THE SENATE TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, 2011 STATE OF HAWAII S.B. NO. <sup>1220</sup> S.D. 1

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO FISHING.

#### BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that prior to Captain 2 Cook's first visit to Hawaii in 1778, fisheries in Hawaii were 3 abundant and resilient, capable of supporting the estimated 4 population in Hawaii of one hundred ten thousand to four hundred 5 thousand at that time. The traditional natural resource 6 management of Hawaiians at that time employed a kapu system to 7 conserve fish stocks. The kapu system prohibited the catching 8 of certain fishes at certain times of the year, including 9 spawning periods, prohibited the catching of juvenile fish, and 10 encouraged taking only what was needed. The objective of the 11 traditional resource management system was to preserve and 12 sustain resources for the community that was dependent on those 13 resources for food.

14 The State has enacted laws prohibiting fishing in 15 geographical areas, laws with seasonal prohibitions and size 16 limits, and measures banning the sale of certain marine 17 resources, but the system seems to lack the ability to respond



to differing situations on different islands and changing
conditions.

3 In 2007, the legislature enacted Act 212, Session Laws of 4 Hawaii 2007, ". . . to create a system of best practices based 5 upon the indigenous resource management practices of moku 6 (regional) boundaries, which acknowledges the natural contours 7 of land, the specific resources located within those areas, and 8 the methodology necessary to sustain resources and the 9 community." The aha kiole advisory committee created by Act 212 discovered that traditional natural resources management 10 11 practices can be compatible with western concepts of resource 12 management. These management tools, however, need to be applied with an understanding of the environmental and ecological 13 14 conditions affecting the natural resources. Also critical to 15 the successful application of management practices is the 16 participation and support of the community.

17 The legislature recognizes that traditional Hawaiian 18 fishing practices that are a part of traditional natural 19 resources management practices must be adapted to the local 20 environments and ecological conditions to ensure the survival of 21 the community and sustain those natural resources. Resource 22 management is site specific. The community has specific



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1 knowledge of the fishery resources that exist in the environment 2 that they are living in, and of those resources that are 3 important to them. They have the knowledge and know the history 4 of what their fishery resources can yield, the patterns and 5 cycles of abundance and scarcity, and specific knowledge of the 6 environmental conditions that affect the fishery. 7 The purpose of this Act is to implement a community-based 8 fishery resource management area program for the island of 9 Lanaʻi. 10 SECTION 2. Chapter 188, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 11 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated 12 and to read as follows: 13 "§188- Lana'i community-based fishery resource management 14 area; advisory committee; rules. (a) There is designated the 15 Lana'i community-based fishery resource management area, which 16 shall consist of all state waters and submerged lands around the 17 island of Lana'i. 18 There is established the Lana'i community-based fishery (b) 19 resource management area advisory committee, to be placed within 20 the department of land and natural resources for administrative 21 purposes, which shall consist of members who are residents



1	of the island of Lana'i and have knowledge of traditional
2	practices in the management of fishery resources. The members
3	shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of
4	the senate, appointed by the governor as provided in section
5	26-34.
6	The committee shall select a chairperson from among its
7	members. The majority of members of the committee shall
8	constitute a quorum and the concurrence of the majority of the
9	members shall be required for any action of the committee. The
10	members of the committee shall receive no compensation but shall
11	be reimbursed for necessary expenses, including travel expenses,
12	incurred in the performance of their duties. The department of
13	land and natural resources shall provide administrative support
14	for the committee.
15	(c) The Lana'i community-based fishery resource management
16	area advisory committee shall incorporate traditional Hawaiian
17	caretaker (konohiki) practices to develop a community-based
18	fishery resource management area program for the island of Lana'i
19	to implement traditional fishery management practices for the
20	regulation of fishing and gathering to promote the sustainable
21	use of marine resources. The committee shall:



1	(1)	Develo	op and implement a plan that provides for a
2		manage	ement framework for fishery resources that allows
3		the t	imely adoption of rules initiated by the
4		<u>commit</u>	tee based on guidelines recommended by the
5		commur	nity and the best available data and
6		enviro	onmental information;
7	(2)	<u>Estab</u>	lish a community-based fishery resource
8		manage	ement area system that:
9		<u>(A)</u>	Identifies species that are important to the
10		<u>c</u>	community;
11		<u>(B)</u> <u>I</u>	Develops an understanding of the behavior,
12		ļ	biology, and life cycles of species through
13		<u>(</u>	direct monitoring of the stock by the community;
14		. <u>č</u>	and
15	¢.	<u>(C)</u>	Considers traditional resource management
16		Ī	practices, such as consideration of the periodic
17		<u>-</u>	cycles of the Hawaiian moon calendar, closures or
18		<u>}</u>	capu during spawning of species, size
19		]	restrictions, and conservation principles to
20		Ī	protect immature and breeding stock from
21		<u> </u>	overharvest;



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1	(3)	Conduct community forums to promote among residents
2		and nonresidents acceptance of the basic elements of
3		fishery management that have been adapted for the
4		island of Lana'i to instill a conservation ethic,
5		develop community and resource management support and
6		monitoring, and to conserve resources for future
7		generations;
8	(4)	Implement educational programs in schools, the
9		department of land and natural resources, in
10		publications, and in community organizations regarding
11		fishing practices that promote care for and nurturing
12		of marine resources; and
13	(5)	Promote the enforcement of fishing and gathering of
14		marine resources according to the community-based
15		fishery resource management area program through the
16		use of volunteers and community-based resource
17		managers.
18	(d)	The committee shall propose rules to the department of
19	land and	natural resources to implement the community-based
20	fishery r	esource management area program established pursuant to
21	subsection	n (c). The department shall adopt the rules proposed

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1	by the committee pursuant to chapter 91, provided that the
2	public hearing shall be held on the island of Lana'i."
3	SECTION 3. Funding to establish and maintain the Lana'i
4	community-based fishery resource management area program shall
5	be provided solely by private funding sources rather than state
6	financial resources.
7	The department of land and natural resources shall provide
8	management oversight for the establishment and maintenance of
9	the Lana'i community-based fishery resource management area.
10	SECTION 4. New statutory material is underscored.
11	SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2011.
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#### Report Title:

Lanai; Fisheries; Resource Management; Funding

#### Description:

Designates the Lanai community-based fishery resource management area. Establishes the Lanai community-based fishery resource management area advisory committee to develop a community-based fishery resource management area program to implement traditional fishery management practices on the island of Lanai. (SD1)

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