Coastal Use Mapping Project - Northwest Hawai'i

Metadata:

Abstract:

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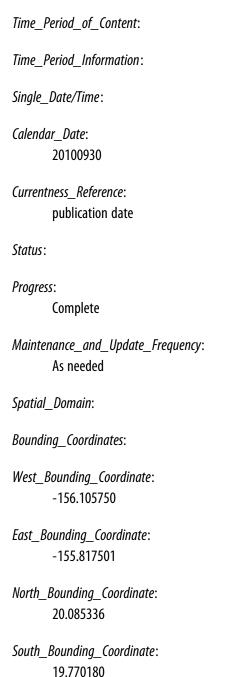
- <u>Data Quality Information</u>
- Spatial Data Organization Information
- Spatial Reference Information
- Entity and Attribute Information
- <u>Distribution_Information</u>
- Metadata Reference Information

• <u>Metadata_Reference_information</u>
Identification_Information:
Citation:
Citation_Information:
Originator: Department of Commerce (DOC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), National Marine Protected Areas Center (MPAC)
Publication_Date: 20110301
Title: Coastal Use Mapping Project - Northwest Hawai'i
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: vector digital data
Publication_Information:
Publication_Place: Monterey, CA
Publisher: NOAA's Ocean Service, National Marine Protected Areas Center (MPAC)
Online_Linkage: http://www.mpa.gov/dataanalysis/hi_coastal_use/
Description:

The Hawaii Coastal Use Mapping Project is an innovative partnership between NOAA's National Marine Protected Areas Center, NOAA's Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, NOAA's Pacific Islands Regional Office, and the Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources. The project was designed to enhance ocean management by gathering geospatial data on human uses of the nearshore ocean environment in the Kawaihae-Keahole region of Hawaii. The data were collected from regional ocean experts and users through participatory GIS methods. For more information on the project scope, background and related data products, please visit http://www.mpa.gov/dataanalysis/hi_coastal_use/

Purpose:

The Hawaii Coastal Use Mapping Project fills a critical information gap in ocean management by providing an unprecedented, comprehensive, consistent and spatially explicit picture of human uses for management agencies, policy makers and stakeholders interested in sound and equitable ocean governance. Using participatory GIS concepts and applications, the mapping project generated spatial data and map products illustrating patterns, intensity, and qualitative information on both extractive and non-extractive/recreational uses. The resulting datasets depict patterns of ocean use on a broad scale appropriate for a variety of ocean planning and management needs. Specifically, the data will be used by DAR and The Nature Conservancy in a Conservation Action Planning process engaging local stakeholders in resource management and protection.



Theme_Keyword: **Swimming** Theme_Keyword: **Water Sports** Theme_Keyword: Wildlife Viewing Theme_Keyword: **Thrill Craft** Theme_Keyword: Jet Skis *Theme_Keyword:* **Charter Fishing** Theme_Keyword: **Charter Diving** Theme_Keyword: **Charter Snorkeling** *Theme_Keyword:* Kayak Fishing *Theme_Keyword*: **Shore Fishing** Theme_Keyword: Recreational Dive Fishing Theme_Keyword: **Recreational Boat Fishing** *Theme_Keyword:* Recreational Harvest *Theme_Keyword*: Spearfishing Theme_Keyword: **Aquarium Collecting** Theme_Keyword: Gill Nets Theme Keyword: **Surround Nets** Theme_Keyword: **Net Fishing** Theme_Keyword: Pole and Line Fishing Theme_Keyword: **Throw Nets** Theme: *Theme_Keyword_Thesaurus*: **NOS Data Explorer Topic Category** Theme_Keyword:

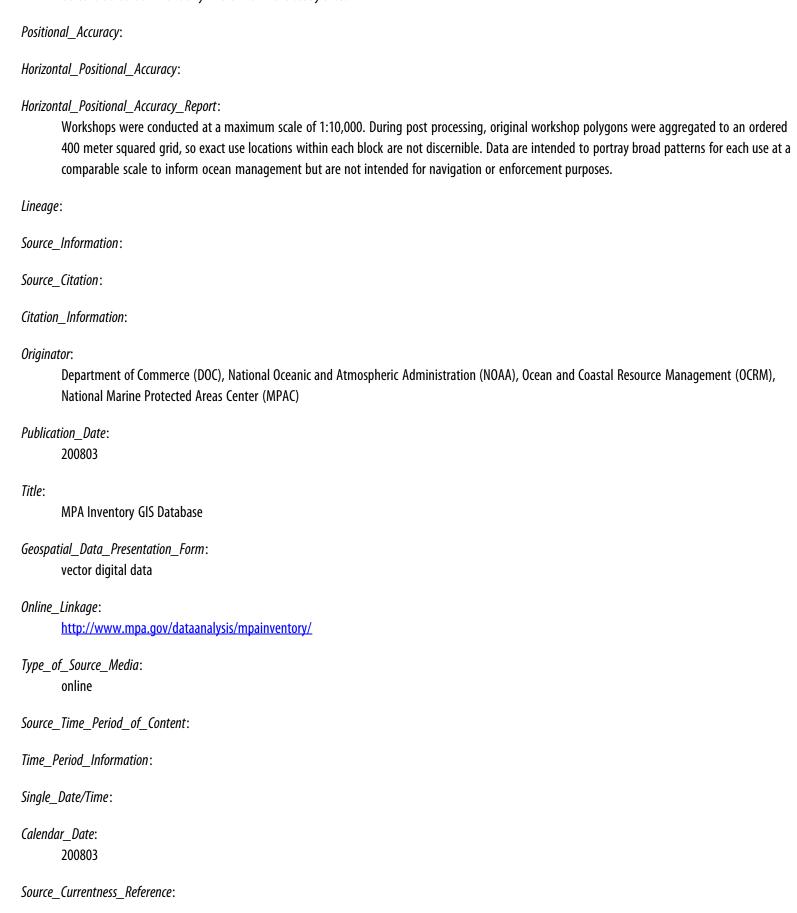
Contact_Person:

Contact_Position:

Mimi D'Iorio

GIS and Database Manager

2 uses, Gill nets and Net fishing from boat, were determined by workshop participants to have a general use footprint but no dominant use area. This is because the uses have declined so drastically (due to species decline, regulations, or changes in cultural traditions) that they can no longer be considered dominant anywhere within the study area.



Coastal Use Ma	apping Project - Northwest Hawai'i
	publication date
Source_	Citation_Abbreviation: MPA Inventory
Source_	Contribution: The MPA Inventory was used to erase areas where particular fishing uses are prohibited.
Process_	_Step:
Process_	_ <i>Description</i> : Data were digitized by workshop participant groups in Kaupulehu, HI
Process_	_ <i>Date</i> : 201009
Process_	_Step:
Process_	_Description: Data from each group were reviewed following the workshop to: a. Detail any instructions from participants to add/remove areas in post-processing b. Review GIS technician and facilitator workshop notes for any relevant data-editing comments c. Discuss any areas that might require special attention or follow up.
Process_	_ <i>Date</i> : 201010
Process_	_Step:
Process_	_ <i>Description</i> : Data were processed by Project GIS Specialist to clean artifacts created during the live, participatory mapping process.
Process_	_ <i>Date</i> : 201010
Process_	_Step:
Process_	_Description: All polygons were clipped to the project boundary to remove land and any marine areas outside the scope of the workshop.
Process_	_ <i>Date</i> : 201010
Process_	_Step:
Process_	_Description: Use-specific procedures were performed based on participant input. This involved adding or removing areas as instructed by workshop participants based on certain depths or distances from shore.
Process_	_ <i>Date</i> : 201010

_ ,

Process_Description:

A spatial join analysis was run for each use using 400 meter squared microblocks as the zonal layer to determine the number of groups that identified a use in each grid cell.

Process Date:

201010

Process_Step:

Process_Description:

Data normalized for each use. For the footprint, an analysis cell with any number greater than 0 became a 1. For dominant, if the number of workshop groups who mapped a cell as dominant was at or greater than 50% of the groups who mapped that use, the value became a 1. All other cells became a 0, so that the final field values are binary (1 = Yes, 0 = No)

Process Date:

201010

Process_Step:

Process_Description:

Areas where particular fishing uses were mapped but are prohibited were erased from the dataset. The fishing closure areas were determined by a combination of workshop input, published regulations, and the MPA Center Inventory. The MPA Inventory v.1 can be found online at www.mpa.gov.

Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation:

MPA Inventory

Process Date:

201010

Process_Step:

Process Description:

Processed data was analyzed for completeness and consistency. Uses that seemed inconsistent or incomplete were marked for further investigation.

Process Date:

201010

Process_Step:

Process Description:

A follow-up meeting with workshop participants was held for comment on preliminary results. Participant input was recorded for future edits.

Process Date:

201011

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Coastal Use Mapping Project - Northwest Hawai'i
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  Process_Description:
          Final edits made to dataset based on participant response.
  Process Date:
          201012
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  Point_and_Vector_Object_Count:
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Attribute_Label:
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Attribute_Definition:
       Charter boating and mammal watching includes dolphin tours, whale watching tours, scenic tours, bare boat rentals; excludes any non-
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Attribute_Definition_Source:
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Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
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Attribute:
Attribute_Label:
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Enumerated_Domain:

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Attribute Definition:
       Charter boating and mammal watching includes dolphin tours, whale watching tours, scenic tours, bare boat rentals; excludes any non-
       commercial boating and mammal watching
Attribute_Definition_Source:
       NOAA
Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:
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Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
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Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Enumerated Domain Value Definition:
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Attribute_Definition:
       Charter diving and snorkeling includes diving and snorkeling activities organized through a charter/commercial operator, including vessel and
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       commercial diving and snorkeling
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Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Attribute_Domain_Values:

Attribute:

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Attribute Label:
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Attribute Definition:
       Non-charter diving and snorkeling includes SCUBA, snorkel, free-diving (not for the purpose of fishing or gathering), shore-based and vessel-
       based; excludes research, spearfishing, extractive activities, trolling, charter/commercial activities
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Attribute_Definition:
       Non-motorized, non-charter boating includes outrigger canoe paddling (individual and team), racing, paddle driven kayaking, kayak-based
       snorkeling or free diving, flatwater SUP; excludes charter/commercial boating; use of motorized vessels; surf-style SUP
Attribute_Definition_Source:
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Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Attribute Domain Values:

NOAA

Attribute:

Enumerated_Domain:

Attribute_Label:

Enumerated Domain:

Attribute_Domain_Values:

Enumerated_Domain:

Attribute:

Attribute_Label:

Enumerated_Domain:

Enumerated_Domain:

net_fishing_boat_dominant

```
Attribute_Definition:
       Net fishing from boat includes surround net, opelu net, bag net, Kona crab net, lobster net; excludes throw nets, gill nets
Attribute_Definition_Source:
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Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Attribute_Definition:
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Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
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Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:
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Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
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Attribute:
Attribute_Label:
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Attribute_Definition:
       Pole and line fishing from boat includes bottom fishing, trolling, pole and line, and handlining, charter and non-charter operations; excludes pole
       and line fishing from shore
Attribute_Definition_Source:
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Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:
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Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
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Attribute_Domain_Values:
Enumerated Domain:
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Attribute_Definition:

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Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
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Attribute:
Attribute Label:
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Attribute_Definition:
       Pole and line fishing from shore includes dunking, whipping, bamboo, fly, charter and non-charter operations; excludes pole and line fishing from
       a boat
Attribute_Definition_Source:
       NOAA
Attribute_Domain_Values:
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Attribute_Label:
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Enumerated_Domain:

Enumerated_Domain_Value:

Pole and line fishing from shore includes dunking, whipping, bamboo, fly, charter and non-charter operations; excludes pole and line fishing from a boat Attribute_Definition_Source: NOAA Attribute_Domain_Values: Enumerated_Domain: Enumerated_Domain_Value: 1 Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Part of the use's Dominant Use Area Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source: NOAA Attribute_Domain_Values: Enumerated_Domain: Enumerated_Domain_Value: 0 Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition: Not part of the use's Dominant Use Area Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source: NOAA Attribute: Attribute_Label: spearfishing_footprint Attribute_Definition: Spearfishing – free diving and SCUBA includes in-water use of spear (gun, 3-prong); excludes shoreline gathering with a spear Attribute_Definition_Source: NOAA Attribute_Domain_Values:

Throw nets includes throw net; excludes aquarium collection, opelu/akule fishing, gill / lay net

Attribute_Definition:

Attribute_Label:

Shape_Area

Attribute Definition:

Area of feature in internal units squared.

Attribute_Definition_Source:

ESRI

Attribute Domain Values:

Unrepresentable_Domain:

Positive real numbers that are automatically generated.

Overview Description:

Entity_and_Attribute_Overview:

Aquarium Collecting includes use of all gear types to collect fish and invertebrates for aquarium purposes, as well as shrimp to feed tropical fish. Does not include any collection for species to be eaten and/or sold as food. Collection can occur anywhere up to 140 feet, as long as it is not done in an FRA or MLCD. This is a daytime activity that is swell dependent. The majority of activity takes place between 20-85 feet. Yellow tang compromise the majority of fish taken, and location varies by targeted species. Some conflict exists between aquarium collectors and other types of users in the region. Camping includes all overnight camping for fishing or recreational purposes, as well as homeless encampments, whether permitted or non-permitted. Camping can occur in any accessible location along the entire coast of the region. While camping occurs frequently in the mapped locations shown along the coast, it is only permitted (legally) at Hapuna, Spencer Beach Park, and Makalawena. The activity occurs more frequently during holidays, fishing tournaments, weekends, and school breaks, and less frequently during rains and bad weather. Issues of land ownership and access have changed the nature of camping in the region. Maintaining access to locations for responsible camping is considered important for local "wellness," but in some cases camping has degenerated into "partying" (drinking, drug use, loud music) that brings potential for conflict. Charter Boating and Mammal Watching includes dolphin tours, whale-watching tours, scenic tours, and bare boat rentals. It does not include non-commercial activities. Charter mammal watching is associated with seasonal whale migration patterns. Most charter operators are based out of the Kona area and come north. Dolphin watching can occur year-round, and is more heavily concentrated in the southern part of the region, close to shore. Whales are present in the region from November/December until April/May, and most whalewatching activity is concentrated during these months in the northern part of the region, from shore to 2 miles out. Individual whales stay in the area from 2-3 weeks, and boat traffic is continuous when whales are present. Dolphin harassment has been noted as a concern for some tour operators. Charter Diving and Snorkeling includes diving and snorkeling activities organized through a commercial operator, including vessel and shore-based SCUBA, SNUBA, snorkel, freediving, and kayak snorkel tours, including rentals. Swimming, speardiving or extractive activities, and non-commercial diving and snorkeling are not included in this category. This activity occurs less during the winter swells, and more often during the calm summer season (June — September). High tourist visitation increases this use during the holiday periods around Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Spring break. This use is tightly associated with mooring buoys and nearshore reefs (for general diving and snorkeling) and also follows dolphin pods (for snorkeling with dolphins). Locations are also season and swell-dependent. Shoreline Gathering includes shoreline gathering of (most) invertebrates; does not include harvesting lobsters or diving on the reef. Use patterns and locations vary by species: urchins/wana are found in inter-tidal areas and tide pools, 'ōpihi and hā'uke'uke are found on steeper ocean cliffs, shells are harvested predominantly in sandy areas (although sometimes in rocky areas). Limu, crab, and sea cucumbers are all found in their own distinct regions. 'Õpihi is collected in the spring for graduations, summer for commercial purposes, and fall/winter for Thanksgiving and Christmas. It is also targeted for weddings, baby lū'au, and family parties. Wana and hā'uke'uke are harvested in from August/September until December. Harvested organisms can be frozen for use later in the year. Harvesting occurs less frequently during the winter swells. Gill Nets includes fishing using gill net, cross net, barricade net, lay net and drift net. Does not include fishing for aquarium collection, surround net fishing, or throw net. There are 47 registered nets in this region. The activity is illegal in most areas that would be suitable for this type of fishing (due to FMAs and MLCDs), and heavily regulated elsewhere. What limited activity that does take place is mostly done covertly at night. Heavy surf curtails the activity, which takes place in shallow water (0-7 feet). It has become very rare in the region, although it was used more frequently in the past. No area in the region was considered "dominant" for this type of fishing. Net Fishing from a Boat this includes surround net, 'opelu net, bag net, Kona crab net,

and lobster net, but excludes throw nets and gill nets. This activity is not considered a "dominant use" in the region as the frequency has decreased over the past 20 years, although fishing for akule and 'opelu is still considered culturally significant (current and/or traditional surround-net areas are shown with dashed lines). Akule fishing generally takes place during the spring, whereas 'opelu fishing takes place in the fall. These aggregations are usually found in bays with freshwater input, whereas Kona crab and lobster are found further offshore. Kona crab and lobster fishing happens more frequently than fishing for 'opelu and akule, but specific fishing locations are considered sensitive information and are generally not revealed. Non-charter Diving and Snorkeling includes shore-based and vessel-based SCUBA, snorkel, and free-diving activities that are not for the purpose of fishing or gathering. Does not include research, spearfishing, extractive activities, trolling, or commercial activities. While this activity can occur out to approximately 130 feet, dominant use areas are coastal and concentrated near hotels and coastal access points. The activity occurs year-round, but is more frequent during summer months and less frequent during winter swells. The majority of local non-charter diving and snorkeling is based on "taking" (i.e., collection or fishing), so this is not a highly frequent local activity for local residents. Non-motorized, Non-charter Boating includes activities such as outrigger canoe paddling (individual and team), racing, paddle driven kayaking, kayak-based snorkeling or freediving, and flatwater stand-up paddleboarding (SUP). Excludes commercial boating activities, use of motorized vessels, and surf-style SUP. This activity can take place in the entire region, although dominant areas are the areas surrounding vessel launch points. Winter swells can decrease activities from September through March, although whale watchers may go further out during this time. Kayaking is more frequent in the morning before the winds pick up. Much of the activity is driven by events including the Kūki'o challenge, regattas out of Kawaihae, Honu and Lavaman triathlons (where support vessels go out), sailing competitions, and paddling races, etc. Pole and Line Fishing from a Boat includes boat-based bottom fishing, trolling, pole and line, and handlining (both charter and non-charter operations). Excludes pole and line fishing from shore. This activity can take place in the entire region; however, it is concentrated in non-protected areas, out to 100 fathoms. Bottomfishing is more common during the fall and winter. The Ulua Challenge increases fishing for ulua during the summer. 'Ahi is also more commonly targeted during summer months, and other fishing events are tournament-driven (mostly spring and summer). Seasons and regulations are species-specific. Pole and Line Fishing from Shore includes shore-based dunking, whipping, bamboo, and fly fishing activities (both charter and non-charter operations). Excludes pole and line fishing from a boat. Shore-based fishing largely depends on access points; although the entire coast is fished to some degree, activities are concentrated near coastal access roads, but outside of heavy tourist-use areas. Fishing is more common during the weekends and summer (when there are also more tournaments). Both day and night fishing occur, although night fishing depends on the moon. Mullet is traditionally off limits during the winter, and often fishing locations are specific to targeted species. This activity is considered an important dietary contribution for local subsistence purposes. Spearfishing includes both freediving and SCUBA inwater use of spear (gun, 3-prong). Excludes shoreline gathering with a spear. Spearfishing occurs in the entire region, although heaviest use is concentrated around vehicle access points (particularly for SCUBA-based activities). Boat-based activities occur near moorings and FADs. Activity is most frequent during summer months when swells are down, and is reduced from December through March. Octopus are targeted during their mating season (October-January). September fishing tournaments increase the frequency of spearfishing. Roi roundups occur in Kawaihae in June. Night-time activity is associated with camping. Commercial spearfishing is generally conducted at deeper depths (up to 150 feet SCUBA limit) than subsistence or recreational spearfishing (generally less than 60 feet maximum depth). The heaviest pressure is at less than 20 feet. Surfing includes surfing, surf-style SUP (stand-up paddleboarding), windsurfing, kite surfing, and boogie-boarding. Does not include flatwater SUP. Locations are seasonal, weather, and swell-dependent. Winter North swells (September – March) bring about an increase in activity. Summer swells are from the South. Kawaihae, Mahai'ula, and Kūki'o have winter surf contests. Activity is concentrated 20-40 yards offshore, where the reef ends. Areas further offshore are generally used for kite surfing. Swimming includes racing, general exercise, and triathlons (both group and individual activities). Does not include freediving, snorkeling, or wading. Activity is generally concentrated near access points (harbors, piers, other), and usually not more than 100 yards offshore. More activity occurs during summer and during daytime hours, and is dependent on water conditions (decreasing during winter swells from September through March). Activity increases during the Lavaman triathlon (early summer). Organized swimming events take place in Hapuna, Anaeho'omalu Bay, and Kūki'o. Thrill Craft and High-Speed Activities includes parasailing tours, use of jet boats, jet skis, motorized kayaks, and coastal off-roading. Excludes use of non-motorized vessels. This activity can take place within the entire region, but it is not considered a dominant use for most locations. Dominant use takes place near the launch points at Puakō and Kawaihae. Jet skis are frequently used as support vessels for organized swimming and non-motorized vessel events. Off-roading sometimes takes place North of Kawaihae. The activity is not legal within the Ocean Recreational Management Area (ORMA), which extends from the lowwater mark to 3000 feet from shore, but this is not enforced. There is a need for training areas for these vessels (which are considered essential for safety purposes), but some residents find them undesirable. Throw Nets includes any type of throw net, but excludes use of nets for aquarium

collection, 'ōpelu /akule fishing, and gill or lay nets. This activity generally takes place at up to a depth of 5 feet and is concentrated around vehicle coastal access points. Throw nets are usually not used along cliffs or sandy areas, and targeted areas depend on both species and season. This activity is generally conducted during the daytime on an incoming tide. The catch varies by cultural preference — some target specific species, whereas others target whatever species can be caught. The activity is conducted for subsistence, cultural, as well as recreational purposes, and is considered a fun activity for local children.

Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation:

All use types and project information can be found at http://www.mpa.gov/dataanalysis/hi_coastal_use/.

Back To Index

Country:

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City:
       Monterey
State_or_Province:
       CA
Postal_Code:
       93940
Country:
       U.S.A.
Contact_Voice_Telephone:
       (831)645-2709
Contact_Facsimile_Telephone:
       (831)242-2051
Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address:
       Nicholas.Hayden@noaa.gov
Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address:
       Mimi.Diorio@noaa.gov
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Profile Name:
       Content Specification for Metadata in the National Coastal Data Development Center's Data Catalog Version 2.0
Back To Index
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