



PAPA HĀNAUMOKUĀKEA
Marine National Monument

A World Heritage Site

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem
Reserve Advisory Council

National Marine Sanctuary Designation

October 22, 2020
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Timeline of Protections

PAPAĀNAUMOKUĀKEA Marine National Monument



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1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s 2000s 2010s



1903

In response to U.S. Navy reports that large numbers of seabirds were being slaughtered for feathers and eggs, President Theodore Roosevelt signs Executive Order No. 199A, placing Midway Atoll under control of the Navy.

1909

President Theodore Roosevelt issues Executive Order No. 1019, creating the Hawaiian Islands Bird Reservation around islands from Nihoa to Kure Atoll to further protect these islands and their resources.



1940

President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs Presidential Proclamation No. 2416, changing the name of the Hawaiian Islands Bird Reservation to the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge - managed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - and broadening refuge purposes to protect all wildlife.



1988

President Ronald Reagan signs legislation assigning stewardship responsibilities for Midway Atoll to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.



1993

The State of Hawai'i Board of Land and Natural Resources designates Kure Atoll a State Seabird Sanctuary, now the Kure Atoll State Wildlife Sanctuary.

1996

President William Clinton issues Executive Order No. 13022, transferring Midway Atoll management responsibilities from the U.S. Navy to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

2000s

2000 and 2001

President William Clinton issues Executive Order No. 13158, directing the development of a plan to protect the NWHI coral reef ecosystem, and calls for public participation in the design of additional protection measures for the NWHI. As a result of public comments and negotiations between President Clinton and Congress, the 2000 Amendments to the National Marine Sanctuaries Act authorizes the creation of a NWHI Reserve. President Clinton issues Executive Orders No. 13178 and No. 13196 in December 2000 and January 2001, creating the NWHI Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, to include areas adjacent to state waters extending seaward to approximately 50 nautical miles.

2005

Hawai'i State Governor Linda Lingle signs regulations establishing the NWHI Marine Refuge, which includes all state waters extending three miles seaward from any coastline between and including Nihoa and Kure Atoll, but excluding Midway Atoll. This designation allows for the management and long-term conservation of marine resources within state waters.



2006

President George W. Bush signs Presidential Proclamation 8031, establishing the NWHI Marine National Monument with contiguous boundaries to include the NWHI Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, the Battle of Midway National Memorial, Kure Atoll Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Hawai'i State NWHI Marine Refuge. The monument designation promotes coordinated management of the unique resources within the NWHI region.

2008

The International Maritime Organization (IMO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, designates the Monument as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). This designation allows for the implementation of a ship reporting system, called CORAL SHIPREP, requiring all transiting vessels with the intent to enter a U.S. port or place of a certain size to notify when entering and exiting Monument boundaries; other international transiting vessels are recommended by the IMO to avoid Monument waters or participate in the reporting system. The Monument is the second marine protected area in the United States to receive PSSA designation. It joins ten (now 14) other PSSAs worldwide, including the Florida Keys, the Great Barrier Reef and the Galapagos.



2010

Delegates to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) 34th World Heritage Convention in Brasilia, Brazil unanimously vote to inscribe the Monument as one of only 26 (now 32) mixed (natural and cultural) World Heritage Sites in the world.



2016

On Friday, August 26, 2016, President Barack Obama signs Presidential Proclamation 9478, expanding PMNM to 582,578 square miles (1,508,870 km²), nearly the size of the Gulf of Mexico, making it once again the biggest protected area - terrestrial or marine - on the planet.



1976

The tripartite agreement among the State of Hawai'i, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and NOAA Fisheries provides a framework for extensive ecological research in the NWHI beginning in 1976. From October 1976 to September 1981, the agencies, along with the University of Hawai'i Sea Grant Program, survey the islands, banks, reefs, shelves, seamounts and overlying waters within the 200-nautical mile Fishery Conservation Zone and amass data on the various marine and land inhabitants. Two major symposia covering the joint efforts are held at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa in 1979 and 1983. The proceedings of these symposia contain the results of more than 100 research projects.



Size, Scale, Location



At ~582,587 sq miles,
PMNM is now larger
than all but 20
Countries in the world



Executive Order 13178
December 4, 2000
Establishment of the NWHI CRESR

**“The Secretary shall initiate the
process to designate the
Reserve as a National Marine
Sanctuary...”**



Benefits of NMSA

- Open and transparent process to designate
- More flexibly with advisory council
- Supplements and compliments current designations
- Greater enforcement potential in expanded area
- Permanency
- Enhanced regulatory framework-penalty schedule



RAC Objectives and Role (from EO)

Provide advice and recommendations to ONMS on the:

Designation and management of a proposed
NWHI National Marine Sanctuary



Draft Sanctuary Management Plan

- Completed in March 2006
- Significant input from RAC in its creation
- Based on ROP
- ROP and Draft Management Plan became the basis for Monument designation, per Presidential Proclamation 8031, dated June 15, 2006





Presidential Proclamation 9478

August 26, 2016

“The Secretary of Commerce should consider initiating the process under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act to designate the Monument Expansion area and the Monument...as a National Marine Sanctuary to supplement and complement existing authorities.”



NMS Designation Process

1. Scoping and Proposal Development
 - Public Comments, Working Group Input
2. Sanctuary Proposal
 - Draft Environmental Impact Statement
 - Draft Management Plan
 - Proposed Regulations
3. Public Review
 - Consider DEIS alternatives
4. Sanctuary Designation
 - Congressional & State Review before effective

Sanctuary Designation Timeline

1

Scoping

- Public comment and meetings
- Identify issues/concerns to be addressed in Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Management Plan/Regulations
- Coordinate with nominating committee
- Produce scoping report

4-6 months

2

Develop DMP/DEIS/ Regulations

- Possible technical expert workshops
- Coordination with communities and nominating committee
- Coordination with state and federal agencies
- Develop alternative management, boundaries and regulatory scenarios

12-18 months

3

Public Review

- 60-90 day public comment period on DMP/DEIS/ Regulations

3 months

4

MP/FEIS/ Regulations

- Development of final documents based on public comment and analysis

9-12 months

5

Congress and Governor Review

- Under the NMSA, Congress and the Governor have a 45 day review period tied to Congressional schedule

45 days – 3 months

Road to a NMS Designation

1. Initiate the process to designate the Reserve (and now Monument) as a National Marine Sanctuary, and in doing so supplement or complement the existing management.
2. In consultation with the Governor of Hawaii, determine whether State submerged lands and waters should be included in Sanctuary.
3. In designating and managing the sanctuary, the Secretary shall consider the advice and recommendations of the Reserve Advisory Council.



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Mahalo

