A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO MARINE LIFE CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that Hawaii's fisheries 2 have historically provided a critical source of physical, 3 cultural, and spiritual sustenance for the inhabitants of the 4 Hawaiian islands. The legislature finds that these fisheries 5 were sustainably harvested for centuries, prior to Western 6 contact, through traditional Hawaiian management strategies of 7 strict, place-based kapu and community-based stewardship of the 8 ocean and its resources. The legislature notes that the success 9 of these traditional management strategies is reflected in 10 historical literature, describing Hawaii's flourishing fisheries 11 and abundant nearshore resources at the time of Captain Cook's 12 arrival. 13 The legislature further finds that the relatively recent 14 application of Western economic and environmental philosophies, 15 including the commercialization of fishery stocks and the 16 disruption of ecological cycles through land development, stream
 - practices, has contributed to a substantial and ongoing decline 2014-1096 SB2125 SD1 SMA-1.doc

diversions, pollution, overfishing, and irresponsible fishing



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- 1 in the health of our nearshore ocean environment. Regrettably,
- 2 an impaired nearshore habitat, an ever-growing population, and a
- 3 lack of responsive fishing regulations have now resulted in
- 4 overharvested fisheries throughout most of the State.
- 5 The legislature finds that notwithstanding the dramatic
- 6 changes to Hawaii's social, economic, political, and resource
- 7 management philosophies, cultural kīpuka continue to exist
- 8 within Hawaii's relatively isolated rural areas where
- 9 communities maintain traditional lifestyles, values, and a
- 10 reliance on nearshore fisheries and other natural resources.
- 11 The island of Ni'ihau is one such kīpuka. Known as the "last
- 12 Hawaiian island" where 'ōlelo Hawai'i is still spoken as a
- 13 primary language, Ni'ihau serves as an invaluable source of
- 14 mo'olelo and traditional knowledge, and its residents have played
- 15 key roles in revitalizing and nurturing the modern Hawaiian
- 16 language movement. The traditional lifestyle and aloha 'āina
- 17 values of Ni'ihau residents have also enabled them to rely on
- 18 nearshore fisheries that continue to flourish with historical
- 19 abundance.
- 20 Unfortunately, over the last decade, the success of the
- 21 Ni'ihau community in perpetuating the health of their critical

- 1 fishery resources has led to increasing fishing pressure by
- 2 those from other islands. Visitors from outside the Ni'ihau
- 3 community are capable of traveling great distances in the
- 4 pursuit of fish, and seek to exploit the abundant resources of
- 5 Ni'ihau for commercial or other purposes. Ni'ihau residents have
- 6 expressed ongoing and deepening concerns over the increasing
- 7 impact of outside fishing interests and report declines in the
- 8 abundance and accessibility of resources sustainably harvested
- 9 and relied upon by Ni'ihau residents for generations. The
- 10 legislature finds that the unabated and growing disregard of the
- 11 subsistence needs and traditional resource management practices
- 12 of Ni'ihau's residents, in spite of ten years of informal
- 13 requests for restraint, now calls for strong and decisive
- 14 legislative action.
- 15 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to provide greater
- 16 protection for Hawaii's least populated islands, such as Ni'ihau,
- 17 whose communities currently, or in the future, may depend upon
- 18 healthy and carefully managed nearshore fisheries for their
- 19 subsistence and cultural needs. This Act will better ensure the
- 20 perpetuation of these islands' fisheries as well as the
- 21 lifestyles and cultural practices that depend upon them by
- empowering their residents to directly regulate the harvesting 2014-1096 SB2125 SD1 SMA-1.doc



- 1 of their islands' nearshore fishery resources, while limiting
- 2 threats to the abundance and accessibility of such resources.
- 3 In addition, given fish-tagging programs and life history
- 4 studies demonstrating the interisland dispersal of various
- 5 nearshore fish species, this Act's protection of healthy and
- 6 robust fisheries around Ni'ihau and any similarly situated
- 7 islands in the future will likely supplement and enhance the
- 8 fisheries of other islands throughout the State.
- 9 SECTION 2. Chapter 188, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 10 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
- 11 and to read as follows:
- 12 "§188- Critical subsistence fisheries. (a) Except as
- 13 provided in subsection (b), on any island within the
- 14 jurisdiction of the State with a total population of less than
- 15 five hundred individuals, according to the latest United States
- 16 Census data collected:
- 17 (1) No person shall take, attempt to take, or possess
- 18 aquatic life in state marine waters, as defined in
- this chapter, within two miles of the shoreline of the
- island;

1	(2)	No person shall engage in fish feeding in state marine
2		waters, as defined in this chapter, within two miles
3		of the shoreline of the island; and
4	(3)	No person shall operate a tour boat, vessel, or jet
5		ski, or ride a surfboard, kayak, zodiac, or other
6		pleasure or recreational craft.
7	(b)	The prohibitions in subsection (a) shall not apply to
8	individuals currently domiciled on an island described in	
9	subsectio	n (a), or to individuals who are accompanied by an
10	individual who is currently domiciled on the island.	
11	<u>(c)</u>	The department of land and natural resources may adopt
12	administrative rules pursuant to chapter 91 to implement this	
13	section."	
14	SECT	TON 3. New statutory material is underscored.
15	SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.	
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Report Title:

Aquatic Life; Marine Waters; Shoreline

Description:

Prohibits the taking or possessing of aquatic life or fish feeding, and the operation of certain vessels and crafts, in marine waters within two miles of the shoreline of an island with a population of less than five hundred individuals, except by an individual domiciled on the island or accompanied by such an individual. (SD1)

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