Pacific Islands Environmental Conference Saipan, CNMI

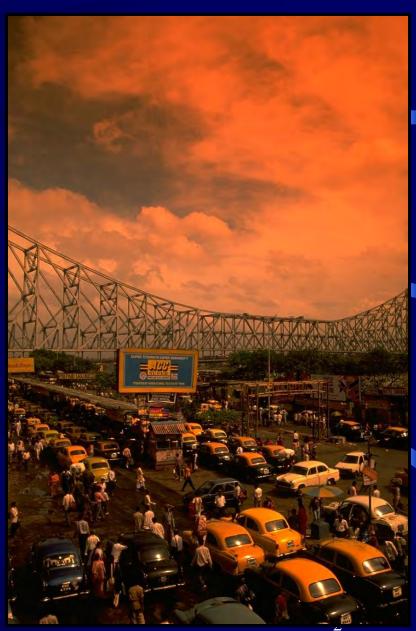
Shared Environmental Challengesof Island Communities

Mayor Jeremy Harris
City & County of Honolulu
June 23, 2004

Island Communities share similar challenges



It's just a matter of size and degree



Characteristics of Island Communities

- Remoteness and insularity
- Fragile ecosystems
- Lack of natural resources
- Dependency on imports
- Small physical and economic size



Economic Development

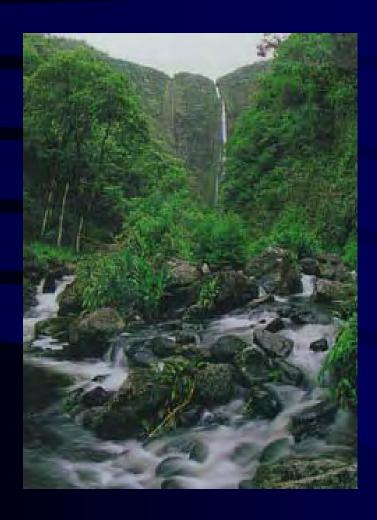




Waikiki as it was

Develop economic base that doesn't destroy the fragile environment or diminish the native culture

Economic Development





• Develop industries that don't damage the environment

Economic Development





• Size industries to meet the needs of the local population without importing immigrant labor

Economic Development





Sustainable Tourism – enhances local culture and history and respects the natural environment

Sustainable Economic Development





- Good environmental policy is good economic policy
- Diversify economy and encourage growth in ways that local residents will support

Land Use



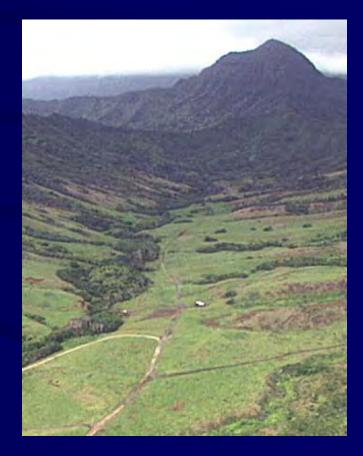
Strip malls in coastal communities



Poor or inadequate land-use controls result in inappropriate development in inappropriate places with inappropriate design

Land Use





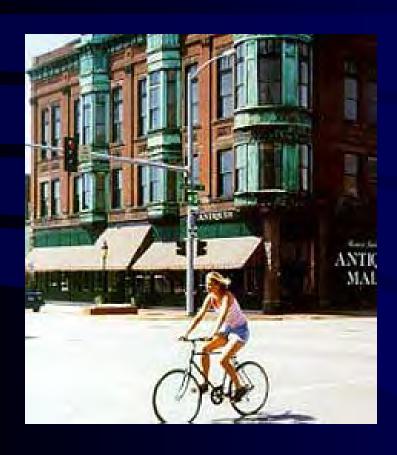
- Strict land-use controls
- Open space and agricultural land preservation plans

Land Use



Zoning regulations

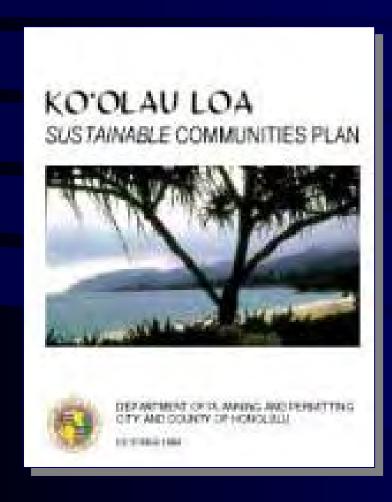
Land Use

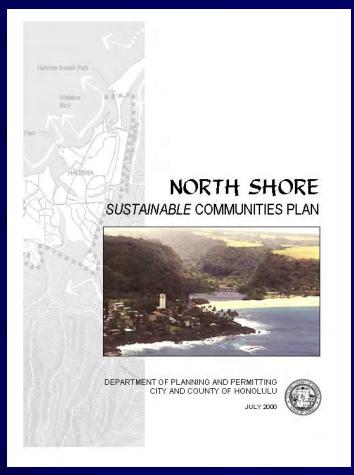


• Urban design guidelines



Land Use





Community sustainability plans

Habitat Destruction



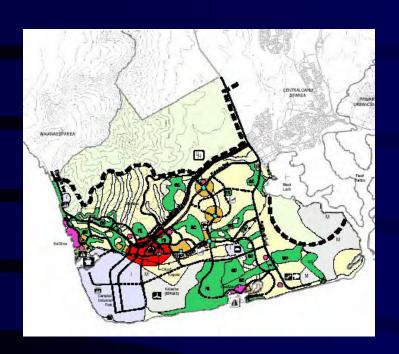
- Loss of mangroves
- Loss of estuaries
- Invasive species
- Coastal zone destruction







Habitat Destruction





- Zoning laws that protect critical habitat
- EIS disclosure requirements
- Strict regulation on importation of exotic species
- Strict inspection and enforcement

Protecting Wildlife Habitats



Waimea Valley – Partnership with Audubon Society

Transportation



- Many island communities are modeling their transportation systems after mainland models
- Most are developing their communities around the automobile and imported fossil fuels

Transportation





Island communities, more than any other, have the ability to break the automobile mold and plan their communities around alternative transportation

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Transportation





- Hybrid electric buses
- Fuel cell vehicles
- Small passenger vehicles



Transportation







• Bicycles and smart growth planning that co-locates residents, jobs, shops and schools so no car is needed

Energy





Most island communities are modeling their primary energy generation—electricity—after mainland models fueled by imported fossil fuels

Energy

Islands should become independent of imported energy by developing renewable sources:

- Wind
- Solar
- Biomass
- Wave
- Current
- District cooling





Energy





Develop co-generation facilities so buildings supply their own power

Energy





Energy Efficiency – Building codes that provide natural lighting and cooling

Solid Waste





Poor solid waste handling resulting in polluted waterways, litter, landfills, leachate polluting groundwater

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Solid Waste





- Waste reduction: outlawing plastic bags
- Waste recycling: green waste, bottles, aluminum cans





- Inadequate wastewater treatment
- Sewage spills from old transmission systems
- Inflow and Infiltration





- Polluted streams and beaches
- Public health problems
- Polluted ground water





- Improved sewage treatment facilities
- Wastewater reuse: Membrane technology





- Low-tech treatment processes:
 - Waterless and no-flush urinals
 - Wetland habitat treatment

Water

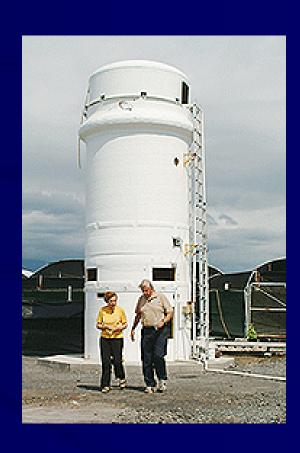




Many island nations have inadequate potable water to meet growing urban demands and demands of agriculture 31

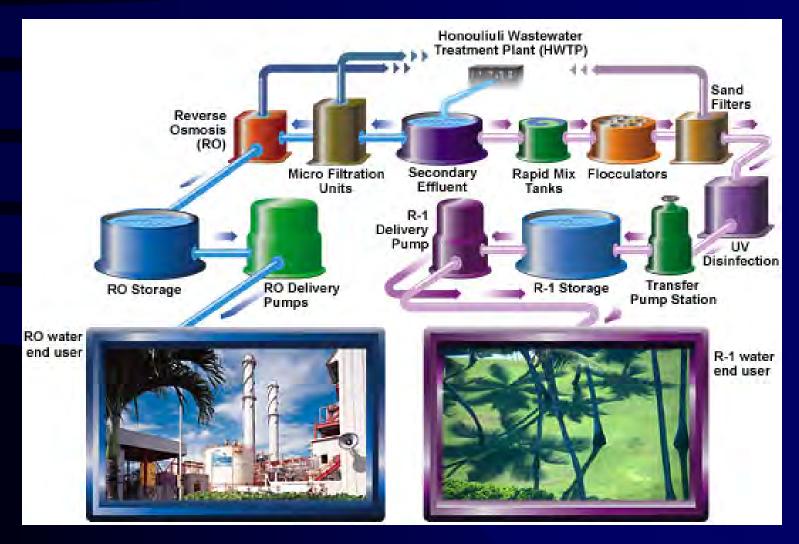
Water





The Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority taps the potential of deep ocean cold water for energy, water and agricultural applications

Water



• Wastewater recycling for agriculture and industry

Water







• Water conservation: low-flush toilets, shower heads, leak prevention programs

Coral Reef Destruction

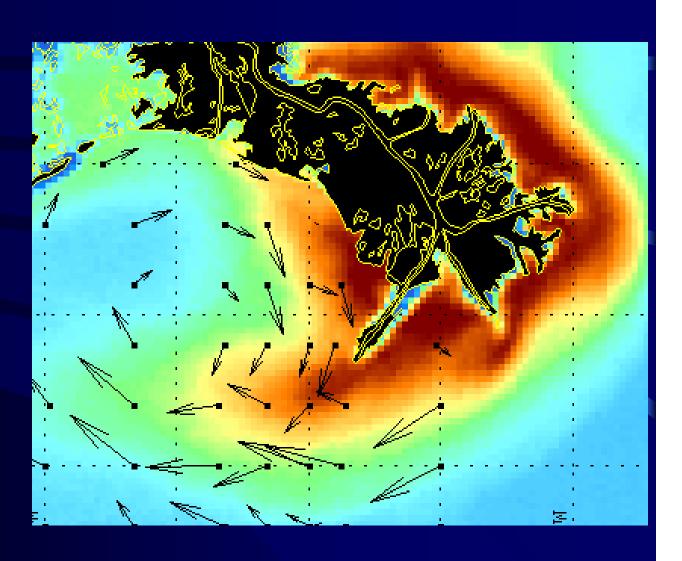




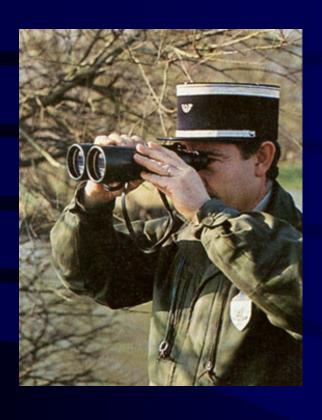
- Overfishing and illegal fishing techniques
- Runoff: Poor grading practices, sediment, ag chemicals
- Urban non-point source pollution
- Global warming coral bleaching

Coral Reef Destruction

Satellite imagery shows suspended sediments in the Gulf of Mexico



Coral Reef Destruction





- Scientifically based fish and game laws and enforcement
- Strict grading regulations
- Storm drain pollution control programs

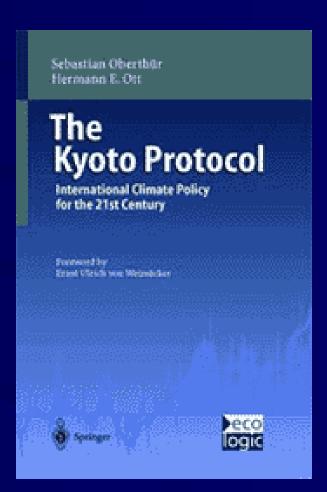
Global Warming



- Disrupts weather patterns
- Impacts coastal inundation
- Spreads infectious disease
- Affects agricultural production

Global Warming





International lobbying for reduction of greenhouse gas emission reductions



Financing







- Tourist taxes for environmental protection
- Impact fees paid by developers
- Environmental technology purchasing consortium

Island Communities



- Shared problems
- Shared solutions
- Working together



Mahalo

