

# Issues Raised on O‘ahu

ISSUE RAISED	WHERE IT IS ADDRESSED IN DRAFT ORMP UPDATE
<p><b>Impacts from Tourism</b>                      “Dolphin tour boats off West O‘ahu need to show consideration to fishers, divers, and wildlife.”                      “There is a hazardous conflict between commercial and fishing boats off Portlock and out of Maunaloa Bay.”</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 <i>2005-2015 Hawai‘i Tourism Strategic Plan</i> 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><b>Military Uses</b>                      “There is ordnance in the ocean.”                      “Navy sonar negatively impacts marine life.”                      “Mitigation on Drum Road is not being done effectively.”</p>	<p>This issue was brought up at both O‘ahu and in Hilo. The military presence is an integral part of Hawai‘i’s history and present, and this is discussed briefly in Chapter III.                      Management Priority #8: Collaboration and Conflict Resolution discusses the role the ORMP Policy Group can provide as a forum for discussion, raising and resolving issues, and conflict resolution when appropriate.</p>
<p><b>Aquaculture (Traditional and Fish Farming)</b>                      “The ORMP needs to include food security. The ocean is our icebox.”                      “We need help to restore the fishponds at Waiāhole/Waikāne.”</p>	<p>This issue was brought up on every island and discussed in depth on Moloka‘i. 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><b>Enforcement</b>                      “DLNR needs more funding to enforce the laws.”                      “There are unregulated activities at Kailua.”                      “Motor vehicles and quads should not be riding on the beaches of O‘ahu.”</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><b>Endangered Species</b>                      “The honu should be delisted.”</p>	<p>This issue was also discussed on Lāna‘i. The NOAA Fisheries Office is working on this request to classify as a distinct population segment, and it is currently in status review—therefore this issue is not in the ORMP.</p>
<p><b>Watersheds and Water Quantity</b>                      “The decline in fresh groundwater has been so rapid.”                      “Reduction of fresh groundwater flows is leading to reduction of limu, the bottom of the food chain.”</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><b>Public Access to Shoreline</b>                      “There should be unlimited shoreline access for all.”                      “I should be allowed to collect salt at Mākua.”                      “Fishers should be able to fish off the coasts of military bases like Pearl Harbor and Kāne‘ohe Marine Corps Base Hawai‘i.”</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><b>Runoff</b>                      “Mākaha Beach is full of rubbish from streams during heavy rains.”                      “The Motocross Park on the North Shore exposes dirt that will end up in the ocean at Kaunala Park.”</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><b>Better Intergovernmental Coordination</b>                      “I am frustrated that there have been four different meetings about the ocean and its resources, and everyone wants to do things but they focus only on their individual agencies.”                      “There needs to be more than government talk story; more collaboration work is needed.”</p>	<p>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>

