

Issues Raised on Maui

ISSUE RAISED	WHERE IT IS ADDRESSED IN <i>DRAFT ORMP UPDATE</i>
<p>Impacts from Tourism “Have to fish at night because other users are taking over.” “Commercialization of the ocean works against Hawaiian Culture.”</p>	<p>The ORMP attempts to balance the needs of residents and visitors alike in order to sustain Hawai‘i’s fragile ocean and coastal ecosystems. Impacts from tourism are discussed in Chapter III along with the 2005-2015 Hawai‘i Tourism Strategic Plan from 2003. Management Priority #7: Training, Education, and Awareness involves educating both state agencies as well as the community about ocean and coastal protection. Management Priority #8: Collaboration and Conflict Resolution establishes the ORMP Policy Group as a forum for discussion, raising and resolving issue, and conflict resolution when appropriate.</p>
<p>Fishing: Traditional, Subsistence Fishing, and Fish Farming “How should resources be managed? Traditionally.” “Impacts from fish farms?”</p>	<p>Aquaculture and Fishpond Restoration are discussed in Chapter III. Management Priority #6: Aquaculture, Fishponds, and Food Sources discussed the revival of fishpond restoration, and DLNR-DAR will be developing an operational plan.</p>
<p>Enforcement “Communities are frustrated trying to get courts to make agencies enforce laws that are already in place.” “The agencies need to stop dodging accountability.”</p>	<p>This issue was brought up on every island. DLNR Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement (DOCARE) and USCG perform the bulk of the enforcement of ocean resources. Chapter IV – Integrated and Coordinated Approach to Management of Ocean Resources discusses the cross-jurisdictional approach between agencies at all levels. Management Priority #7: Training, Education, and Awareness involves educating both state agencies as well as the community about ocean and coastal protection.</p>
<p>‘Aha Moku System “Work together with ‘Aha Moku.” “ORMP to align with Act 212 and HB 2806 .”</p>	<p>‘Aha Moku resource management is discussed in Chapter IV. Management Priority #8: Collaboration and Conflict Resolution is an opportunity for the agencies to work with ‘Aha Moku groups in planning and implementation projects.</p>
<p>Watersheds and Water Quantity “Returning stream flow is important for food and health of stream life.” “Plant native plants and take out feral animals.”</p>	<p>Watershed Management: Water Quality and Water Quantity is discussed in Chapter III, including the need not only for good water quality but also appropriate water quantity. Management Priority #2: Watershed Management—gives an introduction on watersheds and how they are managed. This management priority requires agency partnerships at county, state, and federal levels.</p>
<p>Public Access to Shoreline “There should be unlimited shoreline access for all.” “Re-establish coastal trail system plan for Maui, including beach access and lateral beach trails.”</p>	<p>Management Priority #1: Appropriate Coastal Development discusses the objectives of HRS 205A, which includes providing coastal recreation opportunities to the public. OP-CZM would coordinate with state and county agencies to accomplish this.</p>
<p>Runoff “ Drainage impacts from new mauka developments have significant impacts on oceans, bays and marine resources.”</p>	<p>Watershed Management: Water Quality and Water Quantity is discussed in Chapter III, including land-based pollution and runoff. Management Priority #2: Watershed Management—gives an introduction on the Department of Health Polluted Runoff Control Program and water quality monitoring. DLNR takes the lead on this Management Priority , in partnership with DOH, county water and planning departments, public-private Watershed Partnerships, U.S. EPA, NOAA, and the Nature Conservancy. By implementing priority recommendations in watershed plans, runoff from high forests could be reduced.</p>
<p>Marine Debris and Japan Tsunami Marine Debris (JTMD) “Department of Health (DOH) should be monitoring the tsunami debris.”</p>	<p>This issue was brought up on every island, and is a work in progress. DLNR is the lead agency for JTMD in cooperation with NOAA, U.S. EPA, and DOH. Chapter III defines marine debris and associated problems. Chapter VI Management Priority #4: Marine Debris--discusses strategic activities to reduce the backlog of accumulated marine debris.</p>

