments.

Policy B:

- **Reduce Violations**
 - Document number of reductions in the time necessary to process violation cases.
 - Document number of cases processed via annual reporting.
 - Make application process easier in order to encourage landowners to submit to application process.
 - Success rate of stopping illegal shoreline armoring.

Policy C:

- **Reduce beach loss and narrowing.**
 - Training/networking with other agencies should result in a reduction in unauthorized seawalls. Monitor incidence of unauthorized shoreline improvements.

- Document number of meetings, mapping benchmarks, and plan formulation status.
- Plan and implement five beach restoration projects in Hawai‘i over the next five years to reduce the need for shoreline hardening.
- Document implementation of other erosion management solutions to replace seawalls such as beach restoration, shoreline retreat, purchase, and softer erosion management methods.
- Document increase in the number of privately funded beach restoration efforts due to streamlined permit process.
- Siting decisions by county and state agencies should begin to reflect avoidance of coastal erosion rather than confrontation.
- How many counties can the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) have agreements with to deal with erosion problems cooperatively?
- Actions by individuals should be affected by outreach and education to result in overall improvement in erosion problems.
- Continue to promote and fund shoreline erosion change research and data gathering.
- Measure effectiveness of shoreline locator in identifying the legal shoreline.
- Document number of Act 160, Session Laws of Hawaii 2010, cases processed.
- Document number of ICAC meetings, attendance and progress towards resolving scientific needs effectiveness of vulnerability analysis and adaptation measures. Monitor performance of UH science team and consultant.
- Document how TAT funds are being utilized for their intended purpose to improve visitor amenities.

Policy D

- **Implement Hawai‘i Climate Adaptation Initiative (Act 83).**
 - Success rate at meeting benchmarks in the report implementation process.
 - Meeting quota of Hawai‘i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission meeting and public outreach meetings.
 - Effectiveness of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Coordinator at implementing priorities of Climate Commission
 - Updating content of Climate Adaptation Portal website.
 - Success in the 2019 Legislature with passage of legislation addressing sea level rise adaption and program enhancement.

Policy E:

- **Provide for the re-nourishment of sand at Waikīkī Beach, Ka‘anapali Beach, and Po‘ipū Beach.**
 - Meeting benchmarks for environmental impact statement (EIS), permit, and design completion.
 - Effectiveness is straightforward. Quantify how much sand was pumped, how long it took, and what issues were raised. Measure sand quality as a function of the existing beach sand. Success will be measured based on quality of sand and how well it combines with existing beach sand.
 - Monitor beach morphology to determine future needs.
 - For longer-term improvements, monitor success or failure in the acquisition of state and federal funds.
 - How much private/TAT money can be obtained for beach improvements?
 - Meeting benchmarks on environmental documents, planning, and design.

Policy F:

- **Produce educational/guidance materials for conservation and/or coastal landowners.**
 - Popularity of publications.
 - Total number of landowners reached with some form of education.
 - Number of public presentations given by staff.
 - Number of times a consultant refers to a DLNR publication.
 - Number of times an applicant chooses to do something other than build a seawall due to DLNR education.

Policy G:

- **Continue to work with coastal communities to deal with the impact of unauthorized and induced vegetation.**
 - How many cases can be documented?
 - How many coastal communities can we develop partnerships with?
 - What will be the measurable effect of the effort in terms of areas of induced vegetation cleared from public beaches?

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Legislature

I. GOALS:

- To restructure the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) to reflect its priority for natural, cultural, and historic resources protection.
- To actively uphold the laws that serve to protect, conserve, and manage Hawaii's unique and limited natural, cultural, and historic resources.
- To promote the safe and responsible use of Hawaii's natural resources through public education, community outreach and the establishment of meaningful partnerships.

II. Policies, Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

Policy A: Expand the Community Fisheries Enforcement Unit (CFEU) concept of enforcement and educational focus to communities throughout the State

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- A.1 Establish the positions authorized by the Legislature and begin the recruitment process to fill these positions (on-going)
- A.2 Hire and train the employees who fill these positions, provide necessary equipment to outfit these employees (1 year)
- A.3 Initiate CFEU related enforcement and education operations on all islands (1 year)

Policy B: To develop and implement a staffing structure to improve efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and officer safety.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- B.1 Identify immediate actions that need to be taken in order to begin the process. (ongoing)
- B.2 Develop a well-planned reorganization of DOCARE staffing. (1 year)
- B.3 Develop a blueprint for future improvements as resources become more readily available. (1 year)
- B.4 Create a formula to share with other divisions and offices within the Department so they can better determine how their decisions impact DOCARE. (2 years)
- B.5 Work with the Department of Human Resources Development to implement changes in staffing structure. (3 years)

Policy C: Identify, develop, and initiate a plan for operational infrastructure to improve efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, and officer safety.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- C.1 Identify immediate actions that need to be taken in order to begin the process. (ongoing)
- C.2 Review other models, locally and nationally, to determine how their operational infrastructure is organized and whether these models might meet DOCARE's needs. (ongoing)
- C.3 Assess needs at the local level and determine minimum operational standards for every Branch, working within current and projected budgetary constraints. (1 year)
- C.4 Assess and expand interoperability of voice and data communications. (ongoing)
- C.5 Develop an implementation plan in order to reach identified minimum operational standards. (2 years)
- C.6 Secure the budgetary resources needed to implement the plan. (2 years)

Policy D: Identify, develop, and initiate a successful data collection model for use by the Department to improve administrative effectiveness and efficiency and more effective resource protection and management.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- D.1 Implement the newly procured CODY Records Management System to replace the legacy Enforcement Management Information System (EMIS). (ongoing)
- D.2 Identify critical gaps in information or under-utilized information that could be added and/or deleted to aid in the development of an objective workload analysis that measures the demand for service. (1 year)
- D.3 Incorporate Geographic Information System (GIS) into EMIS to map and analyze data by geographical area. (2 years)
- D.4 Identify and manage workload priorities throughout the State to ensure that employee workload is consistent with needs, available work time and financial resources. (2 years)

Policy E: Improve recruitment and retention by creating incentive standards and providing standardized training and education for officers' professional development.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- E.1 Establish a new recruitment and standardized interview process across all branches. (2 years)
- E.2 Provide a standardized ongoing education and training program that fosters professionalism, employee satisfaction, and personal growth. (ongoing)
- E.3 Encourage officers to develop areas of expertise and provide backup resources to allow them to develop these interests and put their special talents to work in areas that benefit DOCARE. (ongoing)
- E.4 Develop and implement a statewide employee recognition program. (ongoing)
- E.5 Garner Department and legislative support to modify the current 30-year retirement to a 25-year retirement to help attract the interest of quality law enforcement officers from other agencies to work for DOCARE. (ongoing)

Policy F: Formally redefine relationships with all partners to rationalize the Division's responsibilities in these jurisdictions.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- F.1 Identify key partners, internal and external, and develop a game plan for engagement with each based on what role they play in DOCARE's mission. (ongoing)
- F.2 Exchange relevant information with internal partners to optimize the Department's approach to enforcement and management activities such as rule changes, decriminalization of rules, civil penalties, etc. (ongoing)
- F.3 Formalize agreements with external partners through memorandums of agreement or understanding to maximize the return on investment that these agreements provide. (ongoing)

Policy G: Engage, educate, and empower local communities to share in the responsibility, with DOCARE, of protecting Hawaii's natural, cultural and historic resources.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- G.1 Establish formal public relations training for all officers to develop basic effective presentation skills. Develop materials and curriculum specifically tailored to reach resource users as well as resource protectors. (ongoing)
- G.2 Through formal solicitation from conservation-based entities, private individuals, and corporate donors, obtain financial support for specific resource protection projects. (ongoing)
- G.3 Research and submit applications for federal grants that support the enforcement needs and goals of DOCARE in line with appropriate conservation and environmental objectives. (ongoing)

III. Measures of Effectiveness:

Policy A:

- Number of positions filled, and comparison of enforcement statistics in the CFEU operational areas prior to CFEU establishment and after CFEU establishment.

Policy B:

- The number of Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement (CALEA) best practices and standards relating to staffing structure that have been developed and implemented. More in-depth measures of effectiveness will be established once restructuring is complete.

Policy C:

- The number of CALEA best practices and standards relating to operational infrastructure that have been developed and implemented. More in-depth measures of effectiveness will be established once the objectives have been met.

Policy D:

- Completion of all phases of the CODY Records Management System implementation project by the projected go-live date. More in-depth measures of effectiveness will be established once the electronic system is fully operational and utilized.

Policy E:

- Number of education and training opportunities offered.
- Number of officers attending educational/training programs.

Policy F:

- Number of plans developed for key partners.
- Number of formal agreements (memorandums of agreement or memorandums of understand) successfully executed.
- Number of coordinated joint operations conducted with key partners.

Policy G:

- Number of information and educational presentations provided to target audiences.
- Number of funding sources identified.
- Number of grant sources identified and applications submitted.

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Engineering Division
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Legislature

I. GOALS:

- Provide engineering services to other divisions of the Department and other state agencies to execute Capital Improvements Program (CIP) and/or operating, maintenance and repair projects.
- Protect people, property, and natural resources from natural hazards through planning, management, mitigative efforts, and regulatory programs.
- Effective management of geothermal resources and development to protect the health and safety, and to ensure continued viability of the resource for the future.
- Promote economic development and enhance public welfare by developing water supplies and state lands. Provide support to the programs which are designed to achieve the State's economic, agricultural, environmental, and social goals, with priority given to state-sponsored projects. Investigate and develop traditional and alternative water sources to augment and conserve existing supplies while meeting the increasing demands of state-sponsored projects.

II. POLICIES, OBJECTIVES AND ESTIMATED TIME FRAME:

Policy A: Administer contracts for planning, design or construct of departmental projects; provide engineering services provided to other agencies or departmental divisions.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

A.1 Increase efficiency of project execution through project management tracking and clearly defined results to be provided by user divisions or agencies (ongoing).

Policy B: Retain consultants or contractors to assess conditions and/or implement projects to address rockfall hazards and/or flood damage located on or due to departmental lands.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

B.1 Provide engineering services to the Department in addressing post rockfall/landslide incidences. Provide services for known potential rockfall hazards sites that have funds appropriated to address and mitigate those hazards (ongoing).

B.2 Provide engineering services to the Department in addressing drainage and flooding issues (ongoing).

B.3 Provide engineering services through partnerships and task forces to implement projects that address various watershed restoration or flooding issues (ongoing).

B.4 Participate in partnerships with the United States Army Corps of Engineers or other applicable federal agencies and the local counties to facilitate the implementation of watershed flood studies and flood control projects (ongoing).

Policy C: Perform dam inspections; review and/or issue dam permits; develop or implement dam safety projects; prepare dam-related reports or maps; provide dam-related technical assistance; enter dam-related cooperative agreements.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- C.1 Enforce revised administrative rules effectuated February 20, 2012 (ongoing).
- C.2 Maintain an inventory of dams in the State for compilation into the National Inventory of Dams (ongoing).
- C.3 Develop and oversee a dam inspection program for regulatory dams in the State to insure compliance with the State's Dam and Reservoir Safety Program regulations (ongoing).
- C.4 Oversee the issuance of permits for the construction, alteration, and removal of regulatory dams in the State. Develop a program to incorporate the dam permit review into the existing various county permit approval processes (ongoing).
- C.5 Develop a dams and reservoirs Geographic Information System (GIS) database for use in managing and regulating dams and reservoirs in the State (ongoing).
- C.6 Assist dam owners in developing and maintaining emergency action response plans for their dams (ongoing).
- C.7 Develop and/or adopt dam guidelines for use in assisting dam owners and professionals establish minimum guidelines for the proper design, construction and inspection of dams (ongoing).
- C.8 Provide technical assistance to dam owners and the public on dam safety issues and concerns (ongoing).
- C.9 Oversee and monitor dam owners' compliance to current dam safety regulations and ongoing maintenance and operations of dam facilities (ongoing).
- C.10 Provide technical and remedial assistance to the appropriate civil defense agency when a threat or potential threat to a dam(s) is detected (as needed).

Policy D: Review flood control and prevention plans; facilitate the implementation of flood control projects; coordinate flood-related cooperative agreements; provide flood-related technical assistance; perform flood control research; studies or investigations.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- D.1 Develop an executive order for floodplain management to enable state departments to comply with requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to ensure availability of flood insurance in the State (ongoing).
- D.2 Administration of NFIP in Hawai'i will be accomplished through the Community Assistance Program - State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE). Under an annual cooperative agreement with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the State will perform specific tasks as outlined in the CAP-SSSE grant agreement, including but not limited to:
 - Conducting community assistance visits/follow-up visits and/or contact with participating communities.
 - Providing technical assistance to the communities as it relates to NFIP.
 - Increasing public awareness and outreach by publishing a quarterly newsletter and conducting informal workshop and seminar.
 - Developing and maintaining a website dedicated to floodplain management.
 - Reviewing each community's local floodplain ordinance for compliance with NFIP regulations.
 - Encouraging communities to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS).

The objectives set forth in the CAP-SSSE. Objectives set forth in the CAP-SSSE grant agreement are required to be accomplished within one federal fiscal year (October 1-Sept. 30). Funding is renewed each year contingent upon meeting the requirements of the grant agreement (continuous).

Policy E: Review and/or issue geothermal permits; monitor geothermal development activities; engage in resource monitoring; provide regulatory oversight to geothermal operations.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

E.1 Perform geothermal resource management functions pursuant to Chapter 183, Hawaii Administrative Rules (continuous).

Policy F: Implement and/or coordinate projects to develop ground or surface water sources in support of state projects.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

F.1 Maintain close coordination with various county water departments to ensure that state agencies' water needs can be met and, if needed, identify problematic areas for further attention (ongoing).

F.2 Water projects requested for funding must be reviewed for applicability and priority (ongoing).

F.3 State agencies' water needs must be continually assessed as focus changes due to fiscal constraints, public demands and/or court orders (ongoing).

F.4 Seek water and land development project funding as early as practical, as evidenced by projected demands of state projects (continuous).

III. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

Policy A:

- Performance is measured by the completion of authorized funded projects, including non-water projects implemented for other divisions of the Department and other agencies, and adherence to original project completion schedules.

Policy B:

- Performance is measured by the number projects assisted on and passage of an executive order for floodplain management.

Policy C:

- Performance is measured by the number of permit applications, inspections, and dam safety related inquiries processed, the maintenance of the inventory of dams database, and related dam safety guidelines.

Policy D:

- Performance is measured by completing the tasks outlined in the annual cooperative agreement, which include: community assistance visits, Hawai'i Floodplain Management newsletters, and providing technical assistance as it relates to NFIP.

Completion of the required tasks, benefit the State by:

- Continued funding of the CAP-SSSE grant agreement;
- Availability of low cost flood insurance in Hawaii; and
- Community eligibility to participate in CRS, by which flood insurance premiums are reduced for each participating community's policy holders.

Policy E

- Performance is measured by the continued viability of geothermal resources for the future and protection of public health and safety.

Policy F:

- Performance is measured by the identification, coordination, and completion of jointly funded projects involving public and/or private entities.
- Performance is measured by the ongoing prioritization and update of water development requirements for the provision of water to state agencies to meet agencies' development schedules.
- Performance is measured by the ongoing prioritization and update of water development requirements for the provision of water to state agencies to meet agencies' development schedules.
- Performance is measured by program's ability to provide water credits to various state agencies when requested, normally at the building permit stage.

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Legislature

I. GOALS:

- Protect and manage:
 - 30% of watershed forests by 2030;
 - native ecosystems, including native flora and fauna through a system of forest reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, and natural area reserves; and
 - cultural resources.
- Promote healthy diverse forest ecosystems throughout Hawai‘i that provide clean air and water, habitat to support healthy populations of native plants and animals, recreational opportunities, and sustainable forest products, while facilitating partnerships, community involvement, and education.
- Minimize adverse effects on Hawaii’s forests from insects, disease, invasive species, storm events, and wildfire.
- Maintain commitment to landowner assistance programs, including the Forest Stewardship, Forest Legacy, Conservation Reserve Enhancement, and Urban and Community Forestry Programs. These federally supported programs allow the State to engage private landowners, who promote sustainable forest management, smart urban forest planning, and opportunities to acquire fee simple title and conservation easements on important forest lands statewide.
- Promote the use of incentives, the collection and sharing of information, cultural sensitivity, and appropriate regulations to foster a climate for responsible forest stewardship.

II. POLICIES, OBJECTIVES, AND ESTIMATED TIME FRAME:

Policy A: To protect, restore, and enhance Hawaii’s natural areas, forested watersheds, native ecosystems, unique native plant and animal species, and cultural and geological features for their inherent cultural, scientific, educational, and economic values for the enrichment of present and future generations.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- A.1. Promote, encourage, and advocate for incentives to encourage the maintenance and enhancement of key watersheds on public and private lands and expand participation in public and private watershed partnerships on each island. Provide funding in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 under the competitive Watershed Partnerships Program grant to statewide watershed partnership initiatives and leverage additional funding support from non-state sources. (1 year)
- A.2. Expand funding and logistical support for the network of 10 watershed partnerships, including land in every major watershed and mountain range in the State (except currently Lāna‘i). Seek federal, state, county, and private funds to support a major water sustainability and watershed restoration initiative to replenish Hawaii’s source of water and continue ongoing management activities to protect watershed forests. (ongoing)

- A.3. Control livestock and non-native animal populations in state forest and natural area reserves, sanctuaries, and watersheds at levels non-damaging for native species and ecosystems. Control wild cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, deer, and introduced small mammal predators on all state forest and natural area reserve lands. (ongoing)
- A.4. Support invasive species control efforts throughout the State, including control of coqui frog, little fire ant, *Miconia*, and mongooses on Kaua‘i. Support county agencies, communities, and island invasive species committees on Kaua‘i, O‘ahu, Moloka‘i, Maui, and Hawai‘i Island. Continue supporting biocontrol efforts for invasive species and seek new agents to control priority weeds and pests. (ongoing)
- A.5. Survey, monitor, and control noxious plants, forest insects, and diseases that can damage watershed integrity and native ecosystems. (ongoing)
- A.6. Continue restoration projects on Mauna Kea (Hawai‘i Island) and Haleakalā (Maui) to reforest degraded land to expand ranges of native forest birds while mitigating climate change impacts. Finish construction of a boundary fence on Mauna Kea by 2018 and complete the removal of feral sheep and goats. (2 years) Explore a reforestation project financed through carbon offset credits in various areas throughout the State. (2 year)
- A.7. Provide guidance, as requested, to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) on management of Wao Kele O Puna Forest Reserve on Hawai‘i Island. (ongoing)
- A.8. Develop forest management plans for lands in the Forest Reserve System to promote effective long term land management, including watershed and biodiversity protection and sustainable forest product development. (ongoing)
- A.9. Develop or update management plans for natural area reserves and watershed partnerships to maintain and restore watersheds and protect and enhance native species habitats. (ongoing)
- A.10. Administer the Natural Area Partnership Program (NAPP) and Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) to encourage private forest owners to sustainably manage their natural resources and provide sufficient funds to continue NAPP and FSP contracts. Monitor NAPP agreements and coordinate management initiatives within existing watershed partnership areas. (ongoing)
- A.11. Manage grant solicitation and award process for land acquisitions under the Legacy Land Conservation Program (LLCP). Manage completion of previously approved land acquisition projects. Coordinate within the Department and with partner agencies to identify and acquire important conservation lands. (ongoing)
- A.12. Continue administering research projects and permitting in the Laupāhoehoe and Pu‘u Wa‘awa‘a Units of the Hawai‘i Experimental Tropical Forest on Hawai‘i Island. (ongoing)
- A.13. Develop and implement appropriate management for coastal area recreational activities, including the South Kona Wilderness Area – Manukā Natural Area Reserve (NAR) (Hawai‘i Island), ‘Āhihi-Kīna‘u NAR (Maui), and Ka‘ena Point NAR (O‘ahu), including protection of natural and cultural resources and water quality. (ongoing)
- A.14. Nominate areas to be added to the Natural Area Reserve System to preserve representative samples of Hawaii’s unique ecosystems and geological formations. (ongoing)
- A.15. Implement conservation and management of invertebrate species in the State with particular emphasis on federally-listed endangered species. (ongoing)
- A.16. Reintroduce the State Insect, the Kamehameha butterfly, and the mamaki plants on which it depends, to areas it has disappeared from across its native range. (ongoing)

- A.17. Restore populations of yellow-faced bees, ecologically important pollinator species, by creating nest habitat and controlling predators on O‘ahu, Maui nui, and Hawai‘i Island. (2 years)
- A.18. Continue captive rearing and release of rare, federally protected invertebrate species. (ongoing)
- A.19. Survey existing populations of Blackburn’s sphinx moth on Maui and Hawai‘i Island to assess whether the species is a viable candidate for delisting under the Endangered Species Act. (1 year)
- A.20. Survey and monitor to detect rare invertebrate species which may be deserving of conservation or management efforts. (ongoing)
- A.21. Continue reintroduction efforts of *Achatinella lila*, an endangered tree snail species endemic to O‘ahu. (ongoing)
- A.22. Reintroduce *Achatinella fuscobasis*, a nearly extinct tree snail endemic to O‘ahu, back into the wild from captive propagation. (2 years)
- A.23. Establish captive populations of 30 species of rare and endangered terrestrial snails to prevent imminent extinction. (2 years)
- A.24. Construct 10 additional predator-proof fence structures across O‘ahu, Moloka‘i, Lāna‘i, Maui, and Hawai‘i Island to protect wild populations of rare and endangered terrestrial snails from extinction. (ongoing)
- A.25. Rebuild an aging predator-proof fence structure in the Pahole NAR to protect one of the last endangered tree snail populations in the reserve. (1 year)
- A.26. Complete watershed Capital Improvement Projects to fence and protect forests from damage from hooved animals in order to reach the goal to have 30% of priority watershed forests protected by 2030. (ongoing)

Policy B: Manage habitats to protect, maintain, and enhance the biological integrity of native ecosystems. Reduce the impacts of wildfires on native ecosystems and watersheds. Reduce the impacts of invasive species on native resources. Protect, maintain, and enhance native species populations, and recover threatened and endangered species. Conduct monitoring and evaluation to guide the development of recovery and management plans, and ensure cost effective adaptive management of implementation actions and tasks.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- B.1. Ensure viable populations of native species and increase populations of endangered species by protecting and managing their natural habitats via a system of state-owned and managed sanctuaries, forest reserves, and natural area reserves, and cooperative management areas. Expand habitat restoration efforts and predator and invasive species removal. (ongoing)
- B.2. Ensure maintenance and habitat enhancements at the Kawainui Habitat Restoration Project in accordance with the Department’s Division of Forestry and Wildlife’s (DOFAW) partnership agreement with the United States Army Corps of Engineers. (ongoing)
- B.3. Prevent and suppress wildfires across the State, including forest reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, and natural area reserves. Cooperate with other fire agencies not within departmental protection areas to the extent needed to provide for public safety and environmental protection. (ongoing)
- B.4. Seek federal funding to help communities with wildland urban interface planning and wildfire prevention. (ongoing)

- B.5. Collaborate with partners to develop cross-boundary hazardous fuel reduction priorities, maps, and projects statewide through a grant pursuant to Chapter 42F, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). (1 year)
- B.6. Continue to harvest burned wood and sell to the local biomass plant on Kaua‘i to reimburse costs for fire damage mitigation and reduce hazardous conditions created by wildfires. (ongoing)
- B.7. Implement fuel reduction through a grazing plan for the Pu‘u Wa‘awa‘a Forest Reserve on Hawai‘i Island which includes some of Hawaii’s most endangered tropical dry forest species. (ongoing)
- B.8. Provide administrative support to implement the objectives of the Hawai‘i Invasive Species Council (HISC). (ongoing)
- B.9. Maintain support for a coordinated approach for invasive species management and control through an integrated program of prevention, response, control, and public outreach. Expand invasive species management capacity on each island through increasing numbers of invasive species technicians, as described in the Hawai‘i Interagency Biosecurity Plan. (1 year)
- B.10. Develop conservation incentives, such as safe harbor agreements and habitat conservation plans to provide regulatory protections to state and private landowners that reintroduce endangered species or improve habitats for endangered species on their lands. Develop and/or provide technical assistance for habitat conservation plans throughout the State where take of threatened or endangered species is anticipated. Provide technical assistance for major amendments to existing habitat conservation plans throughout the State. (ongoing)
- B.11. Develop administrative rules to standardize the implementation of Hawaii’s endangered species law, Chapter 195D, HRS. (5 years)
- B.12. Conduct an aggressive propagation and re-introduction program for threatened and endangered (T&E) species at the Maui Bird Conservation Center (Olinda, Maui), Keauhou Bird Conservation Center (Volcano, Hawai‘i Island), and at mid-elevation plant nurseries throughout the State. (5 years)
- B.13. Pursue an adaptive strategy to reintroduce the ‘alalā to Hawai‘i Island in collaboration with federal and private partners. (ongoing)
- B.14. Implement the Hawai‘i Plant Extinction Prevention Program to prevent the disappearance of Hawaii’s rarest plant species, now estimated at 238 species that are in danger of extinction within five years, through management actions to monitor plant health/fruit production, collect seeds/cuttings/air layers, cross pollinate between isolated populations, contain insect outbreaks, establish small ungulate exclosures, control rats and slugs, eliminate alien weeds, and outplant additional individual at-risk plants. (ongoing)
- B.15. Continue to support rapid response efforts for brown tree snake and other alien species control, such as mongoose on Kaua‘i, by expanding the network of volunteers working on invasive species programs and updating training and equipment for effective rapid response capacity. (ongoing)
- B.16. Manage the State Seabird Sanctuary System and other seabird nesting colonies by controlling predators, enhancing nesting habitat, salvaging and rehabilitating grounded seabirds, and enforcing wildlife sanctuary rules. (ongoing)
- B.17. Maintain a predator proof fence at Ka‘ena Point NAR (O‘ahu) to protect nesting seabird and plant populations and implement a monitoring project to document the recovery of the flora and fauna. (ongoing)

- B.18. Develop a new series of ponds at the wildlife sanctuary and wetland habitat complex at Mānā Plains (Kaua‘i). (5 years)
- B.19. Design, implement, and maintain a predator proof fence at Kanahā Pond Wildlife Sanctuary (Maui). (5 years)
- B.20. Design, implement, and maintain conservation fencing at NARs statewide, Alaka‘i Wilderness Preserve (Kaua‘i), West Maui Forest Reserve (Maui), Kīpahulu Forest Reserve (Maui), Mauna Kea Forest Reserve (Hawai‘i Island), and Moloka‘i Forest Reserve for the protection of the full range of Hawaii's biodiversity, including forest birds, native invertebrates, and rare plants. (ongoing)
- B.21. Establish and maintain release sites for nēnē on Kaua‘i, Maui, Moloka‘i, and Hawai‘i Island. (ongoing)
- B.22. Conserve the remaining native forest birds, which are in imminent danger of extinction due to avian disease, habitat degradation, and introduced predators, through management actions to monitor populations, collect research data on breeding and survival, control rats, mongoose, and feral cats, eliminate alien weeds, and develop solutions to control disease vectors. (ongoing)
- B.23. Continue statewide surveys and sampling for Rapid Ōhi‘a Death (ROD) for early detection and support implementation of the Rapid Ōhi‘a Death Strategic Response Plan that outlines inter-agency research, prevention, outreach, and control efforts. (ongoing)

Policy C: To provide managed opportunities and facilities for the public to engage in multiple-use outdoor recreation activities, such as hiking, biking, equestrian riding, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, hunting, and camping, while also providing access for resource management. To maintain and enhance a public hunting program to provide a source of food and outdoor recreation for the public and as a means to control introduced game animals in watershed areas. To inventory, document ownership, and restore specific historic trails and non-vehicular old government roads for public use where it is feasible and culturally appropriate.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- C.1. Maintain and construct roads and trails to allow managed public use of recreational areas. Work with off-highway vehicle clubs to develop and manage new off-highway vehicle recreational areas statewide. Continue to maintain the Upper Waiakea Forest Reserve (Hawai‘i Island), Mauna Kea Access Roads (Hawai‘i Island), and the Kahuku Motocross Park (O‘ahu) as off-highway vehicle recreational riding areas. Identify additional off-highway vehicle park locations statewide. (ongoing)
- C.2. Protect ancient and historic trails and accesses. Expand historic trails to link adjoining ahupuaa to the Kealakekua Bay State Historical Park (Hawai‘i Island). Work with United States National Park Service staff to develop a plan to restore the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (Hawai‘i Island). (ongoing)
- C.3. Conduct public hunting seasons, inventory, and surveys of game birds and mammals, evaluate hunter harvest, and manage public hunts. (ongoing)
- C.4. Operate and maintain forest and wildlife recreational facilities, such as trail shelters, arboreta, picnic grounds, viewpoints, signs, bridges, and campgrounds. Maintain camping fees in forest reserves and for backcountry camping along Nā Ala Hele (NAH) trails. (ongoing)

- C.5. Improve gamebird populations and habitat by planting food crops, controlling noxious vegetation, conducting predator control, and restocking game birds where appropriate. (ongoing)
- C.6. Construct and maintain hunter checking stations, wildlife water units, game feeding sites, and hunter informational boundary and safety zone signs. (ongoing)
- C.7. Investigate and take appropriate action to control wildlife causing a nuisance, risk to human health, or damage to agricultural crops. (ongoing)
- C.8. Provide hiking safety information and resources to the public. Improve trail program website by adding GPS directional tools, mobile-responsiveness, and trail closure message management. Update website content, including providing links to online permits, online incident reporting system, and current weather. Respond to trail hazard reports and post trail closures and weather warnings via social media. (ongoing)
- C.9. Provide additional hunting opportunities by developing new public hunting areas and creating incentive programs to encourage more hunting on private lands, and provide administrative support to the Game Management Advisory Commission. (ongoing)
- C.10. Plan and complete legal and environmental requirements to acquire new public land and develop and maintain access agreements and permitting systems. (ongoing)
- C.11. Pursue and update cooperative game management agreements with state agencies and private partners statewide. (ongoing)
- C.12. Develop a game management area in Kanaio (Maui). (ongoing)
- C.13. Work with the hunting and shooting clubs and the Department's Hunter Education Program to develop and open recreational public shooting ranges on Hawai'i Island and Kaua'i for hunter safety training and recreation. (ongoing)
- C.14. Develop responsible mechanisms to manage commercial uses of DOFAW lands, such as encouraging ecotourism in ways that sustain the natural resources and provide benefits to the local community. Establish commercial use fees similar to NAH Program in forest reserves and wildlife sanctuaries where authorized by rule. (ongoing)
- C.15. Collaborate with the state Game Management Advisory Commission to update administrative rules for hunting and develop outreach strategies and tools to promote hunting. (ongoing)
- C.16. Develop new statewide and island youth hunting initiatives to provide opportunities and experience for young people in outdoor recreation; safe firearms attitude, approach, handling, and use; hunting skills, ethics, knowledge, and practices; the butchering, care, processing, curing, storing, use, and cooking of wild game animals and meat; survival under difficult or extreme conditions in the wild; CPR, first aid, defensive off-road driving; and other skills and experiences important and necessary to become well-balanced hunters, outdoors persons, conservationists, and contributors to the best management practices of all of Hawaii's natural resources. (ongoing)
- C.17. Develop new partnerships and support mechanisms to improve operations, maintenance, access, public safety, and user experience and enjoyment at high-use visitor facilities on each island. (ongoing)
- C.18. Install warning signs on departmental trails and recreational areas that present hazards to the public to reduce risk and provide the Department with immunity from unavoidable hazards where appropriate. (ongoing)
- C.19. Develop, operate, and maintain new nature trails along the Saddle Road (Hawai'i Island) at Kīpuka 21 (Hawai'i Island), Ka'ena Point (O'ahu), Moanalua Valley Forest

- Reserve (O‘ahu), and Kawainui (O‘ahu), and maintain signs on all trails statewide. (5 years)
- C.20. Develop new, and improve existing, camping facilities at wilderness camp grounds and cabins on Hawai‘i Island and O‘ahu. (5 years)
 - C.21. Develop or improve vehicle access and parking at recreational facilities on Kaua‘i, O‘ahu, and Hawai‘i Island. (5 years)
 - C.22. Develop and maintain a user-friendly suite of tools (website, apps, etc.) to facilitate public access to hunter education, license application, hunting lotteries, hunting rules, real-time maps, notices, and outreach materials. (ongoing)

Policy D: Strengthen the State’s economy through forest resource management and promote the sustainable production of forest products and services from forest reserves and other public and private lands. Promote resource restoration and conservation through outreach and education.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- D.1. Encourage private investment for commercial forest development. (ongoing)
- D.2. Plan and administer commercial forest management activities on state land, which includes resource inventories, management and environmental impact planning, forest product sales, and the issuance of permits and licenses. (ongoing)
- D.3. Solicit a request for proposals for the State’s largest commercial forest, the Waiakea Timber Management Area on Hawai‘i Island for the commercial use of forest products under a land license. (1 year)
- D.4. Conduct resource inventories and management and environmental impact planning for the designation of a new Timber Management Area for timber plantation stands on East Kaua‘i for the commercial use of forest products under a land license. (2 years)
- D.5. Plan and administer commercial forest activities to address other management needs and reduce costs for activities, such as salvage and clearing of hazardous materials, protection of fences, and maintenance of utility and road right-of-ways and public-use facilities. (ongoing)
- D.6. Provide private landowners and processors of forest products with technical forestry assistance. (ongoing)
- D.7. Administer state and federal cost sharing programs, such as the Urban and Community Forestry, Forest Legacy, and Forest Stewardship Programs. (ongoing)
- D.8. Coordinate the Hawai‘i Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Services Agency and implement new private landowner projects. (ongoing)
- D.9. Operate the Central Tree Nursery in Kamuela (Hawai‘i Island) and branch nurseries on each island for distribution of high quality tree seedlings for reforestation, special use plantings, such as windbreaks, and propagation of native plants for out-planting. (ongoing)
- D.10. Cooperate and coordinate with the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program of the United States Forest Service to establish a permanent network of FIA field plots on all forested lands in Hawai‘i. (ongoing)
- D.11. Coordinate a Pacific Islands Forestry Committee regional meeting to address Pacific-wide issues. (ongoing)
- D.12. Support the development of a biomass-to-energy industry to help Hawai‘i reach its renewable energy goals. Explore opportunities of wood-based biofuel production in Hawai‘i by supporting research and local industry networks. (ongoing)

- D.13. Enter and create new markets for Hawaiian grown hardwoods in local, mainland, or foreign markets. (ongoing)
- D.14. Develop new income streams through non-traditional forest products, such as biomass production and payments for ecosystem services (e.g., carbon sequestration, water replenishment, and biodiversity protection). (ongoing)
- D.15. Work with partners on tree improvement and forestry practices for high-value species, such as koa and ‘iliahi that also have important ecological and cultural values. (ongoing)

Policy E: Develop volunteer and information programs for natural resource management that allow meaningful and productive community involvement in the stewardship of natural resources on public lands. Promote outreach and foster partnerships to improve public understanding, responsibility, and participation.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- E.1. Maintain and improve DOFAW’s web page to provide the public easy access to information about ongoing projects and conservation information. (ongoing)
- E.2. Encourage the public to work on natural resource management projects by supporting community volunteer programs. (ongoing)
- E.3. Develop information and educational materials on DOFAW’s programs, such as maps, reports, brochures, teacher’s packets, videos, and posters. (ongoing)
- E.4. Support young adult natural resource stewardship training programs, such as the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and AmeriCorps, and provide internships. (1 year)
- E.5. Work with community members to engage and collect information on the natural and cultural resources that are important to them; integrate community stewardship for management of natural and cultural resources. (ongoing)
- E.6. Construct educational pavilions at key wildlife sanctuaries, forest reserves, and natural area reserves to facilitate and promote experiential learning opportunities for youth. (ongoing)
- E.7. Collaborate with partners to educate and inform residents about the threat of wildfires in Hawai‘i through risk reduction initiatives, including the annual statewide unified multi-agency *Wildfire LOOKOUT!* campaign, national Wildfire Community Preparedness Day, and *Firewise USA* program. (ongoing)

III. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

Policy A:

- Percent of watershed forests protected and actively managed.
- Number of acres protected by NAPP contracts and Forest Legacy Program conservation easements.
- Acres of land conservation acquisitions or easements.
- Number of awards for acquisition or easements for land conservation.
- Number of acres enrolled in watershed partnerships.
- Number of threatened and endangered (T&E) species with active recovery implementation programs.
- Number of rare or T&E plant species managed.
- Number of reserves and preserves managed.
- Number of protected snail enclosures.

- Number of invertebrates released.
- Number of trees and shrubs planted.

Policy B:

- Number of acres of hazardous fuel treated.
- Number of miles of firebreak constructed and maintained.
- Number of fires responded to.
- Number of acres of invasive plants controlled or monitored.
- Total amount of funding disbursed by HISC for invasive species prevention, control, outreach, and research projects.
- Number of habitat conservation plans and safe harbor agreements in development and approved/being implemented.
- Number of rare or T&E bird species managed.
- Acres planted for native bird habitat restoration.
- Acres of wildlife sanctuaries managed.
- Population estimates of forest birds (every 5 years), nēnē (annual) and waterbirds (annual).
- Number of landowners involved in partner programs.

Policy C:

- Percentage of trails and access roads maintained annually compared to total mileage.
- Percentage of recreational facilities maintained annually compared to total.
- Number of signs installed and maintained annually.
- Number of game animals harvested annually.
- Number of hunting permits, stamps, and tags issued annually.
- Acres of public hunting areas.
- Number of commercial trail tour patrons guided annually.
- Number of ancient and historic trail abstracts performed annually.

Policy D:

- Number of seedlings distributed or sold.
- Number of acres of tree planting or reforestation.
- Number of landowners, organizations, or communities assisted.
- Percentage of funds leveraged compared to goal.
- Number of acres acquired or secured for forest reserve or other conservation purposes.
- Percentage of departmental lands under commercial timber management.
- Revenues created from traditional and non-traditional forest products.

Policy E:

- Number of YCC students and interns enrolled, and number of intern service hours contributed.
- Number of volunteer service hours in resource management projects by category.
- Number of educational programs presented or disseminated.
- Number of education materials produced and distributed to target audiences.
- Number of hits on web page.
- Dollar value of volunteer labor.

**Department of Land and Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Division
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Legislature**

I. GOALS:

- Increase protection and management of Hawaii's historic and cultural resources
- Promote effective land use planning that incorporates historic preservation
- Promote community and economic revitalization through historic preservation
- Increase public knowledge of Hawaii's historic properties and the benefits of historic preservation
- Protect Hawaiian Burials

II. POLICIES, OBJECTIVES AND ESTIMATED TIME FRAME:

Policy A: Provide timely and effective historic preservation reviews conducted in compliance with state and federal laws.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- A.1. Increase qualified professional and clerical staffing to address workload resulting from development growth in the State. (on-going)
- A.2. Increase qualified professional and clerical staff to address workload resulting from increased federal undertakings. (on-going)
- A.3. Improve facility infrastructure at all satellite offices to support staff and operations. (on-going)
- A.4. Computerize and update the statewide inventory of historic places. The updated inventory will include traditional cultural places, archaeological sites, architectural sites, and burial sites. The process includes integrating existing databases, upgrading network, and linking all databases to Geographic Information System layers. (on-going)
- A.5. Update standards concerning assignment of site numbers and Global Positioning System recording and reporting. (on-going)
- A.6. Digitize all paper records and preservation reports. (on-going)

Policy B: Support the perpetuation and preservation of sites associated with the Native Hawaiian culture.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- B.1. Identify all historic properties under the State Historic Preservation Division's (SHPD) management and develop written management plans for these properties. (on-going)
- B.2. Encourage the acquisition, development, and maintenance of historic preserves on public and private lands. (on-going)
- B.3. Collaborate with and train community and private organizations on the care and management of historic sites. (on-going)
- B.4. Work with Burial Councils and other Native Hawaiian groups on updating rules and laws regarding the protection of burial sites. (on-going)
- B.5. Develop educational plans and programs to encourage Native Hawaiians to participate in burial councils and review boards. (on-going)

Policy C: Expand SHPD's funding base.

Objectives and Estimate Time Frame:

- C.1. Apply for appropriate grants and other outside sources of revenues. (on-going)
- C.2. Better manage and spend all federal funds. (on-going)
- C.3. Pursue violations of Chapter 6E, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and deposit fines in the Hawai'i Historic Preservation Special Fund to defray costs of oversight and investigations. (on-going)
- C.4. Draft and submit for approval a new fee schedule for review work to support program requirements by way of legislative authorization. (on-going)
- C.5. Develop databases and pools of data that can be accessed by private consultant firms on a fee basis. (on-going)

Policy D: Promote the State's overall economic development through historic preservation.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- D.1. Collaborate with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, Hawai'i Tourism Authority, State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, and county preservation commissions to develop a plan that will promote and sustain tourism through historic preservation. (on-going)
- D.2. Collaborate with the Department of Human Services, and the Hawai'i Community Development Housing Authority to identify historic sites that may be restored to provide affordable housing to low income residents in Hawai'i. Develop and implement pilot restoration project to meet this purpose. (on-going)
- D.3. Develop and disseminate materials to inform visitors of historic properties in Hawai'i in coordination with other department divisions, the State Tourism Office and county agencies. (on-going)
- D.4. Provide information on historic properties open to the public on the Division's website. (on-going)
- D.5. Promote ongoing rehabilitation of historic properties through agreements and tax credits to preserve the few remaining plantation settlements. (on-going)

Policy E: Encourage local government participation in historic preservation activities.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- E.1. Work with the City and County of Honolulu to encourage their participation in the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program. (on-going)
- E.2. Encourage local governments to develop inventory of historic properties from the recent past. (on-going)
- E.3. Encourage local area groups to develop inventories of historic properties in their area (i.e. Kailua, on-going).

Policy F: Support the Island Burial Councils and the Hawai'i Historic Places Review Board to ensure the protection of historic sites.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- F.1. Provide basic training and orientation to all new Island Burial Council and Hawai'i Historic Places Review Board members that includes their duties/responsibilities as outlined in Chapter 6E, HRS, as well as requirements set forth in the Sunshine and Ethics Laws. (on-going)
- F.2. Ensure staff support of both the Island Burial Councils and the Hawai'i Historic Places

- Review Board. Include providing report summaries and recommendations.
- F.3. Collaborate with native Hawaiian organizations and other ethnic groups to identify and prepare cultural nominations for the State and National Registers. (on-going)

Policy G: Respond to the discovery of burial sites in a timely and sensitive manner that takes into consideration cultural concerns, and promotes timely reburial.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- G.1. Provide sufficient staffing to respond to inadvertent burial discoveries within required timeframes. (on-going, dependent on funding)
- G.2. Promote public education to inform the public on the sensitivity of burials and the need to notify the Department when human skeletal remains are discovered. (on-going)
- G.3. Identify landowners willing to establish burial preserves and collaborate with these individuals to reinter skeletal remains currently in the SHPD's custody. (on-going)
- G.4. Record burial sites as encumbrances on land with the Department's Bureau of Conveyances. (on-going)

Policy H: Increase and improve the enforcement of Chapter 6E, HRS, to encourage compliance with historic preservation laws and ensure the protection of historic properties and burial sites.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- H.1. Provide training sessions for those responsible for enforcing historic preservation laws. Training to include modules for division staff, the Department's Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement, and county police departments. (on-going)
- H.2. Educate construction community of legal responsibilities under Chapter 6E, HRS. (on-going)
- H.3. Improve signage at historic sites to raise public awareness of penalties resulting from violations of Chapter 6E, HRS. (on-going)

III. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

Policy A:

- All established positions will be filled.
- Eliminate the backlog of archaeological reviews.
- Respond to 95% of reviews within required timeframes to avoid triggering the automatic approval provision for administrative rules.
- At least 75% of all known historic sites in the State will be listed on the State's inventory database.

Policy B:

- Historic sites managed by SHPD will be appropriately maintained.
- Increase the number of programmatic and covenant agreements.
- Participants in restoration projects will sustain the Hawaiian culture and be capable of ongoing management of project sites.

Policy C:

- Increased Division funding level.

- Increased number of outside grants received.
- Increased revenues for the Hawai‘i Historic Preservation Special Fund.

Policy D:

- Living historic districts will increase by 5%.
- Economically deprived areas will be rejuvenated.
- The State will experience an increase in visitors seeking a cultural experience.

Policy E:

- Island historic property inventories will be updated.

Policy F:

- 100% of all Burial Council and Hawai‘i Historic Places Review Board staff will be provided with training.
- At least five cultural sites will be nominated for the State and National Registers each year.

Policy G:

- Cultural program staff will respond to 95% of all inadvertent burials within required timeframes.
- 95% of all burials currently in the SHPD’s custody will be reinterred.

Policy H:

- The number of historic preservation violations will decrease over time in response to greater enforcement presence.

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Land Division
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Legislature

I. GOALS:

- Improve records management (operational)
- Establish and implement policies and procedures (processes/operational)
- Increase staff accountability and skill levels (people)
- Streamline operations and improve internal controls utilizing current technology (technology)
- Continued self-sufficiency (operational)

II. POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES AND ESTIMATED TIME FRAME:

Policy A: Improve records management

Objectives and Estimated Timeframe:

- A.1. Audit all public records, and if necessary redact public records to comply with personal information laws. (Done weekly by Central Processing staff)
- A.2. Scan executed land documents. (Done weekly by Central Processing staff)

Policy B: Establish and implement policies and procedures

Objectives and Estimated Timeframe:

- B.1. Establish policies in order to ensure fair and consistent treatment (ongoing)

Policy C: Increase accountability and skill levels

Objectives and Estimated Timeframe:

- C.1. Implement Performance Appraisal System (ongoing)
- C.2. Require reporting on status of assignments (ongoing)
- C.3. Conduct training and education (ongoing)

Policy D: Streamline operations and improve internal controls through current technology

Objectives and Estimated Timeframe:

- D.1. Add project and correspondence tracking functions to ongoing project to upgrade the State Land Information Management System (SLIMS).

Policy E: Self-sufficiency

Background:

All operational expenses (including, but not limited to payroll and benefits) and land maintenance costs are funded solely by the Department's Special Land and Development Fund. The Special Land and Development Fund also pays for other operational costs of the Department. The Department's Land Division does not receive any general funds,

except for capital improvement projects for rockfall mitigation projects or dam maintenance program for 10 dams (statewide) owned by the Department.

Objectives and Estimated Timeframe:

- E.1. Continue to work on increasing revenues for the Special Land and Development Fund (ongoing)
- E.2. Continue to look out for opportunities for the development and leasing of public lands, for income generating purposes (ongoing)

III. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Ongoing monitoring of specific projects to accomplish the objectives will be conducted, including self-reporting requirements and establishment of performance measures, with incorporation into the performance appraisal system where appropriate.

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of State Parks
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999
Report to the 2019 Legislature

I. GOALS:

- Preserve, protect and prudently develop the natural, cultural, and scenic resources in the Hawai‘i State Park System for current and future park users.
- Provide a safe, sanitary, well-managed, maintained and enjoyable infrastructure and park environment for all visitors.
- Provide interpretive services and devices for parks using a variety of methods to enhance visitor experience, develop public awareness of Hawai‘i’s cultural and natural heritage, and promote resource protection and safety by park users.
- Maximize efficient park operations to insure the best use of limited staffing and maintenance of park infrastructure.
- Continue to expand sources of new and additional revenue to support basic park operations, current and additional staff, programs and special park needs and potential parks expansion.
- Continue to develop a distinct and improved “identity” for Hawai‘i’s state parks via the installation of quality entrance signage and other interpretive amenities.
- Develop realistic and sustainable partnerships/agreements with both private sector and non-profit organizations, volunteer curator groups, and community groups to provide both educational opportunities and augment fundamental maintenance needs at various and appropriate state park sites.
- Improve monitoring and management of natural and cultural resources in the Hawai‘i State Park System.
- Expand the Hawai‘i State Park System as warranted, if public need is commensurate with potential land acquisition opportunities, and if additional operating funds are allocated and increased staffing is obtained.

II. POLICIES, OBJECTIVES AND ESTIMATED TIME FRAME:

Policy A: Construct and maintain park facilities, including recreational structures, comfort stations, parking areas, landscaping, and other park improvements through reconstruction and replacement of deteriorated facilities and infrastructure. Retrofit existing facilities for energy and water use efficiency.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- A.1. Determine how to devise a management system to assess condition of park facilities, establish reconstruction and maintenance priorities, and implement preventive and replacement programs. (5 years)
- A.2. Comply with current environmental and safety requirements and needs. (ongoing)
- A.3. Update reconstruction plans and periodic maintenance schedule and related budget requirements. (5 years)

Policy B: Continue to generate new funding through the implementation of new park user fees, and study other revenue options in order to establish reliable park funding that augments limited general funding and other new sources of income. Identify specific park venues to expand opportunities for concessionaires to provide services, value and quality to the park user's experience. Implement concession, development and/or management agreements through a public process and competitive bidding.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- B.1. Implement appropriate parking or entry fees at specific parks per Chapter 13-146 Hawai'i Administrative Rules, (ongoing)
- B.2. Renew management agreements at Wailua River State Park, Kaua'i; monitor the 25-year management lease at He'eia State Park, O'ahu; manage the recreational concession lease at Malaekahana State Recreation Area (SRA), O'ahu. Re-purpose and revise as warranted via a public/private partnership the historic Nutridge House and grounds at Ualaka'a State Wayside, O'ahu; monitor for the next year the performance and visitor interaction with the new merchandising and interpretive kiosk and public an invitation for bid for entry fees in Diamond Head State Monument, O'ahu, and position Makena State Park, Maui, for parking fee collection. (3 years)
- B.3. Implement appropriate mobile food concessions at a variety of parks statewide. (ongoing)

Policy C: Continue to develop and implement interpretive programs and safety signage in selected parks and promote visitor awareness, respect and understanding of Hawai'i's unique natural resources and cultural heritage.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- C.1. Completion of Phase I which entailed installing new park name signs and park feature signs at selected high visitation parks statewide in compliance with sign design standards and preparing for Phase II. (ongoing)
- C.2. Install wayside exhibits signs at Kōke'e and Waimea Canyon State Parks, Kaua'i. (3 years)
- C.3. Continue to evaluate public exposure to hazards as warranted at select State Parks and where necessary post appropriate warning signage.

Policy D: Develop and implement resource management programs within the Hawai'i State Parks System.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

- D.1. Develop a monitoring schedule for sensitive cultural and natural resources. (ongoing)
- D.2. Develop database of resources and interpretive themes within the Hawai'i State Parks System. (ongoing)
- D.3. Manage and upgraded computerized permit and parks information system to issue permits, interface with the Department's fiscal program, and provide information to management, planners, and enforcement personnel. (ongoing)

Policy E: Maintain current and enter into new agreements with private non-profit organizations to further educational and management opportunities at specific state parks as warranted by the resource and interpretive needs.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

E.1. Continue to enter into agreements with private non-profit organizations to further educational and stewardship opportunities across the State. (2 year)

Policy F: Continue with and complete master planning and environmental impact statements (EIS) for specific parks and park reserves to determine sustainable current and future uses based on public needs that are compatible with natural and cultural resource values and that allow for a robust State Parks system.

Objectives and Estimated Time Frame:

F.1. Continue working on current, ongoing planning efforts. Upon completion, may require additional funds and staffing to implement recommendations and plans for quality management.

Current Planning Projects:

- KAUA‘I: Hā‘ena State Park Na Pali Coast State Wilderness Park – rebuild post flooding event in 2018. Repair Kalalau trail due to flood damage
- O‘AHU: Kawainui, Ahupua‘a ‘O Kahana State Park, Wahiawa Freshwater SRA
- MAUI: Līpoa Point - working with lineal descendants and community on future expectation for public use and management
- HAWAI‘I: Kealakekua Bay State Historical Park – complete Master Plan and EIS

III. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

Policy A:

- Performance in addressing condition of facilities to be measured through number of parks/facilities inventoried, evaluated, managed, and improved.

Policy B:

- Increase in sustainable revenue realized through expanded concession services, leases, and user fees.

Policy C:

- Number of warning signs installed and maintained and park features interpreted, as percentage of interpretive places.

Policy D:

- Completion of database of resources and implementation of monitoring program of park resources and infrastructure and number of permitting applications.

Policy E:

- Number of agreements completed with non-profit and community organizations.

Policy F:

- Number of completed management plans, master plans/EIS documents prepared and completed annually.