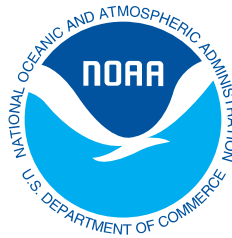


# 2018 HAWAI‘I OCEAN HEALTH INDEX

TECHNICAL REPORT  
JUNE 2018





Funded by: Conservation International, NOAA Integrated Ecosystem Assessment, and Hawaiian Airlines



A collaboration between Conservation International and the University of Santa Barbara National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis Ocean Health Index team

Mahalo to all of our participants, community members, and agencies that collaborated and supported the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index. Special thanks to these organizations for their feedback and support: National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources, Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife, National Park Service, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coral Reef Conservation Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center Ecosystem Sciences Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center Stock Assessment Program, Office of Planning Coastal Zone Management, Kua'āina Ulu 'Auamo, The Nature Conservancy, University of Hawai'i Sea Grant, Hawai'i Green Growth, Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawai'i Authority and Liquid Robotics.

Prepared by: Eva Schemmel, Conservation International Hawai'i, 7192 Kalaniana'ole Hwy, Suite G230, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96825 USA, [eschemmel@conservation.org](mailto:eschemmel@conservation.org)

Citation: 2018 Hawai'i Ocean Health Index. Conservation International and the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, University of California, Santa Barbara. Available at: [www.OHI-science.org/mhi](http://www.OHI-science.org/mhi).

Full data repository and report can be found at [ohi-science.org/mhi](http://ohi-science.org/mhi)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- SUMMARY 4
- BACKGROUND 4
- METHODS 4
- RESULTS 7
- GOAL SCORES & DESCRIPTIONS 9
- DATA LAYERS 24
- REFERENCES 41



## SUMMARY

The Hawai'i Ocean Health Index is a scientifically robust index that measures ocean health for Hawai'i. It is supported by local stakeholders and integrates policy initiatives to support sustainable ocean management. The Ocean Health Index framework allows for repeatable assessments of the index goals overtime to measure progress toward a common vision for a healthy ocean and sustainable ocean management for Hawai'i. The 2018 assessment of the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index provides an opportunity to assess priorities for strengthening ocean resource management. Six goals or priorities were assessed in the 2018 Hawai'i Ocean Health Index: Food Provision (subgoals: Offshore Fisheries, Nearshore Fisheries, and Mariculture), Coastal Protection, Biodiversity (subgoals: Habitats and Species), Economies & Livelihoods, Sustainable Tourism, and Sense of Place. The goals were assessed for four regions, and also combined into a single score for the Main Hawaiian Islands as a whole. Goals are modeled with the best available data, resulting in scores that indicate how close each region is to meeting explicit targets. The Main Hawaiian Islands received a score of 74, with Maui Nui having the highest regional Ocean Health Index score (79), followed by Kauai'i and Ni'ihau (76), Hawai'i (72), and O'ahu (69). Ocean Livelihoods & Economies received the highest score, with Hawai'i's ocean economy providing 16% of Hawai'i's jobs and \$18 billion annually in revenue. Goals that incorporated ocean and coastal habitat health or protection tended to score the lowest, highlighting the need to protect or restore these habitats. These goals are Biodiversity, Coastal Protection, and Sustainable Tourism. Protecting and restoring these habitats is essential to sustaining our community and economy now and into the future.

## BACKGROUND

### WHAT IS THE OCEAN HEALTH INDEX?

The Ocean Health Index (OHI) is the first integrated assessment framework that scientifically combines key biological, physical, economic, and social elements of the ocean's health (Halpern et al. 2012). Overall Index scores are a combination of components, or 'goals', of ocean health. These scores are calculated using the best available data and indicators at the scale of the assessment. Scores reflect how well coastal regions optimize their potential ocean benefits and services in a sustainable way relative to a reference point (target), on a scale of 0-100.

Methods for calculating the OHI were developed at a global scale, combining dozens of data sets to produce annual Index scores for coastal nations and territories (Halpern et al., 2012), and have been repeated annually with a focus on improving methods and data (Halpern et al. 2015; 2017; Lowndes et al. 2017; ohi-science.org). As a result, for the first time, we are able to assess and compare global performance in managing our relationship with the

Earth's greatest resource—the Ocean. Using the same framework, independent assessments (OHI+) allow for exploration of variables influencing ocean health at the smaller scales where policy and management decisions are made. Targets for goals are created using stakeholder input, higher resolution data, indicators, and priorities, which produce scores that better reflect local priorities. This enables communities, managers, policy makers, scientists to better and more holistically understand, track, and communicate the status of local marine ecosystems, and to design strategic management actions to improve overall ocean health.

### ADAPTING THE INDEX FOR HAWAII

Hawaiians have a long history of sustainable management and resource use and have long recognized that their wellbeing and health relied on the status or availability of their resource. Today, the same is true; the health of our island communities and our environment is intertwined. Healthy communities are more equipped to be stewards of their environment and a healthy environment supports community wellbeing. This strong sense of place and mālama 'āina (care for the land and ocean) drives community conservation in Hawai'i and is a model for the rest of the world. These social and cultural values are the foundation for the development of the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index with social and cultural values embedded into each goal. The index was developed by a diverse group of stakeholders including community members, non-profit groups, private industries, and state and federal agencies to communicate the status of our ocean resources and create a shared vision for the future of our oceans.



Practicing hula looking out to the ocean as the sun sets. Photo: Conservation International photo by S. Kēhaunani Springer.

## METHODS

### OHI FRAMEWORK

Ocean health was defined as an ocean that can provide benefits and services for people now and into the future. Furthermore, health was defined as a state of being that is pono (sustainable/respectful); where functions and processes can exist, perpetuate, and evolve, including

Table 1. Locally defined goals for the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index.

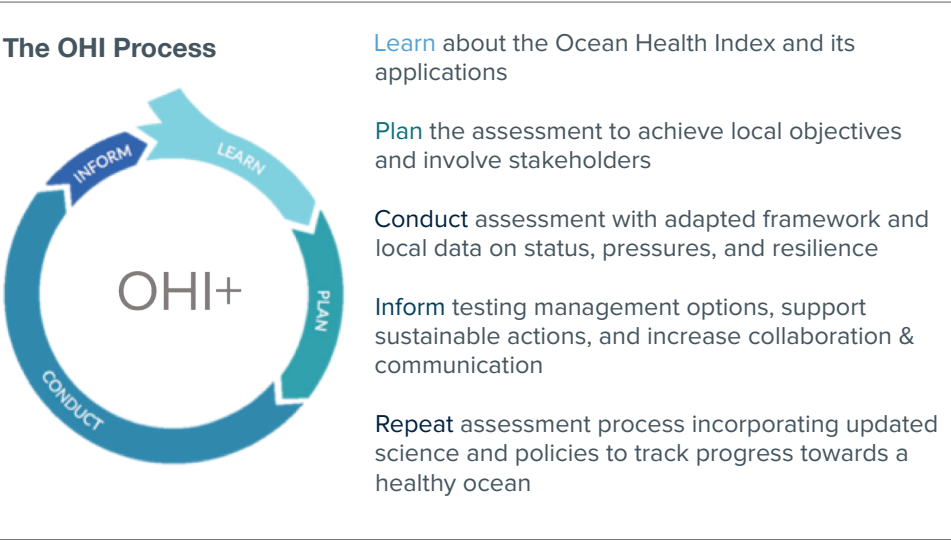
Goal	Subgoal	Definition
Food Provision (FP)	Nearshore Fisheries (NFI)	Food Provision measures the availability of sustainably harvested or cultured seafood. Offshore Fisheries measures of the amount and sustainability status of wild-caught seafood from pelagic, bottomfish, and coastal pelagic fisheries from formal stock assessments. Nearshore Fisheries measures of the status of nearshore fish populations for the benefits that they provide to local subsistence and culture. Mariculture measures the sustainable production of seafood from contemporary mariculture and customary Hawaiian fishponds (loko i'a).
	Offshore Fisheries (OFI)	
	Mariculture (MAR)	
Sense of Place (SP)		Sense of Place measures the value and relationships between people and the ocean and coastal areas. This goal measures the frequency of ocean and coastal activities that occur in each place including recreational and cultural activities.
Sustainable Tourism (ST)		Sustainable Tourism measures the balanced economic growth through tourism with management and preservation of natural resources and Hawaiian culture.
Biodiversity (BD)	Habitats (HAB)	Biodiversity measures the value of coastal and ocean species and habitats. Habitats measures the extent and condition of reefs, wetlands, soft-bottom habitats, and beaches. Species measures the population status of Hawai'i species based on reef fish biomass and the risk of extinction of marine mammals, turtles and birds, and coastal beach and sand dune plants.
	Species (SPP)	
Coastal Protection (CP)		Coastal Protection measures the extent and condition of habitats (beaches, coral reefs, wetlands) that provide coastal protection from inundation and erosion.
Livelihoods & Economies (LE)	Livelihoods (LIV)	Livelihoods & Economies measures the coastal and ocean-dependent jobs and coastal economies from marine related industries including tourism, fishing, shipbuilding, and transportation. Livelihoods tracks the number of jobs and the quality of jobs (wage/livable wage) of marine sectors and Economies tracks the revenue generated from productive coastal economies.
	Economies (ECO)	

the presence and role of humans. Our common vision for ocean health in Hawai'i is a resilient and productive system that provides services and resources to sustain Hawai'i's residents and economy now and into the future.

The global Ocean Health Index (OHI) developed 10 goals that encompass ocean health: Food Provision, Natural Products, Clean Water, Coastal Protection, Carbon Storage, Biodiversity, Tourism & Recreation, Livelihoods & Economies, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, and Sense of Place. For the Hawai'i OHI, these goals were adapted from the global framework and transformed into six goals: Food Provision, Coastal Protection, Biodiversity, Economies & Livelihoods, Sustainable Tourism, and Sense of Place (Table 1)

PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING THE HAWAI'I OHI

The Ocean Health Index was developed for Hawai'i through the support of local experts, stakeholder surveys, working groups, workshops, and meetings. A coalition for sustainable ocean management was built through bringing together management agencies, stakeholders, and organizations to support sustainable



ocean management through a clear vision of ocean health and a united common goal of assessing and tracking ocean health in Hawai'i. The conceptual framework of the Hawai'i OHI assessment was adapted from the global OHI framework to meet Hawai'i's unique ecological, social, economic, and cultural aspects.

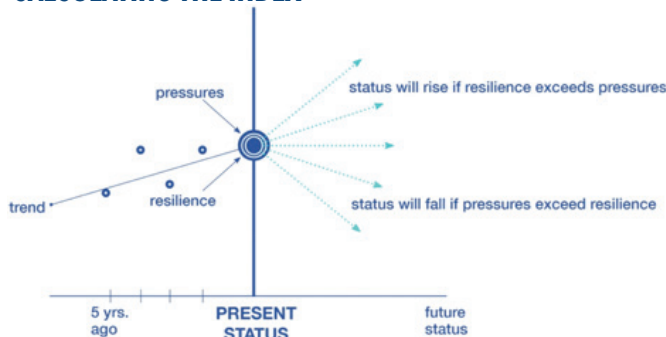
## SYNERGIES WITH EXISTING REGIONAL AND STATEWIDE OCEAN SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

The Hawai'i OHI is also part of the Aloha + Challenge, Hawai'i's statewide commitment to achieve six integrated sustainability goals by 2030 for clean energy, local food, natural resource management, solid waste, smart sustainable communities and green education and workforce. Progress on the six goals and climate commitment is measured on the Aloha + Challenge Dashboard, which can be viewed online at [dashboard.hawaii.gov/aloha-challenge](https://dashboard.hawaii.gov/aloha-challenge). In particular the Hawai'i OHI incorporates the initiatives to protect 30% of priority watersheds by 2030 and effectively manage 30% of nearshore ocean waters by 2030 into the targets for the Sustainable Tourism goal.

The Aloha + Challenge: He Nohona 'Ae'ōia, A Culture of Sustainability is recognized by the United Nations (UN) and the international community as a place-based model to achieve the global 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Building on the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress, Hawai'i is working with the Global Island Partnership and the UN Development Programme to scale the Aloha+ Challenge with Pacific Island leaders to support locally and culturally appropriate action on the global agenda.

The Hawai'i Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP) is a statewide plan that sets forth guiding principles and recommendations for the State of Hawai'i to achieve comprehensive and integrated ocean and coastal resource management. Management actions undertaken by state agencies are represented in the plan, and their implementation and advancement are tracked on the ORMP Dashboard (<https://dashboard.hawaii.gov/stat/goals/25ji-kwv7>). Datasets from the ORMP Dashboard have been incorporated into the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index as indicators of resilient coastal management efforts by plan partners. The ORMP is a requirement under Hawai'i Revised Statutes §205A-62(1) and is a major component of the State's Coastal Zone Management Program.

## CALCULATING THE INDEX



## Index, Regional, and Goal Scores

The index (I) score is the sum of the regional scores ( $I_{region}$ ). All regions were given equal weight in the index ( $\alpha$ ).

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i I_{region,i}$$

The regional scores ( $I_{region}$ ) are the sum of all the individual goal scores ( $G_i$ ). All goals were given equal weight in the index ( $\alpha$ ).

$$I_{region} = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i G_i$$

The goal score ( $G_i$ ) is the average of current status (50% of the goal score) and probable future state (50% of the goal score).

$$G = \frac{x + x_f}{2}$$

The goal current status (x) is calculated using available indicators in relation to a stakeholder set reference point (see goal models & data below for specific models for each goal). The probable future status ( $x_f$ ) measures the cumulative pressures (negative impacts on a goal score), cumulative resilience (positive impacts on a goal score) and trend (projected goal status in five years). The future status score is the near future score projection of a goal calculated as the current goal status multiplied by the 5 year status trend (T) and the difference in the resilience (r) and pressure (p) applied to that goal (Halpern et al., 2012).

$$x_{i,f} = [1 + \beta T_i + (1 - \beta)(r_i - p_i)] x_i$$

The trend is given a higher weight ( $\beta$ ) than the pressure/resilience component. This value was chosen based on the assumption that trend is a better indicator of the near future condition than indirect measures of pressure and resilience (Halpern et al., 2012). All pressure and resilience values are scaled from 0 to 1 and trend is constrained to -1.0 to +1.0.

## Pressures and Resilience

Cumulative pressures acting on each goal are calculated as the sum of ecological ( $P_E$ ) and social pressures ( $P_S$ ):

$$p = \gamma * p_E + (1 - \gamma) * p_S$$

Where  $\gamma$  is the relative weight for ecological vs. social pressures, set as equal (0.5).

Each pressure layer is assigned to an ecological or social category, with ecological pressures further assigned to one of five subcategories (pollution, alien species, habitat destruction, fishing pressure, and climate change). Each ecological pressure layer is then applied to relevant goals and assigned a rank sensitivity or the weight of the pressure on that goal from 1 to 3 with 1 being low impact, 2 being medium impact, and 3 being high impact. Ecological pressures are then calculated as the weighted average of the pressure scores for each category for each goal (see Halpern et al. 2012). Social pressures are unweighted, and the social pressure exerted on a goal is calculated as the average of the all the social pressures applied to that goal (Halpern et al. 2012).

Resilience layers are assigned to three categories: ecological integrity, regulatory efforts, and social integrity.

Ecological integrity and regulatory effort resilience scores address ecological pressures and therefore are averaged together and added to the social integrity resilience scores for each goal (Halpern et al. 2012).

The pressure and resilience layers help capture the complex interactions social and ecological interactions that are exerted on each goal. For example, increased visitors can support Livelihoods & Economies but can exert a pressure on habitat health and therefore reduce Biodiversity. These interactions are captured in the OHI through pressure and resilience layers that are scored and applied to each goal. See the section on Data Layers for a full list of the pressures and resilience layers that are applied to each goal.

### Spatial Extent

The Hawai'i OHI was a statewide assessment for the Main Hawaiian Islands. The assessment was done at the county scale (Hawai'i, Maui Nui, O'ahu, and Kaua'i) and averaged to produce the overall Hawai'i OHI score. The OHI focus is on the entire EEZ, however, some goals are assessed on the nearshore (3 nm) scale (Table 2).

## RESULTS

### SCORES

The Main Hawaiian Islands scored 74 out of a possible 100. Overall, Hawai'i's Livelihoods & Economies, Sense of Place, and Offshore Fisheries had high scores. However, the coastal and ocean habitats that underpin many of the other goals are impacted, with goals that incorporate coastal and ocean habitats receiving low scores.

Livelihoods & Economies scored the highest (93) out of the six goals assessed, with the subgoal of Economies receiving a perfect score (100). This reflects the steady revenue generated from marine and coastal industries in Hawai'i.

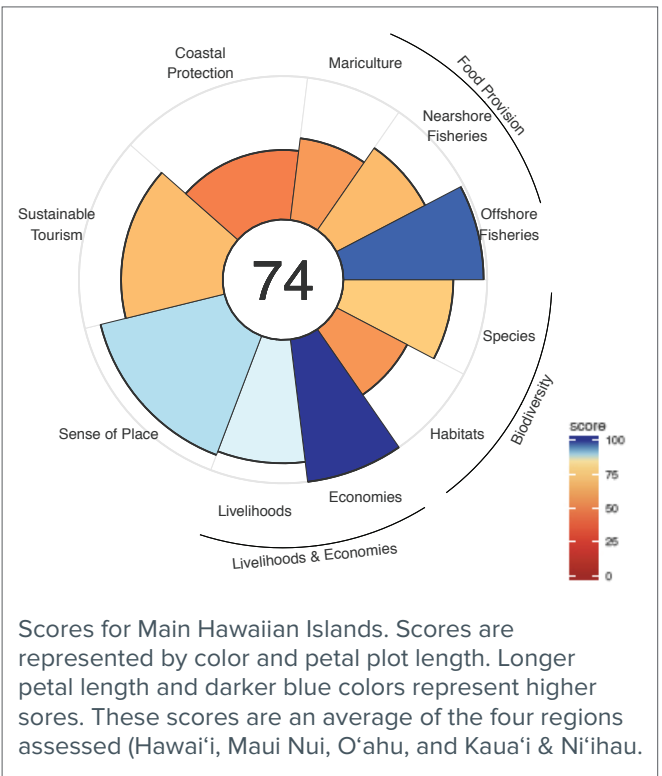
Coastal Protection received the lowest score of 49 out of a possible 100. Biodiversity scored 66 with the Habitats subgoal scoring 56, the second lowest score within the index, and the Species subgoal scoring 89. The Mariculture subgoal of Food Provision received the third lowest score of 57.

Table 3. Goal scores for the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index (FP=Food Provision, BD=Biodiversity, LE=Livelihoods & Economies, NFI=Nearshore Fisheries, OFI=Offshore Fisheries, MAR=Mariculture, HAB=Habitats, SPP=Species, LIV=Livelihoods, ECO= Economies, SP=Sense of Place, ST=Sustainable Tourism, CP=Coastal Protection).

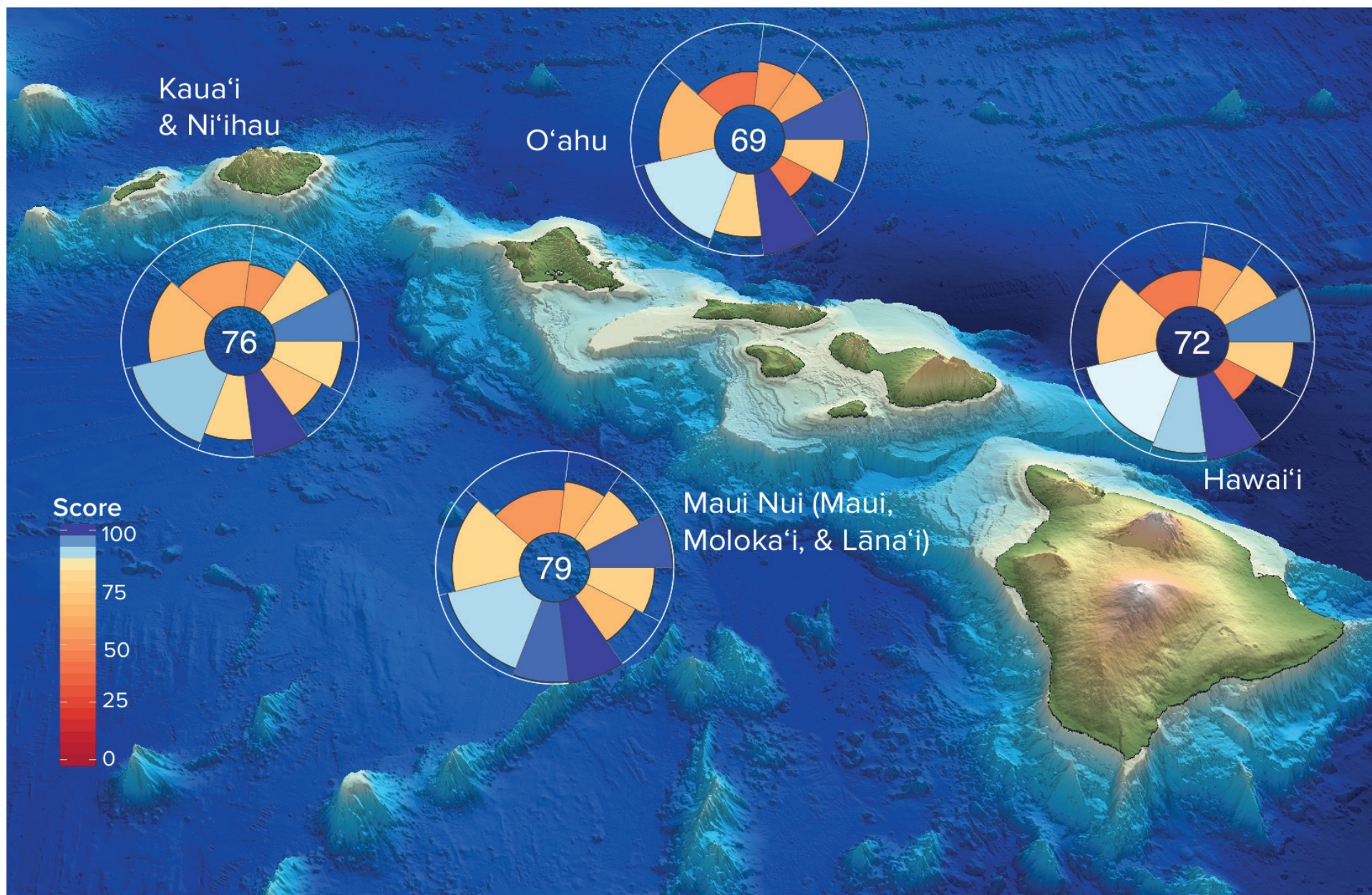
Region	Index	FP			BD		LE		SP	ST	CP
		NFI	OFI	MAR	HAB	SPP	LIV	ECO			
Main Hawaiian Islands	74	70	98	57	56	77	86	100	89	71	49
Hawai'i	72	70	97	60	42	76	91	100	86	70	42
Maui Nui	79	72	98	63	67	77	98	100	90	80	53
O'ahu	69	59	99	54	43	71	77	100	88	66	41
Kaua'i & Ni'ihau	76	78	97	52	69	81	79	100	91	68	56

Table 2. Spatial extent for goal models.

Goal	Sub-Goal	Spatial Scale
Food Provision	Nearshore Fisheries	Nearshore
	Offshore Fisheries	EEZ
	Mariculture	Nearshore
Sense of Place		Nearshore
Sustainable Tourism		Nearshore
Biodiversity	Species	EEZ
	Habitats	EEZ
Coastal Protection		Nearshore
Livelihoods & Economies	Livelihoods	EEZ
	Economies	EEZ







Regional scores for Hawai'i County, Maui County, O'ahu County, and Kaua'i County. Regional scores varied across counties and are based on regional differences in the local economic, social, and ecological indicators that underpin the index. Maui Nui had the highest regional Ocean Health Index score (79), followed by Kaua'i and Ni'i'hau (76), Hawai'i (72), and O'ahu (69).



# GOAL SCORES & DESCRIPTIONS



## FOOD PROVISION

Over half (55%) of available seafood in Hawai'i is locally sourced (Teneva et al. 2018). Nearly 34 million lbs. (99%) comes from nearshore and offshore fisheries and 0.35 million lbs. (1%) comes from mariculture. The majority of

Hawai'i's catch is from the pelagic fishery, followed by the reef fishery (commercial & non-commercial catch), coastal pelagic fishery, and bottomfish fishery (Table 4).

Table 4. Mean annual catch from Hawai'i's fisheries. A multiplier is applied to the reef fishery to account for the estimated non-commercial catch (McCoy et al., 2018).

Fishery	Mean Annual Catch (lbs.)
Reef	2,694,641
Bottomfish	428,181
Coastal Pelagic	583,030
Pelagic	30,230,053

### Nearshore Fisheries

Nearshore Fisheries are extremely valuable for providing food and cultural resources for Hawai'i. The majority of nearshore catch does not go to markets with up to 90 percent kept by fishers or given away for home consumption showing the value of this fishery for providing local meals and supporting cultural practices.

This goal was assessed as the measure of available nearshore fish biomass, or in other words, the availability of the resource. Nearshore Fisheries scored an average of 70 for the Main Hawaiian Islands. Nearshore fisheries scores were lowest on O'ahu at 59 out of a possible 100.

### Offshore Fisheries

Offshore Fisheries scored 98 reflecting that the majority of catch from pelagic and bottomfish comes from sustainable fisheries. Scores are assessed on the stock status of both pelagic and bottomfish fisheries, with species that comprise the majority of Hawai'i's catch contributing more to the overall score.

In 2016, Hawai'i's pelagic fishery was composed primarily of bigeye tuna (16M lbs), yellowfin tuna (4M lbs) and swordfish (2M lbs), followed by ono, marlin, mahimahi and monchong contributing 1M to 2M lbs each.

The bottomfish fishery is a multispecies fishery. In 2016, opakapaka (131K lbs) and uku (110K lbs) comprised the majority of the catch.

### Mariculture

Production of edible seafood is relatively low compared to Hawai'i's wild caught fisheries, representing 1% of the total seafood production. Mariculture production in Hawai'i

comes from contemporary mariculture production (also referred to as aquaculture) and from traditional Hawaiian fishponds, known locally as loko i'a. Historically, seafood from traditional Hawaiian fishponds played a large role in sustaining Hawaiian populations. In the early 1900s, Hawaiian fishponds produced 400-600 lbs. of seafood per acre (Honua Consulting, 2013). Today, it is estimated that 422 fishponds remain, with a small proportion of them that are capable of producing seafood, however many of these are being restored to viable seafood production systems. The number of remaining fishponds was used as a metric for seafood production potential and is part of the mariculture score along with contemporary mariculture production system.

Several species of finfish and shellfish are grown in Hawai'i for food consumption. However, many of the mariculture species grown in Hawai'i do not support local food provision such as microalgae and brood stock shrimp. Therefore, while revenue is high for Hawai'i's mariculture industry (\$78 Mil in 2014; (HDA)), the yield or production of edible seafood is relatively low compared to Hawai'i's wild caught fisheries. Mariculture scored 57, reflecting the variability in the yield from contemporary mariculture systems and the potential risk and sustainability of the species cultured and loss of Hawaiian fishponds. Future projections show that local seafood production will meet only 45% of the local seafood demand by 2040 (Teneva et al 2018). Therefore, mariculture may play a larger role in future seafood production in the future.



## SENSE OF PLACE

Cultural values are expressed in the development of this goal and several of the other goals, as local and cultural values are recognized as important to all aspects of ocean health. This goal stresses the importance of the

ocean and coastal areas for maintaining cultural practices, community wellbeing, and general sense of place. An important component identified for sense of place is the connection or relationship that people have with the ocean and coastal areas. How we use ocean areas can in part define our connection and values towards them thus Sense of Place is measured through resident participation rates in ocean activities. On average, 89% of Hawai'i residents participate in an ocean activity at least once a month (Table 5).

Table 5. Hawai'i resident participation rates in ocean activities at least once per month.

Region	Participation Rate
Hawai'i	89
Maui Nui	92
O'ahu	92
Kaua'i & Ni'ihau	94



## SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

This goal measures the balance between economic growth through tourism with management and preservation of natural resources and Hawaiian culture. This is measured through tracking visitor generated

revenue, ocean and coastal management areas to preserve the environment and provide visitor ecotourism opportunities, and the sentiment of residents towards tourism. Sustainable tourism was scored based on the benefit of visitors to economic growth while taking into account the preservation of social and cultural values of residents and protection of the natural environment.

Scores ranged from 65 to 80 by region, with Maui Nui receiving the highest score. The relatively low scores reflect the need to balance the economic gains with the preservation of Hawai'i's unique cultural and natural environment. Tourism contributed \$18 billion in direct visitor generated revenue in 2016, contributing >14% to Hawai'i's GDP from visitor spending alone. However, increased stewardship and protection is needed to balance the increased human use from visitors on ocean and coastal areas. Currently 13% of nearshore waters are protected by marine management areas, with the target set at 30% protection by 2030 (State of Hawai'i). The definition and assessment of effective management areas to meet the 30% target is currently being developed by the Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources and will be incorporated into future assessments. Additionally, watershed protection is included in this goal for the benefits that watersheds provide such as freshwater retention and reducing water pollution and soil erosion to the nearshore environment. Currently 15.3% of priority watersheds are protected (Yuen, 2017), the target set at 30% protection by 2030 (State of Hawai'i). Lastly, resident sentiment is included as a metric in this goal, with resident's sentiment or satisfaction of tourism currently at 68% and has been steadily declining over the past 7 years (HTA, 2017).

Stakeholders have identified several areas to increase the preservation of social and cultural values and the natural environment. These include increased tourism education programs, increased proportion of the tax revenues generated from the tourism industry allocated to community and environmental preservation and increased freshwater reserves to accommodate both residents and visitors.



## BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity measures the value Hawai'i's unique and diverse coastal and ocean habitats and species.

### Habitats

Coastal habitats assessed include soft bottom (bays), wetlands, beaches, and coral reefs. These habitats and the species that reside in them are the foundation of many of the benefits that we receive from

the ocean including food provision, coastal protection, sustainable tourism, sense of place, and our livelihoods and economy. However, our ocean and coastal habitats surrounding the Main Hawaiian Islands are threatened and we are seeing the impacts of coastal pollution, unsustainable development, and climate change on the resulting habitat condition. Hawai'i's ocean habitats are in average to poor condition with 54% of historical coastal wetlands intact, coral reef condition declining drastically with increased water pollution and recent coral bleaching events, and the extreme erosion of our coastlines, with 72% of beaches actively eroding (Table 6). Protecting and restoring these habitats is essential to sustaining our community and economy now and into the future.

Table 6. Habitat extent and condition by region.

Region	Habitat	Condition	Extent
Hawai'i	beach	28	55.9 km
Maui Nui	beach	15	144.1 km
O'ahu	beach	40	140.8 km
Kaua'i & Ni'ihau	beach	29	133.6 km
Hawai'i	reef	66	238.6 km <sup>2</sup>
Maui Nui	reef	64	461.3 km <sup>2</sup>
O'ahu	reef	60	374.2 km <sup>2</sup>
Kaua'i & Ni'ihau	reef	61	347.3 km <sup>2</sup>
Hawai'i	soft bottom	61	17.0 km <sup>2</sup>
Maui Nui	soft bottom	98	156.2 km <sup>2</sup>
O'ahu	soft bottom	49	92.8 km <sup>2</sup>
Kaua'i & Ni'ihau	soft bottom	99	56.0 km <sup>2</sup>
Hawai'i	wetland	25	0.2 km <sup>2</sup>
Maui Nui	wetland	75	11.9 km <sup>2</sup>
O'ahu	wetland	29	6.7 km <sup>2</sup>
Kaua'i & Ni'ihau	wetland	85	3.8 km <sup>2</sup>

### Species

Hawai'i's ocean is home to over 565 endemic marine species. This means that over 20% of Hawai'i's marine fishes can be found nowhere else on earth. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) was established in 1973 to provide for the conservation of species that are endangered or threatened (likely to become endangered in the near future without protection) throughout all or a significant portion of their range, and the conservation of the ecosystems on which they depend.

The Species subgoal of Biodiversity measures the species status based on the percent of species listed on the Endangered Species List and on the population status of Hawai'i coral reef fish species. Species scored 77, with the majority of marine species (marine, mammals, turtles, shorebirds and seabirds, and coastal sand and dune plants) not listed as threatened or endangered. However, while fish and coastal plants scored fairly well, sea and shore birds and marine mammals and turtles are the most

threatened. Seabirds and shorebirds has the highest rate of endangered, threatened, or listed species of concern (53%), followed by marine mammals and turtles with 39% of Hawai'i's marine mammals and turtles listed on the Endangered Species List.



## COASTAL PROTECTION

Coastal Protections measures the extent and condition of habitats that provide coastal protection. Coral reefs, wetlands, and beaches protect Hawai'i's coastline from flooding and inundation. Coastal Protection

received a score of 49. A score of 100 would indicate that these habitats are all still intact or have been restored to their reference conditions. Beach habitat was scored based on the percent of beaches that are not actively eroding, receiving very low scores, with over 72% of beaches actively eroding across Hawai'i. Wetland habitat was scored based on the current coastal wetland habitat compared to historical extents, with many of the historical coastal wetlands filled in and lost through coastal development. Lastly, coral reefs were scored based on several benthic indicators such as coral cover, algae cover, coral mortality, and juvenile and adult coral densities. Coral reefs scored lowest on O'ahu and highest on Hawai'i Island.

Coastal protection scores also take into account pressures such as climate change on these coastal habitats. Climate change poses a huge threat to coastal communities and Hawai'i's economy. Sea level rise is projected to cause increased coastal erosion and inundation, furthering the importance of our coastal habitats to buffer against these changing ocean conditions (Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission).



## LIVELIHOODS & ECONOMY

Ocean revenues contribute over 6 billion to Hawai'i's economy each year and directly provide 16% of jobs (103,427 in 2013) (Table 7). The Livelihoods & Economies goal scored 93 and reflects the ability of ocean

sectors to provide livelihood opportunities, and consistent or stable revenue generated from ocean sectors.

Livelihoods measures job quantity and quality for people living on the coast. Livelihoods includes two equally important sub-components, the number of jobs, which is a proxy for livelihood quantity, and the per capita average annual wages, which is a proxy for job quality. The tourism and recreation sector represent between 85% to 99% of the total ocean sector jobs per county. Mean wage is lowest in this sector at \$20,919 in 2013. This is 48% lower than the state mean wage (DBEDT) and 36% below the self-sufficiency standard (DBEDT, 2015).

Economies captures the economic value associated with marine industries using revenue from marine sectors. Ocean revenues contribute over \$6 billion to Hawai'i's

economy annually and have remained stable over the past five years.

Table 7. Ocean contribution to Hawai'i's livelihoods and economy.

Region	Total Ocean Sector Jobs	Percent of Jobs per Region	Revenue (mil)
Hawai'i	13,576	16%	993.2
Maui Nui	25,423	32%	2,165.5
O'ahu	59,164	13%	2,700.1
Kaua'i & Ni'ihau	5,264	16%	217.9

## GOAL MODELS & DATA

The following section outlines the models and data used to develop each goal and subgoal in the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index. All of the data for this assessment is available at [ohi-science.org/mhi](http://ohi-science.org/mhi). The current data gaps that were identified during the assessment are listed at the end of each goal and subgoal section.

### FOOD PROVISION

This goal measures the sustainably harvested and produced seafood from fisheries and aquaculture (local production of seafood including shrimp ponds and fishponds) in Hawai'i.

$$X_{FP} = \frac{X_{fis} + X_{mar}}{2}$$

#### Nearshore Fisheries

This subgoal of Food Provision measures the availability of nearshore fisheries resources for subsistence, recreational, and commercial fisheries.

Nearshore Fisheries is measured as the average of 3 components: Reef Fish Biomass, Reef Fish Sustainability, and Reef Fish Predators (NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program and University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science). Reef Fish Biomass measures the mean biomass of all reef fishes other than sharks and jacks derived from underwater visual surveys of <30m hard bottom habitats. Survey biomass per location is compared against a meaningful local baseline (to account for inherent environmental and habitat differences among locations). Reef Fish Sustainability represents an index of mean size for targeted reef fish species relative to their size at first maturity. High scores therefore represent assemblages where there are still many large individuals of targets species, those large fishes being particularly important components of the breeding stock. The Reef Fish Predators indicator is made up of 2 components: 'reef sharks' and 'other reef piscivores' with data taken respectively from towed-diver and point-count surveys



by divers. High scores represent locations where upper trophic level fishes are still a conspicuous and ecologically important component of the reef ecosystem.

### Offshore Fisheries

This subgoal of Food Provision measures the amount harvested and sustainability of Hawai'i's fisheries. The model generally compares landings with Maximum Sustainable Yield.

$$X_{fis} = \sum_{i=1}^n Fishery_i \prod_{i=1}^n SS_i^{\frac{C_i}{\sum C_i}}$$

Where Fishery is the pelagic, bottomfish, or coastal pelagic fishery, SS is the stock status scores, and C is the catch.

The model assesses the amount of wild-caught seafood that can be sustainably harvested from within the Hawai'i EEZ, with sustainability (stock status scores) based on formal stock assessments. Catch data was provided by The Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources (DLNR DAR).

Stock status scores were calculated as the mean of the all stock status scores for each fishery (pelagic: tuna, swordfish, mahimahi, etc.; bottomfish: deep seven species mainly groupers and snappers; coastal pelagics: jacks, akule, 'ōpelu, etc). Longline data for pelagic species landed in Hawai'i but caught outside of the OHI assessment region (Main Hawai'i Island EEZ) was included in the assessment. Each stock is assessed separately based on stock status scores (Biomass at maximum sustainable yield: B/Bmsy or Spawning biomass at maximum sustainable yield: SB/SBmsy). We applied a 0.05 lower buffer on the stock status score allowing for error in the stock status. Sustainability scores above 1.00 were given a score of 1.00.

Stock status reference points used in formal stock assessments vary by the fishery type. The pelagic fish sustainability reference point was SB/SBmsy, with a reference value of 1.0. The bottomfish species sustainability reference point was B/BMSY, with a reference value of 1.0. The most recent stock assessments for pelagic fish species were 2012-2013 for most species (WCPFC; ISC, 2017). Therefore, the ten most recent years of stock assessment data was used to run a linear regression model to predict stock status to 2016. If stock status was non-linear then the mean stock status was used. Bottomfish stocks were assessed as a species complex (Langseth et al., 2018). We used median scores for each fishery (pelagic, bottom, coastal pelagic) to gap fill for species that lacked formal stock assessments. To include these important harvest species, we made the assumption that the unassessed species within each fishery (pelagic, bottomfish, coastal pelagic) are faring similarly to the assessed fish stocks. There were no current formal stock assessments for coastal pelagic species (scores are reported as NA) and therefore they are not incorporated into the score for this goal, but they are included in the catch data for reference, comprising approximately 2% of commercial catch.

Table 8. Mean annual catch (lbs) from 2012 to 2016 and sustainability scores for coastal pelagic species.

Species	Mean Annual Catch (lbs)	Score
Akule	313,584	NA
Barred jack	50	NA
Dobe ulua	3,348	NA
Halalū	17,899	NA
Kagami ulua	221	NA
Kamanu	4,355	NA
Lae	254	NA
Omaka	28	NA
‘Ōmilu	6,846	NA
‘Ōpelu	223,704	NA
‘Ōpelu mama	40	NA
Paopao ulua	525	NA
Papa ulua	8,569	NA
Sasa ulua	393	NA
Ulua-misc.	1,751	NA
Shark-misc.	2,346	NA

Table 9. Mean annual catch (lbs) from 2012 to 2016 and sustainability scores for bottomfish species.

Species	Mean Annual Catch (lbs)	Score
Alfonsin	35	1.00
Butaguchi ulua	306	1.00
Gunkan ulua	366	1.00
Kāhala	15,621	1.00
White ulua	13,177	1.00
Ehu	30,173	1.00
Gindai	3,001	1.00
Kalekale	14,257	1.00
Lehi	10,332	1.00
Onaga	61,830	1.00
‘Ōpakapaka	130,982	1.00
Ta'ape	31,373	1.00
Uku	110,802	1.00
Hapu'upu'u	9,194	1.00

Table 10. Mean annual catch (lbs) from 2012 to 2016 and sustainability scores for pelagic species.

Species	Mean Annual Catch (lbs)	Score
Thresher shark	20,118	0.80
Monchong	1,168,014	0.83
Blue	17,780	1.00
Oceanic shark	462	1.00
Mahimahi	1,661,441	0.83
Blue marlin	1,489,631	1.00
Misc Istiophoridae	2,234	0.68
Sailfish	46,248	0.68
Striped marlin	1,005,382	0.36
Mako	119,501	0.80
Bigeye tuna	16,523,199	1.00
Bluefin	1,077	0.25
Kawakawa	18,179	0.80
Ono	1,075,297	0.81
Tombo	925,796	1.00
Yellowfin tuna	4,070,707	1.00
Swordfish	2,084,987	1.00

#### Data Gaps

- Species specific stock assessments for bottomfish, as bottomfish taxonomic resolution for the stock assessment was not assessed to species.
- Public perception of fisheries status.
- Estimates of non-reported commercial catch.
- Dealer reporting data.
- Lacking stock assessments for many of the harvested fish species and all of the coastal pelagic species.

#### Mariculture

This subgoal of Food Provision measures the sustainable production potential of seafood from fishponds and current production of seafood weighted by a sustainability score. The scores are an average of the state reported seafood production (aquaculture) and fishpond potential.

$$X_{mar} = \frac{X_c + X_t}{2}$$

$$X_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_{c,i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n y_{r,i}} * S$$

$$X_t = \frac{f_c}{f_r}$$

Where  $X_c$  is the contemporary mariculture production and  $X_t$  is the traditional production from Hawaiian fishponds.  $X_c$  is measured as the sum of the yield ( $y_c$ ) from each reported mariculture category ( $i$ ) (finfish and shellfish) compared to the annual maximum yield for each region ( $y_r$ ) over the last five years of available data and weighted by the

average species sustainability score. The production (yield: lbs. of seafood) is reported at the state level to prevent disclosure of sensitive information (HDA). To get county level estimates of production, the yield of finfish and shellfish produced at the state level were multiplied by the estimated proportion of finfish and shellfish operators by county. The number of operators are reported to USDA via census every 5 years (2002, 2007, 2012) (USDA). To fill in annual data gaps linear regression models were used.

The species that are reported on the State Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources that are produced locally for seafood consumption include: Abalone (*Haliotis* sp), oysters (*Crassostrea gigas* and *Crassostrea sikamea*), clams (*Venerupis philippinarum*), kāhala (*Seriola dumerili*), Pacific White Shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*), limu (*Gracilaria* sp.), and tilapia (*Oreochromis* sp.). The sustainability of the species produced was assessed as the average of the feed sustainability score (0 protein based, 1 plant based; 0 imported feed, 1 local feed) and the biosecurity risk scored as species status (1 native, 0.75 introduced, or 0 invasive) and the pathogen and virus susceptibility (0 highly susceptible, 0.5 susceptible but preventative measures in place (biosecurity practices such as sterilization and wastewater treatment practices) (Table 11).

$X_t$  is the production potential of traditional Hawaiian fish ponds measured as the current number of remaining fishponds ( $f_c$ ) compared to the historical 1990 reference ( $f_r$ ) (DHM inc et al., 1990). The original fishpond data layer (Ogden Environmental Services, 1994) was modified by The Nature Conservancy and used in this analysis.

#### Data Gaps

- Kapuna knowledge on fishpond historical locations, practices, and production.
- Public perceptions of farmed seafood.
- Unknown total lbs. produced some years and some counties due to non-disclosure requirements.

## SENSE OF PLACE

This goal stresses the importance of the ocean and coastal areas for maintaining cultural practices, community wellbeing, and general sense of place. There were many valuable suggestions on how to measure Sense of Place including the use and knowledge of Hawaiian place names. Hawaiian names often reflect the activities, history, and the environment of the place. Unfortunately, there was no available and consistent way to measure the use of Hawaiian place names. This is a data gap and need that was identified during the development process for this goal. Another important component identified for sense of place is the connection or relationship that people have with the ocean and coastal areas. Therefore, as a proxy to measure Sense of Place, it was measured through activities that take place in each place, assessed as the participation rate in ocean and coastal activities.

$$X_{sp} = \frac{a_c}{a_r}$$

Table 11. Common mariculture species in Hawai'i and their corresponding sustainability scores.

Cultured Species	Species Name	Sustainable Feed (0=imported)	Feed Plant Based (0=protein based)	Susceptibility to Disease (0=highly susceptible)	Native (1), Introduced (0.5), Invasive (0)	Sustainability Score
Abalone	<i>Haliotis refens</i> , <i>Haliotis discus hanai</i>	1	1	1	0.5	0.88
Broodstock and juvenile shrimp	<i>Litopenaeus. vanamei</i> , <i>L. monodon</i> , <i>L. stylirostris</i>	0	0	0	0.5	0.13
Kahala (amberjack)	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	0	0	1	1	0.50
Marine shrimp for food	<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	0	0	0	0.5	0.13
Microalgae	<i>Spirulina sp</i> , <i>Hematococcus sp</i>	1	1	1	1	1.00
Seaweed/Limu	<i>Gracilaria sp</i>	1	1	1	0.5	0.88
Seed clams	<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>	1	1	1	0.5	0.88
Seed oysters and clams	<i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>Venerupis Philippinarum</i> , <i>Crassostrea Sika-mea</i>	1	1	1	0.5	0.88
Tilapia	<i>Oreochromis sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0.00



Where  $a_c$  is the current resident participation rates in any ocean activity and  $a_r$  is the reference participation rate, participation in any ocean activity at least once per month.

This information was collected across the state by the NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program 2014 socioeconomic surveys of human use, knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions in Hawai'i (Gorstein et al., 2018). NOAA Socio-economic division began surveys to track the frequency of recreational activities in Hawai'i in 2014 and these surveys are planned to be repeated every 5-7 years. Since 2014 was the first year of the survey, there is not a trend score for this goal.

To find opportunities to connect to place and give back, go to Hawai'i Conservation Alliance's Conservation Connections <http://www.conservationconnections.org>.

#### Data Gaps

- Knowledge and records of Hawaiian place names including information on cultural practices.
- Community residence time or how long people live in the same community.
- Cultural site information including the total number of historical cultural and sacred sites.

## SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

This goal measures the balance between economic growth through tourism with management and preservation of natural resources and Hawaiian culture. The Sustainable Tourism goal model is the average of three indicators: economic ( $r_a$  and  $r_d$ ), sentiment ( $s_c$ ) and environment ( $p_c$ ).

$$X_T = \frac{\frac{r_a + r_d}{2} + \frac{s_c}{s_r} + \frac{p_c}{p_{30}}}{3}$$

where

$r_a$ =current annual growth in visitor generated revenue (annual direct expenditures in 2009 real dollars)  
 $r_d$ =current annual percent change in average daily visitor spending  
 $r_r$ = reference annual growth rate for visitor generated revenue and average daily visitor spending of +2.5%  
 $r \geq 0.0\% = 1$   
 $r < 0.0\%$  and  $r > -2.5\% = 0.9$   
 $r < -2.5\%$  and  $r \geq -5.0\% = 0.8$   
 $s_c$ = current sentiment  
 $s_r$ =reference sentiment target of 80%  
 $p_c$ =current percent of nearshore waters and priority watersheds protected  
 $p_{30}$ =30% percent of nearshore waters and priority watersheds protected

The mean of economic (visitor generated GDP and average visitor spending), sentiment (preservation of social and cultural values), and environment (protection of key habitats) were used to generate regional scores for sustainable tourism (Table 12).

Economic was scored based on two indicators of the economic contribution of visitors to Hawai'i: 1. Annual

visitor expenditures and 2. Average daily visitor spending. These indicators reflect Hawai'i's economic reliance on visitor spending and recognize the stakeholder identified need to reduce the social and environmental impact of visitors while maintaining visitor generated revenue through increased visitor spending and while maintaining or decreasing the annual number of visitors. Visitor expenditures were adjusted by inflation by the implicit price deflator (DBEDT). The reference level for visitor contribution to economic growth was set at 2.5% annual growth rate (HTA, 2016). Visitor generated total expenditures was estimated to county level by weighting expenditures by the average daily number of visitors to each county (visitors defined as overnight stays (DBEDT). Average daily visitor spending was assessed as the annual percent change in visitor spending.

Sentiment was scored as the preservation of social and cultural values estimated through HTA visitor sentiment surveys (HTA, 2017). Three questions have been asked consistently and thus have time-series information. Responses to these questions were used to score the sentiment of residents on the benefits and impact of tourism in Hawai'i. The three questions were to rate the level of impact and agreement on: 1. Rate the overall impact of tourism on your family, 2. Tourism has brought more benefits than problems, and 3. The island is being run for the tourists at the expense of the local people. The three questions were normalized to a score from 0 to 100 with 100 being positive or agreement on positive impacts of tourism for residence of Hawai'i. Questions were averaged and scored to a reference value of 80 as set by the Hawai'i Tourism Authority as their target acceptance rate (HTA, 2017).

Environment was scored based on the protection of the natural environment including ocean areas (Marine Protected Areas, Fishery Replenishment Areas, and Community Subsistence Fishing Areas) and priority watersheds (watersheds that provide essential freshwater and protect key biodiversity). Environmental protection data comes from DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources Marine Manage Areas database (Hawai'i State Office of Planning) and DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife (Yuen, 2017). A reference rate of 30% nearshore areas effectively managed and priority watersheds protected by 2030 is based on the Governor's Sustainable Hawai'i Initiatives (State of Hawai'i) (<https://governor.hawaii.gov/sustainable-hawaii-initiative>).

#### Data Gaps

- While there are several education programs or information for visitors, data on park signage and education programs are not comprehensive or available state wide.
- An agreed upon plan for sustainable tourism, economic growth, and ecotourism has not been established by the State of Hawai'i.
- Among stakeholders it is unknown how much of the Tourism Accommodation Tax (TAT) goes back to environmental protection and restoration. Clarity and transparency on the TAT was recommended.

Table 12. Regional and yearly Sustainable Tourism component scores (economic, sentiment, and environmental indicators) and combined status score.

Region	Year	Economic	Sentiment	Environment	Status
Hawai'i	2012	100	73	42	72
	2013	100	70	42	71
	2014	100	69	42	69
	2015	95	68	42	65
	2016	85	68	42	70
Maui Nui	2012	100	73	72	82
	2013	100	70	72	81
	2014	100	69	72	80
	2015	85	68	72	75
	2016	100	68	72	80
O'ahu	2012	100	73	35	69
	2013	85	70	35	63
	2014	90	69	35	64
	2015	85	68	35	63
	2016	95	68	35	66
Kaua'i & Ni'ihau	2012	100	73	34	69
	2013	100	70	34	68
	2014	100	69	34	68
	2015	95	68	34	66
	2016	100	68	34	67

## BIODIVERSITY

The Biodiversity goal measures the conservation status of species based on two subgoals: Habitats ( $X_{hab}$ ) and Species ( $X_{spp}$ ).

$$X_{BD} = \frac{X_{hab} + X_{spp}}{2}$$

### Habitats

The Habitats subgoal of Biodiversity measures the current extent and condition of ocean and coastal habitats ( $H_c$ ) against a reference habitat extent and condition ( $H_r$ ).

$$X_{hab} = \sum_{i=1}^k \left( \frac{H_c}{H_r} \right)$$

The habitat model assesses all habitats for which data are available to evaluate extent and condition, specifically: coral reefs, coastal wetlands and estuaries, beaches, and subtidal soft-bottom habitats. Status was calculated as the average of the condition estimates for each habitat present in a region. Condition was measured differently depending of the data available for the habitat and therefore was measured as the loss of habitat and/or percent degradation of remaining habitat.

#### Coral reefs

Coral reef extent was assessed from the cumulative impact mapping layers that combine hard bottom and coral reef

habitats to a depth of 30 meters (Lecky, 2016). Coral reef condition was assessed through a coral reef index, which is a measure of coral reef health from combined indicators for coral cover, macroalgae (limu), coralline algae, and the ratio of calcifiers (corals and coralline algae) to non calcifiers (limu), coral mortality, juvenile coral density, and adult coral density. The coral reef index comes from the NOAA Hawai'i coral reef status report (NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program and University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science). Trend in coral reef health is the recent (5 year) trend in coral cover and was assessed as the change in coral cover from 2011-2012 to 2016 surveys from the Main Hawaiian Islands (McCoy et al., 2017).

#### Beaches

Beach condition and trend data comes from Fletcher et al. 2012. Beach erosion is expected to increase with sea level rise and sea level rise acts as a large pressure on this goal. Beach extent is calculated as the total length of beach classifications 3, 4, and 5 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of Response and Restoration Environmental Sensitivity Index (NOAA). Beach condition is the percent of beaches remaining stable (not eroding). The beach trend is the short-term erosion rate (past century) calculated from Fletcher et al. 2012. This data may be updated as USGS plans to assess the beach erosional rate every 5-10 years (Fletcher et al. 2012).

### Soft Bottom

Nearshore soft bottom habitat extent was mapped to a depth of 30 meters (Lecky, 2016). The condition was measured as the proportion of soft bottom habitat that was not dredged. Dredging was defined as activity involving physically removing substrate with machinery typically to allow for safe passage of vessels (Lecky, 2016).

### Coastal Wetlands

Coastal wetland extent was assessed from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coastal Change Analysis Program (NOAA C-CAP) data clipped to within 1 km inland from the coast to capture coastal wetlands extent. Wetland condition information comes from Van Rees and Reed (2014) and was modeled as the percent loss of historical coastal wetlands to an elevation of 304 meters. Trend in coastal wetlands was assessed as the difference in area from 2005 to 2010/2011 from NOAA CCAP wetlands extent within 1 km of the coastline.

### Mangroves

Mangroves are invasive in Hawai'i and pose several negative ecological impacts (Allen, 1998), therefore they are not included in the goal models, but they are included as a pressure that is applied to Biodiversity, Sense of Place, and Food Provision.

### Data Gaps

- Bioindicators of coral reef health are being developed by DAR and partners and will be used in future assessments of coral reef health.
- Additional habitats such as anchialine ponds, seamounts, deep sea coral reefs, estuaries, open ocean, and seagrass beds had limited information on condition and extent for all regions assessed and therefore were not included in the current assessment. These habitats are considered important and will be incorporated into future assessments as scientific data on these habitats becomes available.
- Need habitat and species information to update wetland condition, such as percent of invasive species or water quality data. More recent data (2005 -2010) on wetland extent to measure trends in extent is available from NOAA CCAP.
- Updated inventory on coastal wetlands and estuaries is currently being developed by the Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources this data will be used in the future to assess the condition of coastal wetlands.

### Species

To assess species status, we combined information on local reef fish population status indicators and Endangered Species Act (ESA) status of marine mammals and turtles, seabirds and shorebirds, and coastal plants. We incorporated reef fish indicators as local indicators of reef fish species status.

$$X_{spp} = ESA + Fish$$

### ESA status

Hawai'i does not have any listed extinct marine species, however Hawai'i is one of the species extinction capitals

of the world due to the high presence of vulnerable endemic species. For a list of extinct species refer to the Bishop Museum Hawai'i's Extinct Species (<http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/endangered/extinct.html>). Extant species were assigned an ESA listing score based on the severity of the listing status (Table 13).

Table 13. The score given for specific ESA status.

ESA Status	Score
Non-concern or not listed	1.0
Vulnerable	0.75
Threatened	0.5
Endangered	0.25

### Marine Mammals & Turtles

Marine mammal and turtle species lists were from the Marine Biogeographic assessment for the Main Hawaiian Islands (Costa & Kendall, 2016). The status is based on the score given for each ESA category score (Table 13), with listing status from NOAA Hawai'i Marine Mammal List (NOAA Fisheries) and US Fish and Wildlife Service (US Fish and Wildlife Service) (Table 15).

### Seabirds and Shorebirds

Seabirds and shorebirds were identified in the Marine Biogeographic assessment for the Main Hawaiian Islands (Costa & Kendall, 2016). There are at least 22 species of seabirds that breed in the Hawaiian Islands. Twenty of these species breed in the Main Hawaiian Islands (Costa & Kendall, 2016). Five shorebirds that are found in the Main Hawaiian Islands were added to the assessment (US Fish and Wildlife Service). Status was determined by ESA listings and from the State of the Birds yellow and red watch lists (US Fish and Wildlife Service; Rosenberg et al., 2014) and weighted by listing rank (Table 14; Table 16).

Table 14. Seabird and shorebird score weighting based on ESA status (<https://www.fws.gov/endangered/>) and State of the Birds yellow and red watch lists (<http://www.stateofthebirds.org/2014/extinctions/watchlist.pdf>).

ESA Status	Score
Non-concern or not listed	1.0
Yellow Watch List	0.7
Threatened	0.5
Endangered or Red Watch List	0.25

### Coastal Plants

Species list and status of coastal plants were sourced from Merlin 1999 and the USFWS (<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/>) (Table 17). Species status was scored using ESA category score (Table 13).

### Fish

The reef fish indicator was assessed as the average of 3 components: Reef Fish Biomass, Reef Fish Sustainability, and Reef Fish Predators (NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program and University of Maryland Center for



Table 15. The ESA status of Hawai'i's marine mammals and turtles.

Common Name	Species Name	ESA Status
Blainville's beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	NC
Blue whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus musculus</i>	E
Bryde's whale	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	NC
Common bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus truncatus</i>	NC
Cuvier's beaked whale	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	NC
Dwarf sperm whale	<i>Kogia sima</i>	NC
False killer whale	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	E
Fin whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus physalus</i>	E
Fraser's dolphin	<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>	NC
Green	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	T
Hawaiian monk seal	<i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>	E
Hawksbill	<i>Ertmochelys imbricata</i>	E
Humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	E
Killer whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	NC
Leatherback	<i>Dermochelys cariaacea</i>	E
Loggerhead	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	E
Longman's beaked whale	<i>Indopacetus pacificus</i>	NC
Melon-headed whale	<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	NC
Minke whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata scammoni</i>	NC
North Pacific right	<i>Lissodelphis borealis</i>	NC
Olive Ridley	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	T
Pantropical spotted dolphin	<i>Stenella attenuata attenuata</i>	NC
Pygmy killer whale	<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	NC
Pygmy sperm whale	<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	NC
Risso's dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	NC
Rough-toothed dolphin	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	NC
Sei whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis borealis</i>	E
Short-finned pilot whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	NC
Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	E
Spinner dolphin	<i>Stenella longirostris longirostris</i>	NC
Striped dolphin	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	NC

Table 16. Seabird and shorebird species for the Main Hawaiian Islands with ESA (E= endangered, T= threatened) or State of the Birds Status (Y=yellow watch list; R=red watch list).

Type	Common Name	Hawaiian Name	Species Name	Status
Seabird	Band-rumped storm-petrel		<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	E
Seabird	Black-footed albatross		<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Y
Seabird	Black noddy		<i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	Y
Seabird	Black-winged petrel		<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	NC
Seabird	Blue noddy		<i>Procelsterna cerulean</i>	Y
Seabird	Brown booby	‘A	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Y
Seabird	Brown noddy	Noio koha	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	NC
Seabird	Bulwer's Petrel	‘Ou	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Y
Seabird	Christmas shearwater		<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	Y
Seabird	Cook's Petrel		<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	NC
Seabird	Gray-backed tern	Pokalakla	<i>Onychoprion lunatus</i>	Y
Seabird	Great frigatebird	‘Iwa	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Y
Seabird	Hawaiian black noddy		<i>Anous minutus melanogenys</i>	Y
Seabird	Hawaiian petrel (dark-rumped petrel)	‘Ua‘u	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia sand-wichensis</i>	E(R)
Seabird	Juan Fernandez petrel		<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	NC
Seabird	Laysan albatross	Moli	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Y
Seabird	Masked Booby	‘A	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Y
Seabird	Mottled petrel		<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	NC
Seabird	Newell's shearwater	‘A‘o	<i>Puffinus newelli</i>	E
Seabird	Red-footed booby	‘A	<i>Sula sula</i>	NC
Seabird	Red-tailed tropicbird		<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Y
Seabird	Sooty tern	‘Ewa‘ewa	<i>Onychoprion fuscata</i>	NC
Seabird	Wedge-tailed shearwater	‘Ua‘u kani	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	NC
Seabird	White or ferry tern	Manu-o-ku	<i>Gygis alba</i>	NC
Seabird	White-tailed tropic bird		<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	Y
Shorebird	Bristle-thighed curlew	Kioea	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	NC
Shorebird	Pacific golden plover	Kolea	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	NC
Shorebird	Sanderling	Hunakai	<i>Calidris alba</i>	NC
Shorebird	Ruddy turnstone	Akekeke	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	NC
Shorebird	Wandering tattler	‘Ūlili	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	NC

Table 17. List of coastal plants and ESA status.

Common Name	Hawaiian Name	Species name	ESA Status
Beach spurge	Koko, 'akoko	<i>Chamaesyce degeneri</i>	NC
	Ākia, kauhi	<i>Wikstroemia spp</i>	NC
	Ahuawa	<i>Mariscus javanicus</i>	NC
	Akaakai	<i>Schoenoplectella tabernae-montani</i>	NC
	Alena	<i>Boerhavia repens</i>	NC
	Degener's 'akoko	<i>Euphorbia degeneri</i>	V
Dwarf naupaka	Dwarf naupaka	<i>Scaevola coriacea</i>	E
Pandanus	Hala/Pu hala	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	NC
	Hau	<i>Talipariti tiliaceus</i>	NC
	Hinahina	<i>Heliotropium anomalum</i>	NC
Hawaiian Nama	Hinahina Kahakai	<i>Nama sandwicensis</i>	V
Moonseed	Huehue	<i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i>	NC
	Hunakai	<i>Ipomoea imperati</i>	NC
	Kalo	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	NC
	Kamai	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	NC
Alexandrian Laurel	Kauna'oa	<i>Cuscuta sandwichiana</i>	NC
	Kāwelū, 'Emoloa	<i>Eragrostis variabilis</i>	NC
	Ka'ena 'akoko	<i>Euphorbia celastroides var. kaenana</i>	E
Ivy-leaved morning glo-ry	Koali'ai	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	NC
Coastal morning glory	Koali'awa	<i>Ipomoea littoralis</i>	NC
Indian morning glory	Koali'awa	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	NC
	Makaloa	<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>	NC
	Mau'u/Aki'aki	<i>Fimbristylis cymosa subsp. Spathacea</i>	NC
	Mau'u/Aki'aki	<i>Fimbristylis cymosa subsp. Umbellato-capitata</i>	NC
Hawaiian Cotton	Ma'o	<i>Gossypium tomentosum</i>	V
	Milo	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	NC
Bastard sandalwood	Naio	<i>Myoporum sandwicense</i>	NC
Beach sandalwood	'Iliahialo'e	<i>Santalum ellipticum</i>	V
Beach pea	Nanea	<i>Vigna marina</i>	NC
Beach Naupaka	Naupaka kahakai	<i>Scaevola sericea</i>	NC
	Nehe	<i>Melanthera integrifolia, Lipochaeta integrifolia</i>	V
	Nehe	<i>Lipochaeta succulenta</i>	NC
	Neke Fern	<i>Cyperus interruptus</i>	NC
Seaside heliotrope	Nena/Kipukai	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	NC
Coconut palm	Niu	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	NC
Puncture vine	Nohu	<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	NC
	Pa'uohi'iaka	<i>Jacquemontia ovalifolia</i>	NC



Table 17. List of coastal plants and ESA status (continued).

Common Name	Hawaiian Name	Species name	ESA Status
Beach vitex	Pohinahina	<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	NC
Beach morning glory	Pohuehue	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	NC
	Pōpolo	<i>Solanum nelsonii</i>	E
Caper bush,	Pua pilo or Maiapilo	<i>Capparis sandwichiana</i>	V
Prickly poppy	Pua kala	<i>Aregemone glauca</i>	NC
	Puukaa	<i>Cyperus trachysanthos</i>	E
Schiedea		<i>Schiedea globosa</i>	V
	Uki	<i>Cladium jamaicense</i>	NC
Water Hyssop	‘Ae‘ae	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	NC
Seashore rushgrass	‘Aki‘aki	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	NC
East Maui ‘Akoko	‘Akoko	<i>Euphorbia celastroides</i> var. <i>laechiensis</i>	E
Sea purslane	‘Akulikuli	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	NC
	‘Anaunau	<i>Lepidium bedentatum</i>	V
	‘Ena‘ena	<i>Psuedognaphalium sand-wicensium</i>	NC
	‘Ihi	<i>Portulaca molokiniensis</i>	E
Pigweed	‘Ihi	<i>Portulaca lutea</i>	NC
Hairy Purslane	‘Ihi	<i>Portulaca villosa</i>	E
Kilauea Portulaca	‘Ihi makole	<i>Portulaca sclerocarpa</i>	E
	‘Ilima	<i>Sida fallax</i>	NC
	‘Ohai	<i>Sesbania tomentosa</i>	E
	‘Ohelo kai	<i>Lycium sandwicense</i>	NC
	‘Ōhi‘a lehua	<i>Metrosideros polymorpha</i>	NC
	‘Ūlei, eluehe, u‘ulei	<i>Osteomeles anthyllidifolia</i>	NC
	Wiliwili	<i>Erythrina sandwicensis</i>	NC
	‘Uhaloa/Hi‘aloha	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	NC

Environmental Science). Reef Fish Biomass measures the mean biomass of all reef fishes other than sharks and jacks derived from underwater visual surveys of <30m hard bottom habitats. Survey biomass per location is compared against a meaningful local baseline (to account for inherent environmental and habitat differences among locations). High scores therefore represent populations that are close to their natural carrying capacity. Reef Fish Sustainability represents an index of mean size for targeted reef fish species relative to their size at first maturity. High scores therefore represent assemblages where there are still many of large individuals of targets species, those large fishes being particularly important components of the breeding stock. The Reef Fish Predators indicator is made up of 2 components: 'reef sharks' and 'other reef piscivores' with data taken respectively from towed-diver and point-count surveys by divers. High scores represent locations where upper trophic level fishes are still a conspicuous and ecologically important component of the reef ecosystem.

#### Data Gaps

- Population assessments are not available for every marine species and tend to be focused on iconic and resource species.
- Eels and other cryptic species are not accurately assessed in standard marine monitoring surveys and are not represented in the reef fish indicator.

## COASTAL PROTECTION

This goal aims to assess the amount of protection provided by marine and coastal habitats against flooding and erosion to coastal areas. The condition of each habitat was calculated with various methods depending on data availability, which are mostly based on coverage area. Habitats that are included and provide substantial coastal protection are: beaches, coral reefs, and wetlands. A score of 100 would indicate that these habitats are all still intact or have been restored to their reference conditions.

$$X_{CP} = \sum_{i=1}^k \left( \frac{C_c}{C_r} \right)$$

C is the current (c) condition and reference (r) habitat condition.

#### Coral reefs

Coral reef extent was assessed from the cumulative impact mapping layers that combine hard bottom and coral reef habitats to a depth of 30 meters (Lecky, 2016). Coral reef condition was assessed through a coral reef index, which is a measure of coral reef health from combined indicators for coral cover, macroalgae (limu), coralline algae, and the ratio of calcifiers (corals and coralline algae) to non calcifiers (limu), coral mortality, juvenile coral density, and adult coral density. The coral reef index comes from the NOAA Hawai'i coral reef status report (NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program and University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science). Trend in coral reef health is the recent (5 year) trend in coral cover and was assessed as the change in coral cover from 2011-2012 to 2016 surveys from the Main Hawaiian Islands (McCoy et al., 2017).

#### Beaches

Beach condition and trend data comes from Fletcher et al. 2012. Beach erosion is expected to increase with sea level rise and sea level rise acts as a large pressure on this goal. Beach extent is calculated as the total length of beach classifications 3, 4, and 5 types of beaches from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of Response and Restoration Environmental Sensitivity Index (NOAA). Beach condition is the percent of beaches remaining stable (not eroding). The beach trend is the short-term erosion rate calculated from Fletcher et al. 2012. This data may be updated as USGS plans to assess the beach erosional rate every 5-10 years (Fletcher et al. 2012).

#### Wetlands

Wetlands are classified based on soil saturation, percent of herbaceous vegetation, trees and shrubs, locality (riverine), and salinity. Along with providing coastal protection, wetlands are important habitats which are critical habitats for many endemic and endangered plants and animals. Pressures to wetlands include invasive species (including mangroves), land development, and land-based sources of pollution. Coastal wetland extent was assessed from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coastal Change Analysis Program (NOAA C-CAP) data layer clipped to within 1 km inland from the coast to capture coastal wetlands extent. All estuary categories were included in this assessment that were within 1km of the coastline as these habitats within 1km of the shoreline will mitigate against flooding and wave inundation. Wetland condition information comes from Van Rees and Reed (2014) and was modeled as the percent loss of historical coastal wetlands to an elevation of 304 meters. Trend in coastal wetlands was assessed as the difference in area from 2005 to 2010/2011 NOAA CCAP wetlands extent within 1 km of the coastline (NOAA Office for Coastal Management).

#### Mangroves

While mangroves are considered unique and integral ecosystems in their native range they can be a huge threat to areas where they are introduced and invasive, such as Hawai'i. While they do offer coastal protection, we did not include them in this assessment as they are considered to do more harm than good. Mangroves have especially large impacts to native biodiversity and traditional Hawaiian fishponds (loko i'a) (Allen, 1998). Removal efforts are underway to remove and clear mangroves and restore native estuaries and fishponds.

#### Data Gaps

- Sand dune habitats are also important for coastal protection and will be incorporated with beach habitats once data becomes available on their extent, condition, and trend.
- Future models could be improved by incorporating estimates of shoreline protective ability based on slope or shoreline relief or aspect ratios.
- Scientific analysis or information on the protective ability or importance of each habitat for coastal protection in Hawai'i.

- Updated inventory on coastal wetlands and estuaries is currently being developed by the Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources this data will be used in the future to assess the condition of coastal wetlands.

## LIVELIHOODS & ECONOMIES

The goal includes the two subgoals: Livelihoods ( $X_{liv}$ ) and Economy ( $X_{eco}$ ).

$$X_{liv} = \frac{\frac{\sum_k j_{c,k}}{\sum_k j_{r,k}} + \sum_k \frac{g_{c,k}}{g_r} * w}{2}$$

Data on ocean livelihoods and economies comes from the NOAA ENOW for employment (jobs), wages, and revenue by ocean sector (ENOW, 2017). Sectors include: Marine Construction, Living Resources, Ship and Boat Building, Tourism and Recreation, and Marine Transportation (Table 18). Self-employed and state employed data sets were aggregated and summarized by county. However, when aggregated to county some of the information was undisclosed therefore this data represents a conservative estimate of ocean livelihoods and economies. Industry multipliers were applied to represent indirect benefits (Table 19).

### Livelihoods

$$X_{liv} = \frac{\frac{\sum_k j_{c,k}}{\sum_k j_{r,k}} + \sum_k \frac{g_{c,k}}{g_r} * w}{2}$$

Livelihoods was measured as the mean of ocean jobs and wages measured as the current number of jobs ( $j_c$ ) per marine and ocean sector ( $k$ ) in relation to a reference year ( $j_r$ ; 5 year moving window) and the sector average wage referenced to the county average wage and weighted by the proportion of jobs per sector ( $w$ ). Current year ( $c$ ) is the most recent year with available data (2013). Data on ocean sector employment and wage comes from NOAA Office for Coastal Management (ENOW, 2017) and was adjusted by state unemployment rate (DBEDT, 2016).

### Economies

$$X_{eco} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n e_{c,k}}{\sum_{k=1}^n e_{r,k}}$$

Economies model is composed of a single component, revenue, where  $e$  is the total adjusted revenue generated directly and indirectly from each marine and ocean sector ( $k$ ), at current ( $c$ ), and reference ( $r$ ), time points. Data on ocean revenue comes from NOAA Office for Coastal Management (ENOW, 2017).

### Data Gaps

- Some sectors are not well represented in Livelihoods and Economies, such as pro-surfers and marine and ocean scientists.

Table 18. Ocean livelihood and economy sectors (ENOW, 2017).

Sector	Industry
Ship and Boat Building	Boat Building and Repair
	Ship Building and Repair
Tourism and Recreation	Boat Dealers
	Eating and Drinking Places
	Hotels and Lodging
	Marinas
	Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campsites
	Scenic Water Tours
	Sporting Goods
	Amusement and Recreation Services
Living Resources	Zoos, Aquaria
	Fish Hatcheries and Aquaculture
	Fishing
	Seafood Processing
	Seafood Markets
Marine Construction	Marine Related Construction
Marine Transportation	Deep Sea Freight
	Marine Passenger Transportation
	Marine Transportation Services
	Search and Navigation Equipment
	Warehousing

Table 19. Industry multipliers for indirect jobs and revenue (DBEDT, 2013). Sectors were assigned a value of 1.00 if industry multipliers were not available for the sector.

Ocean Sector	Jobs	Revenue
Tourism & Recreation	1.27	1.32
Living Resources	1.76	1.58
Marine Construction	1.00	1.00
Ship & Boat Building	1.00	1.00
Marine Transportation	1.69	1.63

## DATA LAYERS

This section lists all the data layers and how they were applied to each goal for the 2018 Hawai'i Ocean Health Index. Data layers used in each goal are listed in Table 20. Pressure categories and how each pressure layer was applied to each goal can be found in Table 21 and Table 22. Resilience categories and how each resilience layer was applied to each goal can be found in Table 23 and Table 24. The full data used in the assessment and links to the original data source can be found at [ohi-science.org/mhi](http://ohi-science.org/mhi).



Looking from mauka to makai, Kaua'i. Photo: Conservation International photo by Luana Luna



Table 20. Data layers, description, and reference for each goal and subgoal, pressure, and resilience dimension of the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index.

Targets	Layer	Description	Reference
Coastal Protection	beach condition	The condition of coastal habitats measured as the percent of beaches eroding per region.	Fletcher et al. (2012)
Coastal Protection	beach extent	Beach extent was calculated from the from ESI GIS layer (Beaches (3,4,5 classifications)). The data units are in km not km2 like other habitats.	NOAA Hawaii ESI
Coastal Protection	beach trend	The average short-term erosion rate of beaches, estimated at -0.06 m per year.	Fletcher et al. (2012)
Coastal Protection	coastal wetland condition	Wetland condition was calculated based on percent of historical extent.	Van Rees and Reed (2014)
Coastal Protection	coastal wetland extent	The area of coastal wetlands (within 1 km of the coastline).	NOAA Office of Coastal Management
Coastal Protection	coastal wetland trend	The annual percent change in wetland extent based on NOAA C-CAP data comparisons from 2005 to 2010/2011 clipped to 1 km from the shoreline.	NOAA Office of Coastal Management
Coastal Protection	reef condition	The benthic condition of coral reefs assessed through a combination of variables including percent coral cover, percent macroalgae cover, demography, and mortality.	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program and Uni-versity of Mary-land Center for Environmental Science
Coastal Protection	reef extent	The hardbottom extent out to 80 meters modified from NOAA habitat maps.	Lecky (2016)
Coastal Protection	reef trend	The estimated change in percent coral cover calculated from the past 5 years of available monitoring data from NOAA Ecosystem Program.	McCoy et al. (2017)
Economies	ocean and coastal revenue	The revenue generated per ocean sector for each county.	ENOW (2017)
Habitats	beach condition	The condition of coastal habitats measured as the percent of beaches eroding per region.	Fletcher et al. (2012)
Habitats	beach extent	Beach extent was calculated from the from ESI GIS layer (Beaches (3,4,5 classifications)). The data units are in km not km2 like other habitats.	NOAA Hawaii ESI
Habitats	beach trend	The average short-term erosion rate of beaches, estimated at -0.06 m per year.	Fletcher et al. (2012)
Habitats	coastal wetland condition	Wetland condition was calculated based on percent of historical extent.	Van Rees and Reed (2014)
Habitats	coastal wetland extent	The area of coastal wetlands (within 1 km of the coastline).	NOAA Office of Coastal Management

Table 20. Data layers, description, and reference for each goal and subgoal, pressure, and resilience dimension of the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index (continued).

Targets	Layer	Description	Reference
Habitats	coastal wetland trend	The annual percent change in wetland extent based on NOAA C-CAP data comparisons from 2005 to 2010/2011 clipped to 1 km from the shoreline.	NOAA Office of Coastal Management
Habitats	reef extent	The hardbottom extent out to 80 meters modified from NOAA habitat maps.	Lecky (2016)
Habitats	reef trend	The estimated change in percent coral cover calculated from the past 5 years of available monitoring data from NOAA Ecosystem Program.	McCoy et al. (2017)
Habitats	soft bottom condition	The percent of soft bottom habitat not impacted by dredging.	Lecky (2016)
Habitats	soft bottom extent	Soft bottom habitat extent was de-ri-ved from the cumulative impact habitat maps.	Lecky (2016)
Habitats	soft bottom trend	Trend was not evaluated for soft bottom habitats.	
Livelihoods	Hawaii average wage	The Hawaii average annual wage by county	DBEDT
Livelihoods	ocean and coastal jobs	The total number of jobs per ocean sector for each county.	ENOW (2017)
Livelihoods	ocean and coastal sector mean wages	The mean wage per ocean sector by county	ENOW (2017)
Livelihoods	resident population	The number of residents per county.	DBEDT
Livelihoods	unemployment	The unemployment rate.	DBEDT
Livelihoods	workforce	The total number of jobs per county.	DBEDT
Mariculture	mariculture yield	Production of shellfish and food fish from mariculture facilities	US DOA (2015)
Mariculture	number of fish-ponds	The current number of fishponds.	Ogden Environmental Services (1994)
Mariculture	number of fish-ponds in 1990 survey	The number of fishponds per county from the 1990 assessment.	DHM inc et al. (1990)
Mariculture	operations	The number of mariculture operators.	USDA
Nearshore Fisheries	resource	Resource condition was measured through a reef fish indicator. The reef fish indicator is the average of 3 components (Reef Fish Biomass, Reef Fish Sustainability, and Reef Fish Predators).	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program and University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science
Offshore Fisheries	bottom fisheries commercial catch	Bottomfish catch (lbs) reported in the commercial fishery.	DLNR DAR
Offshore Fisheries	commercial coastal pelagic fisheries catch	Coastal pelagic fish catch (lbs) reported in the commercial fishery.	DLNR DAR

Table 20. Data layers, description, and reference for each goal and subgoal, pressure, and resilience dimension of the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index (continued).

Targets	Layer	Description	Reference
Offshore Fisheries	pelagic fisheries commercial catch	Pelagic fish catch (lbs) reported in the commercial fishery.	DLNR DAR
Offshore Fisheries	sustainability of bottomfish fishery	Bottomfish stock assessment.	Langseth et al. (2018)
Offshore Fisheries	sustainability of pelagic fishery	Pelagic (tuna and swordfish) stock assessments.	WCPFC; ISC (2017)
Pressure	aquarium fishing	The pressure on the nearshore from aquarium fishing estimated as the reported take to DAR, standardized to km <sup>2</sup> of hardbottom habitat.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	commercial fishery high bycatch	The ratio of catch to bycatch for the tuna fishery (deep set longlines).	Benaka et al. (2013)
Pressure	commercial fishery low bycatch	The ratio of catch to bycatch for swordfish fishery (shallow set longlines).	Benaka et al. (2013)
Pressure	coral bleaching	Mean degree heating weeks (DHW) for nearshore areas (within 10 km of the coastline), with coral bleaching expected after 4 DHW. Scores of 1 indicate that coral bleaching is expected or occurred.	NOAA Satellite and Information Service
Pressure	direct impacts from humans (trampling, recreation, etc)	InVEST recreation model was run statewide at 1 km resolution for the years 2005 - 2014. This model uses publicly visible geotagged photos posted to the photo-sharing website Flickr to calculate the annual average number of photo users per day per grid cell. This is a proxy for direct human impact to nearshore and coastal environments.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	economic loss from sea level rise	The estimated economic loss from a predicted near future 3.2 ft. sea level rise.	Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission
Pressure	forest health	The percent of native forests dominated by non-native species.	LANDFIRE (2008)
Pressure	habitat destruction caused by coastal engineering	Coastal engineering consisted of shoreline armoring structures (e.g., seawalls, revetments, groins, breakwaters), artificial land (i.e., land fill), and piers.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	habitat destruction from dredging	Dredging was defined as activity involving physically removing substrate with machinery typically to allow for safe passage of vessels.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP

Table 20. Data layers, description, and reference for each goal and subgoal, pressure, and resilience dimension of the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index (continued).

Targets	Layer	Description	Reference
Pressure	habitat destruction of benthic structures	Benthic structures were defined as manmade features in the offshore environment that disrupt benthic habitat and include moored buoys, channel markers, offshore cables and pipelines.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	invasive species (algae and mangroves)	Represents presence-only of invasive algae species in nearshore waters and mangroves along the shoreline.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	land-based sedi-ment ex- port to nearshore water	Mean sediment load to nearshore waters (1.5km).	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	land-based source of pol- lution from agriculture and golf courses	The proxy for agricultural and land- scaping runoff (nutrients from fertilizers; chemicals like pesticides and herbicides), calculated as the area of agricultural land and golf courses by watershed with a maximum stressor level set at 10% of watershed area.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	land-based source of pollution from urban runoff	A proxy for nutrient and chemical pollution measured as the percent of impervious surfaces per watershed with a maximum stressor level set at 10% of watershed area.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	land-based source of pollution nitrogen	Mean nitrogen flux from on-site disposal systems (OSDS) into near- shore waters (1.5 km from shore).	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	marine debris	The State of Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources aerial imagery of marine debris from 2015.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	ocean acidification	Ocean acidification pressure scaled using biological thresholds.	Halpern et al. (2008)
Pressure	proxy for intertidal habitat destruction	The coastal population density (with in 25 mi from shore) as a proxy for intertidal habitat destruction, calculated as resident population per km of shoreline and standardized by maxi- mum regional score.	DBEDT
Pressure	reef fishing catch	The modeled reef fish catch from com- mercial and recreational fishery taking into account shoreline accessi- bility.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	sea level rise	The estimated pressure on coastal areas from a 3.2 ft. prediction of the near future sea level rise.	Hawai'i Climate Mitiga- tion and Adapta- tion Commission
Pressure	sea surface tem-perature	The difference in the annual mean sea surface temperature for Hawaii EEZ waters compared to the 20th century mean sea surface temperature.	NOAA: National Centers for Environmental Information



Table 20. Data layers, description, and reference for each goal and subgoal, pressure, and resilience dimension of the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index (continued).

Targets	Layer	Description	Reference
Pressure	ship-based groundings	To represent the risk of ship groundings and wrecks to coastal waters, the footprint of this ship traffic layer was clipped to 9 m depth.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	ship-based pollution	Ship traffic layer was used as a proxy for ship-based pollution.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	terrestrial aquaculture	The environmental footprint of terrestrial aquaculture facilities.	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Pressure	uv radiation	The modeled UV radiation based on Erythral UV Irradiance data provided by GES DISC.	Halpern et al. (2008)
Pressure	visitors participating in kayaking	The number of visitors per km of coastline that kayak or canoe per county standardized to the regional maximum which occurs on Oahu.	HTA (2015)
Pressure	visitors participating in snorkeling or scuba diving	The number of visitors per km of coastline that use thrill craft per county standardized to the regional maximum which occurs on Oahu.	HTA (2015)
Pressure	visitors participating in surfing	The number of visitors per km of coastline that surf or bodyboard per county standardized to the regional maximum which occurs on Oahu.	HTA (2015)
Pressure	visitors participating in swimming	The number of visitors per km of coastline that swim and go to the beach per county standardized to the regional maximum which occurs on Oahu.	HTA (2015)
Pressure	visitors participating in thrill craft	The number of visitors per km of coastline that whale watch per county standardized to the regional maximum which occurs on Oahu.	HTA (2015)
Pressure	visitors participating in whale watching	The number of visitors per km of coastline that whale watch per county standardized to the regional maximum which occurs on Oahu.	HTA (2015)
Pressure	weakness of governance	The Inverse of World Governance Indicators (WGI) calculated as the six combined scores.	Halpern et al. (2008)
Pressure	weakness of social progress	The inverse of the Social Progress Index scores.	Halpern et al. (2008)
Resilience	access to shoreline	Estimated fishery access land-based fishing based on shoreline access (marine managed areas and military areas, roads, and steepness of shoreline).	Wedding et al. (2017); OTP
Resilience	CITES signatories	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) signatories.	Halpern et al. (2008)

Table 20. Data layers, description, and reference for each goal and subgoal, pressure, and resilience dimension of the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index (continued).

Targets	Layer	Description	Reference
Resilience	coastal MPAs fisheries resilience	The ratio of management areas to total coastal area within 3nm.	Office of Planning (n.d.)
Resilience	climate change adaptation plans	The percent of county/community plans that include a climate change adaptation (CCA) component. Target is to reach 100% by 2030.	Coastal Zone Management Pro-gram (2013)
Resilience	EEZ MPAs habitat resilience	The ratio of management areas (BRFA, Longline, Monument) to the total ocean area with the EEZ and di-vided into OHI regions.	Office of Planning
Resilience	experience of visitors	The percent of visitors that report having an excellent experience.	DBEDT (2016)
Resilience	fishpond restoration support	The percent of county fishponds that receive technical assistance from the State.	OP CZM; Coastal Zone Management Program (2013)
Resilience	habitat health	The scores from the habitats subgoal of biodiversity are used as resilience for Livelihoods and Economies and the Sustainable Tourism goals.	HTA (2015)
Resilience	increase in shoreline access points	The increase in shoreline access points from the ORMP. Reference value is the mean number of access points added over the last five years.	OP CZM; Coastal Zone Management Program (2013)
Resilience	makai watch trainings	The mean number of DLNR led Makai Watch trainings to communi-ties to support nearshore fisheries pono fishing practices and regula-tions.	DLNR DO-CARE; OP CZM; Coastal Zone Management Pro-gram (2013)
Resilience	Mo'omeheu - Value of History and Culture	The preservation of culture. Mo'omeheu - Value of History and Culture.	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Resilience	recycled wastewater	The percent of wastewater that is recycled annually. Target is 100%.	OP CZM; Coastal Zone Management Program (2013)
Resilience	Social Progress Index	The Social Progress Index scores.	Halpern et al. (2008)
Resilience	State New Econ-omy Index	The State New Economy Index uses 25 indicators to measure the extent to which state economies are knowledge-based, globalized, entre-preneurial, IT-driven, and innovation-oriented.	The Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (2014)
Resilience	strength of governance	The World Governance Indicators (WGI) six combined scores.	Halpern et al. (2008)
Resilience	watershed partnerships	The ratio of watershed partnerships to historic native forest extent.	HWAP; Office of Planning

Table 20. Data layers, description, and reference for each goal and subgoal, pressure, and resilience dimension of the Hawai'i Ocean Health Index (continued).

Targets	Layer	Description	Reference
Resilience	watersheds protected	The percent of priority watersheds that are fenced to protect against invasive animals.	Yuen (2017)
Sense of Place	participation in recreational activities	The NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program 2014 socioeconomic surveys of human use, knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions in Hawaii.	Gorstein et al. (2018)
Species	ESA coastal plant status	The list of Hawaii coastal plant species and status of coastal sand-dune plants scored based on ESA status.	Merlin (1999); US Fish and Wildlife Service
Species	ESA marine mammal status	The list of marine mammals found in Hawaii and status of marine mammals scored based on ESA status.	NOAA Fisheries; Costa and Kendall (2016)
Species	ESA seabird and coastal bird status	The list of seabirds and coastal birds scored based on ESA status and State of the Birds watch lists.	Rosenberg et al. (2014); US Fish and Wildlife Service
Species	fish indicator	The reef fish indicator is the average of 3 components (Reef Fish Biomass, Reef Fish Sustainability, and Reef Fish Predators).	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program and University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science
Sustainable Tourism	average daily visitor spending	Annual percent change in daily visitor spending	DBEDT
Sustainable Tourism	environmental protection	The percent of nearshore areas priority watersheds protected in reference to Hawaii Sustainability Initiatives (30 by 30 targets). This data may change as the State DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources develops the 30 by 30 initiative.	Office of Planning
Sustainable Tourism	resident sentiment	The Hawaii Tourism Authority's survey on resident sentiment to tourism.	HTA (2017); HTA evaluation and performance measures
Sustainable Tourism	visitor contributed GDP	Visitor generated GDP with a target set by the Hawaii Tourism Authority of 2.5% annual growth.	HTA

Table 21. Pressure layers and categories.

Data Layer	Short Name	Category	Subcategory
terrestrial aquaculture	sp_aquacul_terrest	ecological	alien_species
invasive species (algae and mangroves)	sp_ispp_a_m	ecological	alien_species
ocean acidification	cc_acid	ecological	climate change
sea level rise	cc_sealevel	ecological	climate change
economic loss from sea level rise	cc_slr_eco	ecological	climate change
sea surface temperature	cc_sst_eez	ecological	climate change
coral bleaching	cc_sst_nearshore	ecological	climate change
ocean warming	cc_uv	ecological	climate change
commercial fishery high bycatch	fp_com_hb	ecological	fishing pressure
commercial fishery low bycatch	fp_com_lb	ecological	fishing pressure
aquarium fishing	fp_fish_aquarium	ecological	fishing pressure
reef fishing catch	fp_reeffish_t	ecological	fishing pressure
forest/watershed health	hd_allien_veg	ecological	habitat destruction
habitat destruction of benthic structures	hd_benstr	ecological	habitat destruction
habitat destruction caused by coastal engineering	hd_coasteng	ecological	habitat destruction
habitat destruction from dredging	hd_dredging	ecological	habitat destruction
proxy for intertidal habitat destruction	hd_intertidal	ecological	habitat destruction
ship-based groundings	hd_shipbased_ground	ecological	habitat destruction
direct impacts from humans (trampling, recreation, etc)	hd_tourrec_direct_h	ecological	habitat destruction
visitors participating in snorkeling or scuba diving	t_snorkel_scuba	ecological	habitat destruction
visitors participating in surfing	t_boarding	ecological	habitat destruction
visitors participating in kayaking	t_kayaking	ecological	habitat destruction
visitors participating in swimming	t_swimming	ecological	habitat destruction
visitors participating in thrill craft	t_thrill_craft	ecological	habitat destruction
visitors participating in whale watching	t_whale_watching	ecological	habitat destruction
land-based sediment export to nearshore water	po_lbsp_sed	ecological	pollution



Table 21. Pressure layers and categories (continued).

Data Layer	Short Name	Category	Subcategory
land-based source of pollution from agriculture and golf courses	po_lbspaggolfrunoff	ecological	pollution
landbased source of pathogens	po_lbspnosds_nflux	ecological	pollution
land-based source of pollution from urban runoff	po_lbspurbanrunoff	ecological	pollution
marine debris	po_marinedebris	ecological	pollution
ship-based pollution	po_shipbased_shipp	ecological	pollution
weakness of social progress	ss_spi	social	social
weakness of governance	ss_wgi	social	social

Table 22. Pressure layers and weights applied to each goal and element.

Goal	Element	t_snor- kel_scu- ba	t_whale_ watching	t_swim- ming	t_board- ing	t_kayak- ing	t_thrill_ craft	po_lb- sed	po_lb- spurban- runoff	po_lb- spnosds_ nflux	po_lb- spag-gol- frunoff
Coastal Protection	Reef						1	2	2	2	2
Coastal Protection	Wetland								2	2	2
Coastal Protection	Beach								2	2	2
Economies	Marine Construction							2			
Economies	Living Resources							1			
Economies	Ship and Boat Building								3		3
Economies	Tourism and Recreation										
Economies	Marine Transportation							1			
Habitats	Reef	1		1	1		1	2	2	2	2
Habitats	Wetland								2	2	2
Habitats	Beach			1							
Habitats	Softbottom								2	2	2
Livelihoods	Marine Construction							1			
Livelihoods	Living Resources								3	3	3
Livelihoods	Ship and Boat Building										
Livelihoods	Tourism and Recreation							1	3	3	3
Livelihoods	Marine Transportation										
Mariculture									2	2	2
Nearshore Fisheries				1			2	1	1	1	1
Offshore fisheries											
Sense of Place								2	2	3	2
Species		1		1			2	1			
Sustainable Tourism								2	3	3	3

Table 22. Pressure layers and weights applied to each goal and element (continued).

Goal	Element	po_ marined- ebris	po_ship- based_ shipp	sp_ aquacul_ terrest	sp_ ispp_a_m	hd_tour- rec_ direct_h	hd_ship- based_ ground	hd_ dredging	hd_coast- eng	hd_ben- str	hd_inter- tidal
Coastal Protection	Reef	1	1	1	1	2	3		1	2	
Coastal Protection	Wetland		1	1	1				1	1	3
Coastal Protection	Beach		1	1	1				1	1	3
Economies	Marine Construction		1		1	2	2			1	
Economies	Living Resources		1		1	1	1			1	1
Economies	Ship and Boat Building										
Economies	Tourism and Recreation	2									
Economies	Marine Transportation	2									
Habitats	Reef	3	1	1	1	2	3			2	
Habitats	Wetland	2	1	1	1					1	3
Habitats	Beach	3	1							1	
Habitats	Softbottom		1		1			3		1	
Livelihoods	Marine Construction		1		1	1	1			1	1
Livelihoods	Living Resources										
Livelihoods	Ship and Boat Building	2									
Livelihoods	Tourism and Recreation										
Livelihoods	Marine Transportation		1		1	1	1				
Mariculture											
Nearshore Fisheries		1	1	1	1	2	1		1		1
Offshore fisheries		2	1								
Sense of Place		3									
Species		2	1	1	1						2
Sustainable Tourism		3									

Table 22. Pressure layers and weights applied to each goal and element (continued).

Goal	Element	fp_reeffish_t	fp_fish_aquarium	fp_com_hb	fp_com_lb	cc_sst_eez	cc_sst_near-shore	cc_acid	cc_uv	cc_sea-level	cc_slr_eco
Coastal Protection	Reef	3	1				3	1	1		
Coastal Protection	Wetland									1	
Coastal Protection	Beach									3	
Economies	Marine Construction							1			3
Economies	Living Resources	1		3	1	1					3
Economies	Ship and Boat Building										3
Economies	Tourism and Recreation			1		1	2				3
Economies	Marine Transportation		1								3
Habitats	Reef	3	1				3	1	1		
Habitats	Wetland									1	
Habitats	Beach									3	
Habitats	Softbottom			3	1						
Livelihoods	Marine Construction	1		3	1						3
Livelihoods	Living Resources										3
Livelihoods	Ship and Boat Building			1							3
Livelihoods	Tourism and Recreation		1								3
Livelihoods	Marine Transportation	1						1			3
Mariculture										1	
Nearshore Fisheries		1	1	2	1						
Offshore fisheries				3	1	3	1	3			
Sense of Place											
Species		1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1		
Sustainable Tourism		1	1							2	



Table 22. Pressure layers and weights applied to each goal and element (continued).

Goal	Element	ss_wgi	ss_spi	hd_al- lien_veg
Coastal Protection	Reef	1	1	2
Coastal Protection	Wetland	1	1	2
Coastal Protection	Beach	1	1	2
Economies	Marine Construction	1	1	
Economies	Living Resources	1	1	
Economies	Ship and Boat Building	1	1	
Economies	Tourism and Recreation	1	1	
Economies	Marine Transportation	1	1	
Habitats	Reef	1	1	2
Habitats	Wetland	1	1	2
Habitats	Beach	1	1	2
Habitats	Softbottom	1	1	
Livelihoods	Marine Construction	1	1	
Livelihoods	Living Resources	1	1	1
Livelihoods	Ship and Boat Building	1	1	
Livelihoods	Tourism and Recreation	1	1	1
Livelihoods	Marine Transportation	1	1	
Mariculture		1	1	
Nearshore Fisheries		1	1	1
Offshore fisheries		1	1	
Sense of Place				1
Species		1	1	1
Sustainable Tourism		1	1	3

Table 23. Resilience layers and categories.

Data Layer	Short Name	Category	Category Type	Subcategory	Weight
habitat health	res_hab_health	ecological	ecosystem	ecological	1
management of nonindigenous species	sp_alien_species	ecological	regulatory	alien species	1
recycled wastewater	res_wastewa-ter_re-cycled	ecological	regulatory	ecological	1
access to shoreline	res_shoreline_access	ecological	regulatory	fishing pressure	1
artisanal fisheries management effectiveness and opportunity	fp_mora_artisanal	ecological	regulatory	fishing pressure	1
coastal MPAs fisheries resilience	fp_MPA_3nm	ecological	regulatory	fishing pressure	1
commercial fisheries reporting compliance	res_commercial_fis_compliance	ecological	regulatory	fishing pressure	1
commercial fishing management	fp_mora	ecological	regulatory	fishing pressure	1
community stewardship	communi-ty_steward-ship	ecological	regulatory	fishing pressure	1
EEZ MPAs fisheries resilience	fp_MPA_eez	ecological	regulatory	fishing pressure	1
makai watch trainings	res_makai_watch	ecological	regulatory	fishing pressure	1
CITES signatories	g_cites	ecological	regulatory	goal	0.5
climate change adaptation plans	res_adoption_CCA	ecological	regulatory	goal	1
fishpond restoration support	res_fishpond_restora-tion	ecological	regulatory	goal	1
coastal MPAs habitat resilience	hd_MPA_3nm	ecological	regulatory	habitat destruction	1
EEZ MPAs habitat resilience	hd_MPA_eez	ecological	regulatory	habitat destruction	1
watershed partnerships	water-shed_partner-ships	ecological	regulatory	habitat destruction	1
watersheds protected	hd_watersheds	ecological	regulatory	habitat destruction	1
experience of visitors	tour-ism_experience	ecological	social	social	1
increase in shoreline access points	res_shoreline_ac-cess_points	ecological	social	social	1
community stewardship	communi-ty_steward-ship	social	social	social	1
Mo'omeheu - Value of History and Culture	sp_OHA_culture	social	social	social	1
sector evenness as a measure of economic diversity	li_sector_evenness	social	social	social	1
Social Progress Index	res_spi	social	social	social	1
State New Economy Index	li_economic_index	social	social	social	1
strength of governance	wgi_all	social	social	social	1

Table 24. Resilience applied to each goal and element.

Goal	Element	res_shore- line_ac- cess_ points	res_adop- tion_CCA	res_waste- water_re- cycled	res_ makai_ watch	res_com- mer-cial_ fis_compli- ance	res_fish- pond_res- toration	res_ shoreline_ access	hd_water- sheds	res_hab_ health	sp_OHA_ culture
Coastal Protection	Reef								x		x
Coastal Protection	Wetland		x	x					x		x
Coastal Protection	Beach		x	x					x		x
Economies			x	x					x	x	
Habitats	Reef			x					x		x
Habitats	Wetland			x					x		x
Habitats	Beach			x					x		x
Habitats	Softbottom			x					x		x
Livelihoods			x	x					x	x	
Mariculture				x			x			x	
Nearshore Fisheries		x			x			x	x	x	
Offshore fisheries						x					
Sense of Place				x					x	x	x
Species		x		x						x	
Sustainable Tourism				x						x	

Table 24. Resilience applied to each goal and element (continued).

Goal	Element	water-shed_ partner-ships	hd_ _	hd_MPA_ eez	fp_ _	fp_MPA_ eez	fp_mora	tour-ism_ experi- ence	g_cites	wgi_all	res_spi	li_eco- nomic_in- dex
Coastal Protection	Reef	x	x									
Coastal Protection	Wetland		x									
Coastal Protection	Beach	x	x									
Economies					x							x
Habitats	Reef	x	x									
Habitats	Wetland	x	x									
Habitats	Beach		x									
Habitats	Softbottom		x	x		x	x					
Livelihoods						x		x				x
Mariculture												
Nearshore Fisheries			x		x		x					
Offshore fisheries				x	x	x	x					
Sense of Place			x	x		x	x		x			
Species		x	x									
Sustainable Tourism		x	x	x	x	x		x				

# REFERENCES

- Allen J. 1998. Mangroves as alien species: the case of Hawaii. *Global Ecology & Biogeography Letters*.
- Costa BM., Kendall MS. 2016. Marine Biogeographic Assessment of the Main Hawaiian Islands: Synthesized physical and biological data offshore of the Main Hawaiian Islands from 1891-01-01 to 2015-03-01 (NCEI Accession 0155189).
- DBEDT. State of Hawaii Data Book.
- DBEDT. 2013. The Hawaii State input-output study: 2007 benchmark report.
- DBEDT. 2015. Self-sufficiency income standard.
- DBEDT. 2016. Section 12: Labor force, employment, and earnings.
- DLNR DAR. Commercial fisheries catch data 2012-2016.
- DLNR DOCARE. Makai Watch. Available at <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/makaiwatch/>.
- ENOW. 2017. Time-Series Data on the Ocean and Great Lakes Economy for Counties, States, and the Nation between 2005 and 2014 (Sector Level). Charleston, SC.
- Gorstein M., Loerzel J., Levine A., Edwards P., Dillard M. 2018. National Coral Reef Monitoring Program Socioeconomic Monitoring Component: Summary Findings for Hawai'i, 2015.
- Halpern BS., Longo C., Hardy D., McLeod KL., Samhour JF., Katona SK., Kleisner K., Lester SE., O'Leary J., Ranelletti M., Rosenberg A a., Scarborough C., Selig ER., Best BD., Brumbaugh DR., Chapin FS., Crowder LB., Daly KL., Doney SC., Elfes C., Fogarty MJ., Gaines SD., Jacobsen KI., Karrer LB., Leslie HM., Neeley E., Pauly D., Polasky S., Ris B., St Martin K., Stone GS., Sumaila UR., Zeller D. 2012. An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature* 488:615–20. DOI: 10.1038/nature11397.
- Halpern BS., Longo C., Lowndes JSS., Best BD., Frazier M., Katona SK., Kleisner KM., Rosenberg AA., Scarborough C., Selig ER. et al. 2015. Patterns and emerging trends in global ocean health. *PLoS ONE* 10, e0117863. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0117863>
- Halpern BS., Frazier M., Afflerbach J., O'Hara C., Katona SK., Lowndes JSS., Jiang N., Pacheco E., Scarborough C., Polsenberg J. 2017. Drivers and implications of change in global ocean health over the past 5 years. *PLoS ONE*. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0178267>
- Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission. Hawai'i sea level rise vulnerability and adaptation report.
- Hawaii State Office Of Planning. Hawaii statewide GIS program: Geospatial data portal. Available at <http://geoportal.hawaii.gov/>
- HDA. Hawai'i Department of Agriculture: Aquaculture in Hawai'i.
- Honua Consulting. 2013. Statewide Programmatic General Permit and Programmatic Agreement for the restoration, repair, maintenance and reconstruction of traditional Hawaiian fishpond systems across Hawai'i.
- HTA. 2016. Annual report to the Hawai'i State legislature.
- HTA. 2017. Survey of residents sentiment on tourism.
- HWAP. Hawai'i Association of Watershed Partnerships.
- ISC. 2017. International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean.
- Langseth B., Syslo J., Yau A., Kapur M., Brodziak J. 2018. Stock assessment for the main Hawaiian Islands Deep 7 bottomfish complex in 2018, with catch projections through 2022.
- Lecky JH. 2016. Ecosystem Vulnerability and Mapping Cumulative Impacts on Hawaiian Reefs. University of Hawaii, Manoa. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.33194.52162.
- Lowndes JS., Best BD., Scarborough C., Afflerbach JC., Frazier MR., O'Hara CC., Jiang N., Halpern BS. 2017. Our path to better science in less time using open data science tools. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*. Jun;1(6):0160. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-017-0160>.
- McCoy K., Heenan A., Asher J., Ayotte P., Gorospe K., Gray AE., Lino KC., Zamzow JP., Williams I. 2017. Pacific Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program Data Report: Ecological monitoring 2016-reef fishes and benthic habitats of the main Hawaiian Islands, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, Pacific Remote Island Areas, and America Samoa.
- NOAA. Hawaii ESI: HYDRO (Hydrology Polygons and Lines).
- NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program and University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science. Coral reef condition: A status report for the Hawaiian Archipelago.
- NOAA Fisheries. Species Directory. Available at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species-directory>
- NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. Extended reconstructed sea surface temperature ERSST v4.
- NOAA Office for Coastal Management. C-CAP Land Cover Atlas.
- Ogden Environmental Services. 1994. Final Report: Comprehensive Management of Coastal Resources, Phase1.
- OP CZM. Hawai'i Ocean Resource Management Plan Dashboard. Available at <https://dashboard.hawaii.gov/stat/goals/25ji-kwv7/>.
- OTP.PACIOOS: Ocean Tipping Points: Hawai'i case study. Available at <http://www.pacioos.hawaii.edu/projects/oceantippingpoints/>
- Rosenberg KV., Pashley D., Andres B., Blancher J., Butcher GS., Hunter WC., Mehman D., Panjabi AO., Parr M., Wallace G., Wiedenfeld D. 2014. The State of the Birds 2014 Watch List. :3–7.
- State of Hawai'i. Sustainable Hawai'i Initiative.
- US Fish and Wildlife Service. ECOS: Environmental conservation online system. Available at <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/>
- USDA. National agriculture statistics service: Quick stats.
- WCPFC. Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. Available at <https://www.wcpfc.int/>
- Wedding LM., Lecky JH., Gove J., Walecka HR., Donovan MK., Williams GJ., Jouffray J., Crowder LB., Erickson A., Kim F., Friedlander A., Kappel C., Kittinger J., McCoy K., Norström A., Nyström M., Oleson KL., Stamoulis KA., White C., Selkoe KA. 2017. Advancing the integration of spatial data to map human and natural drivers on coral reefs. *PLoS ONE*:1–29.
- Yuen E. 2017. Percent of priority watersheds fenced per county. personal communication.