

*Ka‘āina me ke wai, ka nohona i ka nāhelehele laha ‘ole o Hawai‘i*



*“...land and water, home to Hawai‘i’s unique wildlife...”*

## **Chapter 1. Introduction**

The O‘ahu National Wildlife Refuge Complex (Complex) is located on the Island of O‘ahu, within the State of Hawai‘i. The Complex consists of James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge (NWR or Refuge), Pearl Harbor NWR, and O‘ahu Forest NWR. Management of the Complex is conducted from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) office located in Hale‘iwa (Figure 1.1, page 1-11).

James Campbell NWR is located in the Kahuku ahupua‘a of the Ko‘olauloa district. One of the few scattered remnants of natural wetlands that still exist on O‘ahu, the Refuge was established in 1976 for the purpose of providing habitat for endangered Hawaiian waterbirds. Further expansion was authorized in 2005 for the purposes of providing additional habitat for endangered waterbirds, migratory shorebirds, waterfowl, seabirds, endangered and native plant species, endangered ‘ilio-holo-i-ka-uaua (Hawaiian monk seal), and threatened honu (Hawaiian green turtle); providing increased wildlife-dependent public uses; and assisting with flood damage reduction in the local area.

### **NOTE TO READERS**

The Service has an agreement with the James Campbell Company to purchase land from the company to expand the James Campbell NWR. At print time for this Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP), the process to complete the purchase of these lands is still ongoing. Because this plan is intended to cover a 15-year time period and the final purchase of these lands is anticipated in 2012, the expansion lands have been incorporated into this plan. All strategies for Refuge management described in this plan related to the expansion lands are contingent upon the successful completion of the purchase of those lands and construction of new facilities.

## **1.1 Purpose and Need for the CCP**

The purpose of the CCP is to provide the National Wildlife Refuge System (Refuge System), the Service, partners, and citizens with a management plan for improving fish and wildlife habitat conditions and infrastructure for wildlife, staff, and Refuge visitors for 15 years. The CCP will help ensure that the Service manages James Campbell NWR to achieve its purpose, vision, goals, and objectives. Another purpose of the CCP is to provide reasonable, scientifically grounded guidance for improving the Refuge’s subterranean, upland, coastal, surface water and wetland habitats for the long-term conservation of native plants and animals. The CCP identifies appropriate actions for protecting and sustaining the cultural and biological features of coastal communities; endangered, threatened, or rare species populations and habitats; and migratory shorebirds.

The CCP is needed for a variety of reasons. Primary among these is the need to improve degraded habitat conditions by removing pest plants and animals, such as kiawe shrubs, rats, and mongooses. There is also a need to address James Campbell NWR’s contributions to aid in the recovery of endangered species, and assess and possibly mitigate potential impacts of global climate change to Refuge resources. The Service should continue to effectively work with current partners such as the State of Hawai‘i and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), as well as seek new partnerships to restore habitats, improve environmental education and interpretive opportunities and volunteer programs, and recover endangered species populations.

## **1.2 Planning and Management Guidance**

The Service, an agency within the Department of the Interior (DOI), is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats. Refuge management is guided by Federal laws, Executive Orders, Service policies, and international treaties. Fundamental guidelines are found in the mission and goals of the Refuge System and the designated purposes of the Refuge as described in establishing legislation, Executive Orders, or other documents establishing, authorizing, or expanding a refuge.

Key concepts and guidance of the Refuge System derive from the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (Administration Act), the Refuge Recreation Act of 1962 (16 U.S.C. 460k-460k-4), as amended, Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and the Fish and Wildlife Service Manual (FW). The Administration Act is implemented through regulations covering the Refuge System, published in Title 50, subchapter C of the CFR. These regulations govern general administration of units of the Refuge System.

### **1.2.1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Mission**

The mission of the Service is “working with others, to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.” National natural resources entrusted to the Service for conservation and protection include migratory birds, endangered and threatened species, interjurisdictional fish, wetlands, and certain marine mammals. The Service also manages national fish hatcheries, enforces Federal wildlife laws and international treaties on importing and exporting wildlife, assists with State and Territorial fish and wildlife programs, and helps other countries develop wildlife conservation programs.

## **1.2.2 National Wildlife Refuge System**

The Refuge System is the world’s largest network of public lands and waters set aside specifically for conserving wildlife and protecting ecosystems. From its inception in 1903, the Refuge System has grown to encompass over 550 national wildlife refuges in all 50 States, and waterfowl production areas in 10 States, covering more than 150 million acres of public lands and waters. More than 40 million visitors annually fish, hunt, observe and photograph wildlife, or participate in environmental education and interpretive activities on national wildlife refuges.

## **1.2.3 National Wildlife Refuge System Mission and Goals**

The mission of the Refuge System is “to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and, where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.” The goals of the Refuge System, as articulated in the Mission, Goals, and Purposes policy (601 FW1), follow:

- Conserve a diversity of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats, including species that are endangered or threatened with becoming endangered;
- Develop and maintain a network of habitats for migratory birds, anadromous and interjurisdictional fish, and marine mammal populations that is strategically distributed and carefully managed to meet important life history needs of these species across their ranges;
- Conserve those ecosystems, plant communities, wetlands of national or international significance, and landscapes and seascapes that are unique, rare, declining, or underrepresented in existing protection efforts;
- Provide and enhance opportunities to participate in compatible wildlife-dependent recreation (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation); and
- Foster understanding and instill appreciation of the diversity and interconnectedness of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats.

## **1.2.4 National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966**

Of all the laws governing activities on national wildlife refuges, the Administration Act exerts the greatest influence. The Administration Act was amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Improvement Act). The Improvement Act included a unifying mission for all national wildlife refuges, a new process for determining compatible uses on refuges, and a requirement that each refuge will be managed under a CCP developed in an open public process. The Administration Act states that the Secretary shall provide for the conservation of fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats within the Refuge System, and ensure that the biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of the Refuge System are maintained. House Report 105–106 accompanying the Improvement Act states “...the fundamental mission of our System is wildlife conservation: wildlife and wildlife conservation must come first.” Biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health are critical components of wildlife conservation. As later made clear in the Biological Integrity, Diversity, and Environmental Health (BIDEH) policy, “the highest measure of biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health is viewed as those intact and self-sustaining habitats and wildlife populations that existed during historic conditions.”

Each refuge must be managed to fulfill the Refuge System mission as well as the specific purpose for which it was established. The Administration Act requires the Service to monitor the status and trends of fish, wildlife, and plants on every refuge.



*Ae'o chick tests the water* Laura Beauregard/USFWS

Additionally, six wildlife-dependent recreational uses are granted special consideration in the planning, management, establishment, and expansion of units of the Refuge System: hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education (EE) and interpretation. When determined compatible on a refuge-specific basis, these six uses assume priority status among all public uses of the refuge in question. The overarching goal is to enhance wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities and access to quality visitor experiences on refuges, while managing refuges to conserve fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats.

When preparing a CCP, refuge managers must re-evaluate all general public, recreational, and economic uses proposed or occurring on a refuge for appropriateness and compatibility. No refuge use may be allowed or continued unless it is determined to be appropriate and compatible. Generally, an appropriate use is one that contributes to fulfilling refuge purposes, the Refuge System mission, or goals and objectives described in a refuge management plan. A compatible use is defined as a use that, in the sound professional judgment of the refuge manager, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the mission of the Refuge System or the purpose of the refuge. Updated Appropriate Use Findings and Compatibility Determinations for existing and proposed uses for James Campbell NWR are in Appendix B.

The Administration Act also requires that, in addition to formally established guidance, the CCP must be developed with the participation of the public. Public comments play a role in identifying issues, guiding alternatives considered during development of the CCP, and selecting a preferred alternative. It is Service policy to develop CCPs in an open public process; the agency is committed to securing public input throughout the process.

## **1.3 Relationship to Previous and Future Refuge Plans**

Planning has been a part of refuge operations since establishing refuges began. However, not all plans were completed in a comprehensive fashion or with public participation considered adequate today.

### **1.3.1 Previous Plans**

Previous plans that provided guidance for managing James Campbell NWR include:

- Master Plan for the Hawaiian Wetlands National Wildlife Refuge Complex (USFWS 1985); and
- Draft Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds, Second Draft of Second Revision (USFWS 2005).

### 1.3.2 Future Planning

The CCP will be revised every 15 years or earlier if environmental conditions significantly change or monitoring and evaluation determine that changes are needed to achieve refuge purposes, vision, goals, or objectives. The CCP provides guidance in the form of goals, objectives, and strategies for refuge program areas but may lack some of the specifics needed for implementation. Stepdown management plans will be developed for individual program areas, as needed. Stepdown plans require appropriate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance. All of the stepdown plans should be based on the management goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in the CCP. A list of proposed stepdown plans is provided in Appendix C.

## 1.4 Refuge Establishment and Purposes

### 1.4.1 General

Lands within the Refuge System are acquired and managed under a variety of legislative acts, administrative orders, and legal authorities. The official purpose or purposes for a refuge are specified in or derived from the law, Presidential proclamation, Executive order, agreement, public land order, donation document, or administrative memorandum establishing, authorizing, or expanding a refuge, refuge unit, or refuge subunit. The Service defines the purpose of a refuge when it is established or when new land is added to an existing refuge. When an addition to a refuge is acquired under an authority different from the authority used to establish the original refuge, the addition takes on the purposes of the original refuge, but the original refuge does not take on the purposes of the addition. Refuge managers must consider all of the purposes. However, purposes dealing with the conservation, management, and restoration of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats take precedence over other purposes in the management and administration of a refuge.

### 1.4.2 James Campbell NWR Establishment

The earliest document proposing land for protection and management in the James Campbell NWR area is *Hawai'i's Endangered Waterbirds* (U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife 1971\*). It identified three small ponds, Ki'i, Punamanō, and Punaho'olapa, as well as adjacent marshes, as being valuable to waterbirds. Shortly thereafter, the area was identified and proposed for acquisition as a Refuge with the purpose: To preserve habitat vital to the rare and endangered species ae'ō (Hawaiian stilt), 'alae ke'oke'ō (Hawaiian coot), and provide habitat for other shorebirds and waterfowl on the Island of O'ahu.

The Refuge was established in 1976 with approximately 150 acres under a \$1 a year lease with the Estate of James Campbell. Over the last several years, through the leadership of Senator Daniel Inouye and Hawai'i's congressional delegation, Congress appropriated a total of \$22 million to expand the Refuge to a total of approximately 1,100 acres.

\* The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 created the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and established two bureaus, Sport Fish and Wildlife and Commercial Fisheries. In 1970, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was transferred to the Department of Commerce and renamed the National Marine Fisheries Service. The remaining Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife became today's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In 2005, Public Law 109-225 authorized expansion of the James Campbell NWR and identified management focus areas for the Refuge expansion lands as to:

- Promote the recovery of four species of endangered Hawaiian waterbirds;
- Permanently protect endangered species habitat;
- Improve management of the Refuge;
- Protect coastal dunes, coastal wetlands, and coastal strand habitats that promote biological diversity, including the four species of endangered Hawaiian waterbirds, migratory shorebirds, waterfowl, seabirds, endangered and native plant species, endangered Hawaiian monk seals, and green turtles;
- Provide increased opportunities for wildlife-dependent public uses, including wildlife observation, photography, and environmental education and interpretation;
- Create a single, large, manageable, and ecologically-intact unit that includes sufficient buffer land to reduce impacts on the Refuge; and
- Reduce flood damage following heavy rainfall to residences, businesses, and public buildings in the town of Kahuku.

### 1.4.3 James Campbell NWR Purpose

The official purpose of the James Campbell NWR is “... to conserve (A) fish or wildlife which are listed as endangered species or threatened species .... or (B) plants ...”.

## 1.5 Refuge Goals

Goals and objectives are the unifying elements of successful refuge management. They identify and focus management priorities, resolve issues, and link to refuge purposes, Service policy, and the Refuge System mission. A CCP describes management actions that help bring a refuge closer to its vision. A vision broadly reflects refuge purposes, Refuge System mission and goals, other statutory requirements, and larger-scale plans as appropriate. Visitor services and wildlife/habitat management goals then define general targets in support of the vision, followed by objectives that direct efforts into incremental and measurable steps toward achieving those goals. Finally, strategies identify specific tools and actions to accomplish objectives. The James Campbell NWR vision statement is found on the inside front cover of this document. The following are our goals; their order does not imply any priority in this CCP.



*'Alae 'ula* Mike Silberman/USFWS

### **Nā Pahuhopu o ka Pu‘uhonua**

1. Kīa ‘i a mālama i nā ‘āina pālielie no ka holomua ‘ana o ka nohona a me ke ola ‘ana o na manu wai a me nā manu kai i holo mua ho‘i ko lākou ola ‘ana.
2. Ho‘‘opa‘a inā lāwena ‘āina no ka hui ka Pu‘uhonua ‘o James Campbell e hiki ai ke ho‘ ‘onui aku i ia ‘āina no ka ho‘iho ‘ ‘i hou, kīa ‘i a e mālama ho ‘i i nā kaianoho a e like ho‘i me ka makemake o ka hui Ho‘omaluhoholona a e loa ‘a pu ho ‘i nā makemake a nā limahana ho ‘omaluhoholona kekahi.
3. Ho‘iho‘i hou a kīa ‘i i nā lihi kahakai‘a me nā kaianoho pu‘e one a e malama ho ‘i i wahi noho maluhia no nā ‘ilio holo i ka uua ‘ane make loa, a me nā Honu a e mālama pū hoi i wahi noho no nā manu kai, nā manu lihikai, a me manu ne ‘ekau.
4. E ‘ohi‘ohi ho‘i i nā mana ‘o ‘epekema e pili ana i ia wahi no ka ho ‘omākaukau ‘ana a e ho‘okupu ho‘i i ha‘awina e holomua ai nā mana‘o mālama ‘āina a e kōkua pū ho‘i i ka pahu hopu 1 a me ka pahu hopu 3.
5. E ho‘omākaukau ho‘i i kumuwaiwai no ka wehewehe ‘ana a e ho‘omaopopo pū ho ‘i i nā kānaka e pili ana i ka waiwai o ia ‘ āina, nā pilina mālama ‘āina, a me nā mo‘aukala e pili ana ho‘i no ia wahi ‘āina ho‘omaluhoholona lōhiu Pu‘uhonua ‘o James Campbell.
6. E mālama ho‘i i nā mo‘aukala a me nā mo‘omeheu ‘o ia wahi no ka pono o nā kānaka mai kēia au a ia au a‘e e hiki mai ana.
7. E kōkua ho‘i ma ke kōkua ‘ana e ho‘emi i ka nui pilikia i ke kaiaulu ke loa‘a mai ka wai hālana a i ‘ole kekahi ino ua nui paha.

### **Refuge Goals**

1. Protect and manage seasonal wetland habitats to meet the life-history needs of endangered waterbirds to promote their recovery.
2. Complete acquisition of the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge expansion to restore, protect, and manage habitats according to Refuge purposes and to meet Refuge staff facility needs.
3. Restore and protect coastal strand/dune and upland scrub/shrub habitats to provide safe refuge for endangered ‘ilio-holo-i-ka-uua and threatened honu, as well as provide habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and migratory birds.
4. Collect scientific information necessary to guide management decisions in support of Goals 1-3.
5. Provide wildlife-dependent public use and educational opportunities to enrich public appreciation of the natural resources of James Campbell NWR and the National Wildlife Refuge System.
6. Protect historic and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.
7. Assist partner agencies and the local community with planning and implementation of flood damage reduction measures for the Town of Kahuku.

## 1.6 Relationship to Ecosystem Planning Efforts

When developing a CCP, the Service considers the goals and objectives of existing national, regional, and ecosystem plans; State/Territorial fish and wildlife conservation plans; and other landscape-scale plans developed for the same watershed or ecosystem in which the refuge is located. To the extent possible, the CCP is expected to be consistent with these existing plans and assist in meeting their conservation goals and objectives (Part 602 FW 3.3). This section summarizes some of the key plans that were reviewed by members of the planning team during CCP development.

***Hawai'i's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy***, 2005. With passage of the Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Act of 2001, Congress mandated each State and Territory to develop its own comprehensive strategy. *Hawai'i's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy* thoroughly reviews the status of the full range of the State's native terrestrial and aquatic species, over 10,000 of which are found nowhere else on Earth. Hawai'i's Species of Greatest Conservation Need include all native terrestrial animals, all endemic aquatic animals, additional indigenous aquatic animals identified as in need of conservation attention, a range of native plants identified as in need of conservation attention, and all identified endemic algae. This list includes: terrestrial mammal (1), birds (77), terrestrial invertebrates (~5,000), freshwater fishes (5), freshwater invertebrates (12), anchialine pond-associated fauna (20), marine mammals (26), marine reptiles (6), marine fishes (154), marine invertebrates (197), and flora (over 600). Details on all the listed wildlife taxa are provided in fact sheets that contain information for taxa, closely related groups of species, and species facing similar threats.

***Draft Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds, Second Draft of Second Revision***, May 2005. The ultimate goal of the recovery program is to restore and maintain multiple self-sustaining populations of Hawaiian waterbirds within their historic ranges. The recovery of the endangered waterbirds focuses on the following objectives:

- Increasing population numbers to Statewide baseline levels (consistently stable or increasing with a minimum of 2,000 birds for each species);
- Establishing multiple, self-sustaining breeding populations throughout each species' historic range;
- Establishing and protecting a network of both core and supporting wetlands that are managed as habitat suitable for waterbirds, including the maintenance of appropriate hydrological conditions and control of invasive nonnative plants;
- For all four species, eliminating or controlling the threats posed by introduced predators, avian diseases, and contaminants; and
- For the koloa maoli (Hawaiian duck), removing the threat of hybridization with feral mallards.

***U.S. Pacific Islands Regional Shorebird Conservation Plan***, 2004. Conservation and restoration of shorebird habitats is essential for the protection of endangered and declining shorebird populations. Wetlands, beach strand, coastal forests, and mangrove habitats are particularly vulnerable on Pacific islands due to increasing development pressures and already limited acreage. Monitoring and research needs include assessment of population sizes and trends; assessment of the timing and abundance of birds at key wintering and migration stopover sites; assessment of habitat use and requirements at wintering and migration areas; exploration of the geographic linkages between wintering, stopover, and breeding areas; and evaluation of habitat restoration and management techniques to meet the needs of resident and migratory species. Education and public outreach are

critical components of this plan. Resource management agencies of Federal, Territorial, Commonwealth, and State governments will need to work together with military agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the scientific community. On a larger scale, coordination at the international level will be key to the conservation of vulnerable species, both migratory and resident.

***Ko‘olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan***, 1999. This update reaffirms Ko‘olau Loa’s role in O‘ahu’s development pattern as intended in the General Plan policies by establishing principles for future land use and development:

- Recognize traditional ahupua‘a divisions and distinctions and incorporate the ahupua‘a concept as the primary basis for land use planning in Ko‘olau Loa;
- Maintain and, where possible, expand critical open space areas and shoreline views between the existing pattern of community development so as to preserve a separation between the natural and built environment within each ahupua‘a;
- Preserve the existing strong relationship between the natural landscape of the mountains to the ocean, and the manmade landscape of agricultural fields and small rural communities;
- Promote diversified agriculture and aquaculture on existing agricultural lands in accordance with the General Plan policy to support agricultural diversification in all rural areas on O‘ahu;
- Preserve continuous coastal views and scenic views of ridges, valley slopes, and prominent land features;
- Provide for new employment-based development that will offer quality jobs and be compatible with the existing communities’ rural fabric and the natural environment;
- Limit future resort development to the existing zoned lands in secondary resort areas at Kahuku Point-Kawela Bay area and Lā‘ie; and
- Support and encourage improvements at existing educational and recreational facilities.

The vision for Ko‘olau Loa seeks to preserve the region’s rural character and its natural, cultural, scenic, and agricultural resources. The region will remain country, characterized by small towns and villages with distinct identities that exist in harmony with the natural settings of mountain ridges and winding coastline.

***Recovery Plan for the Hawaiian Monk Seal (Monachus schauinslandi)***, 2007. The ‘Īlio-holo-i-ka-uaua has the distinction of being the only endangered marine mammal whose entire species range – historic and current – lies within the United States. The majority of the population of seals now lies in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) with six main breeding subpopulations. The species is also found in lower numbers in the main Hawaiian Islands where the population size and range both appear to be expanding. The main terrestrial habitat requirements include haul-out areas for pupping, nursing, molting, and resting. These are primarily sandy beaches, but virtually all substrates are used at various islands. The goal of this revised recovery plan is to assure the long-term viability of the ‘Īlio-holo-i-ka-uaua in the wild, allowing initially for reclassification to threatened status and, ultimately, removal from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife.

***Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas)***, 1997. The honu is listed as threatened throughout its Pacific Range, except for the endangered population nesting on the Pacific coast of Mexico, which is covered under the Recovery Plan for the East Pacific green turtle. By far, the most serious threat to these honu is from direct take of turtles and eggs, both within U.S. jurisdiction and on shared stocks that are killed when they migrate out of U.S. jurisdiction. In Hawai‘i, honu populations appear to have a somewhat less dire status, probably due to effective

protection at the primary nesting areas of the NWHI and better enforcement of regulations prohibiting take of the species. However, an increase in the incidence of the tumorous disease, fibropapillomatosis (FP), in the Hawaiian honu threatens to eliminate improvements in the status of the stock. Another serious threat to honu populations throughout the Pacific is associated with increasing human populations and development. In particular, human development is having an increasingly serious impact on nesting beaches.

## **1.7 Planning and Issue Identification**

### **1.7.1 Issues Addressed in the CCP**

The following issues were addressed in the planning process:

***Wildlife and Habitat Resources:*** Endangered waterbirds and plants are the primary management focus, but management also considers and includes endangered ‘ilio-holo-i-ka-uaua, threatened honu, migratory shorebirds, waterfowl, seabirds, and native plant species.

***Facilities and Maintenance:*** Facilities maintenance includes vehicles; heavy equipment; fencing; weather stations; ditches, dikes, and impoundments; and water control structures, wells and pumps. Due to the coastal environmental conditions (e.g., constant wind containing salt spray, precipitation, warm temperatures, and high humidity), degradation of equipment and facilities is accelerated and often exceeds normally acceptable Mainland standards for maintenance costs and schedules. The Refuge office is in Hale‘iwa at a General Services Administration rental site roughly 20 miles from the Refuge, which contributes to transportation costs.

***Visitor Services Activities:*** Environmental education, interpretation, and wildlife observation are currently offered on a limited basis through special use permits and/or volunteer docent-led tours. The presence of nesting endangered species throughout much of the calendar year restricts public access. Sensitive areas will be closed to the public as new lands are acquired.

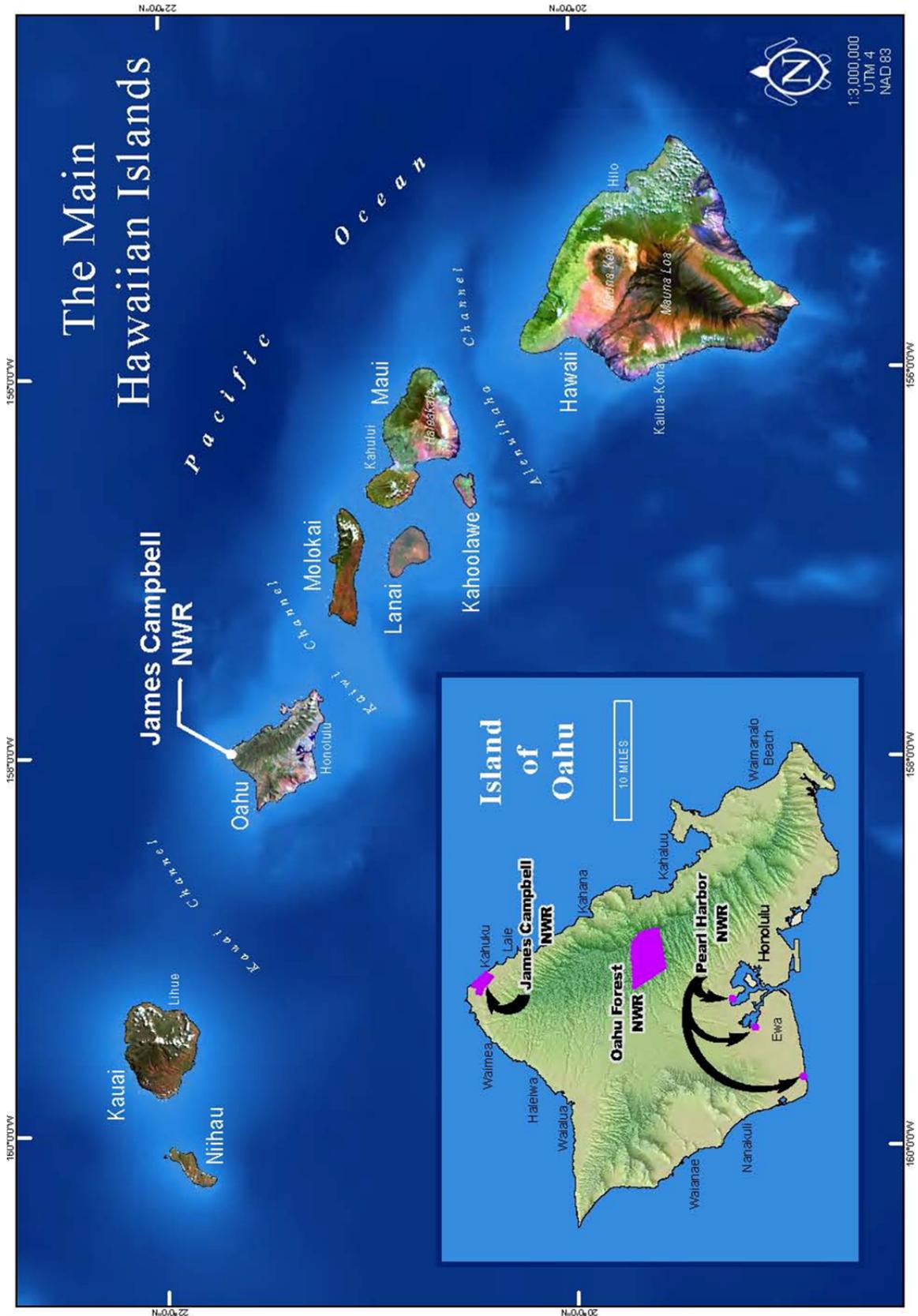
***Law Enforcement:*** Refuge officers are responsible for upholding Federal laws and regulations that protect natural resources, the public, and employees. The sole Zone Officer is stationed in Honolulu and has responsibilities that extend to all of the Hawaiian and Pacific Islands refuges.

### **1.7.2 Issues Outside the Scope of the CCP**

***Neighboring Development:*** New construction proposed or associated with Turtle Bay Resort or Kahuku First Wind turbine project adjacent to the Refuge is outside our jurisdiction. Cumulative effects to air quality have been considered in the EA.

***Fishing Regulations:*** State fishing regulations and access to the ocean (via the State’s public beach corridor on private lands) are outside of the jurisdiction of the Refuge; and will not be addressed in the CCP.

Figure 1.1 The Main Hawaiian Islands



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